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DEVOTED TO

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, (PSY-
CHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO
ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCU-
LATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND,
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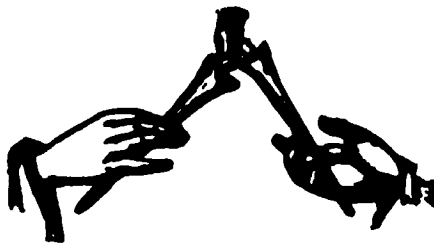
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“Quiconque a une trop haute idée de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire obligé de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois répétée ne perfectionnera jamais a la physiologie du cerveau.”—GALL.

“I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence.”—JOHN BELL, M.D.

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EDITORIALS
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JANUARY, 1905

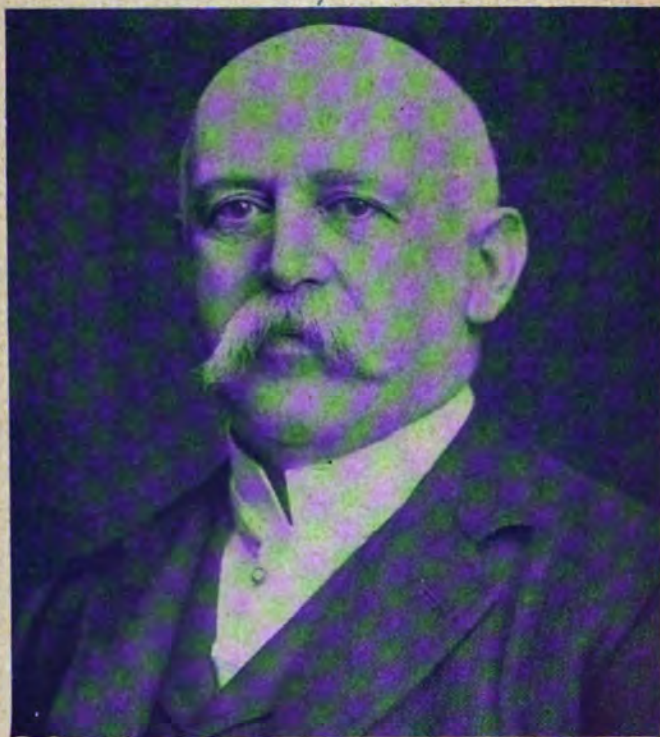


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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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WILL BE ISSUED EARLY IN DECEMBER, 1904

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JANUARY, 1905

[WHOLE No. 792

The Man of the Hour.

A PHRENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHARLES M. JACOBS, C.E.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Through the kind introduction of our friend, Mr. George G. Rockwood, we have had the rare opportunity of interviewing a person upon whom the eyes of the world are now resting; in fact he is the man of the hour, yet so



MR. CHARLES M. JACOBS.

Photo by Rockwood.

modest and retiring is he, that the public have only a small chance of seeing him, and this is the first occasion he has allowed his photograph to be used for such a purpose as this, his profile having been taken specially for the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*.

In this age and country it has become the custom to interview men of public standing or people who have in any way attached themselves to public work, but we are now presenting an Englishman who is so modest and retiring that he has not adapted himself to the publicity of the American press, and therefore in our interview we contented ourselves with a mere digest of his organization, instead of elaborating his characteristics in detail: hence we shall have to allow our readers to fill in the interstices and form their own conclusions.

The following remarks were made before any conversation took place, and the facts at the close were simply given in corroboration of our statements.

His head measures twenty-two and three-quarter inches in circumference; Fourteen and three-quarters in height;

Fourteen in length, taken with a tape-measure.

The measurements with calipers are: Width of head above the ears, six inches;

Length of head from root of nose to occipital spine, seven and one-half inches;

Center of ossification on the parietal bone (through the organ of Cautiousness), five and three-quarter inches;

Across the brow, four inches;

Through the temples (at Constructiveness), five and one-half inches;

From the opening of the ear to the top of the forehead (to Human Nature), five and five-eighth inches.

Thus the height and length of the head, the width of the base, and the breadth of the temples are indicative of a certain personality.

In presenting such an organization as this to our readers we do so with

pleasurable pride, because there exists so much harmony between body and mind. Just as one likes to look upon a finely built residence that appears to have all the modern improvements, as well as durability and strength; or upon an exquisite vase that is perfect in design and texture; or upon a finely proportioned tree, whose branches are strong, graceful, and symmetrical; so, when we behold a well-made man, intellectually, morally, and physically well equipped for special work, one cannot help but admire such a piece of architecture, and be desirous to examine the points wherein he differs from his less fortunate fellows.

Mr. Jacobs has a unique balance of power. His temperaments appear to be about equally developed, which show that he possesses excellent health, a fine circulation, recuperative power, a responsive nature, and his height and weight are relatively proportionate to one another.

WIDTH OF HEAD.

The width of his head at the base shows more than ordinary vitality and hold on life. He has probably come from long-lived ancestry, some of whom, we should not be surprised to find, have lived to the venerable age of four-score years and maintained their mentality to the last. The basilar brain also shows that he has been able to overcome disease, and he must have manifested considerable recuperative power during periods of great fatigue, but he is a man who works easily when compared with his fellows.

From the width and height of his head he appears to have come from Anglo-Saxon origin, and inherits a strong infusion of English characteristics. We do not find such a contour of head in any other national type, and would be willing to stake considerable odds on the English or Anglo-Saxon elements which appear before us.

BASILAR BRAIN.

His basilar brain also indicates that he is able to generate superior energy,

pluck, and executive power. He knows how to handle men, set them to work, and give them an example of one who is able to work himself. He should be able to economize time, energy, and money, though he is up-to-date in everything he does and likes to have modern material with which to work. Nothing old-fashioned will suit him,

with his large Constructiveness and perceptive faculties. it would not be difficult for him to become an inventor, promoter, constructive engineer, or organizer.

His Ideality and Constructiveness, or those faculties which fill out his temples, are especially well developed, and they indicate that they must have



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. CHARLES M. JACOBS.

(1) Large Sublimity. (2) Large Perceptives. (3) Large Constructiveness. (4) Large Ideality. (5) Large Comparison. (6) Independence. (7) Immense Perseverance.

unless the old material is more permanent than the modern.

BREADTH OF FOREHEAD.

The breadth of his forehead and temples indicates that he is an analytical man, well able to differentiate between qualities and materials, as well as between ideas. He knows how to understand the process of thought from contrasting what has been done in the past with what he knows can be accomplished in the future. Thus,

been called out into active service during the past twenty-five years. Thus his executiveness, ingenuity, and comparison, together with his keen observations, should enable him to see how men's time and energy can be utilized, how material can be applied, and how space can be economized for the best purpose before him. Such a mind as his likes to do permanent work and perfect everything that he undertakes. He thinks out a plan well before he starts to execute it; thus does not need to undo what he has commenced. He

is substantially a thinker, planner, and organizer, and consequently everything he does has a durability to it.

HEIGHT OF HEAD.

The height of his head indicates that his moral brain sustains him in doing what he agrees. He does not deviate one iota from his given word, either oral or written. His word is his bond, and therefore he can be depended upon in what he undertakes to do.

His Hope and Spirituality tend to give him enterprise and sufficient optimism, as well as inspiration, to carry out difficult undertakings, but he is not a visionary speculator, nor is he rash in forming his conclusions or making his promises ahead.

He has a superior development of Veneration, which shows distinctly his English ancestry. He respects character rather than reputation, and does not trifle with sacred or religious beliefs which men may hold contrary to his own. He believes that every man should carry a clear conscience and act up to his ideals concerning his moral duties. His sympathies have enabled him to get in touch with a large number of people, and there will be less likelihood of his having strikes among his men than is the case with a large proportion of workingmen to-day. His intuitions, together with his sympathies, enable him to handle men successfully. He is able to employ labor and place a man where he belongs.

CROWN OF HEAD.

The crown of his head indicates that he is a modest man, and prefers his work to recommend him rather than to attract the eyes of the world. His ambition centers upon his work rather than upon himself, and he cares nothing for popular applause, flattery, or compliments.

LENGTH OF HEAD.

The length of his head indicates that he is linked to the rest of humanity by ties of friendship. He does not forget old associations, even when he

is separated from them by some thousands of miles.

Though he is a man who enjoys his home, yet he is able to adapt himself to travel and benefit by his observations when away from home.

WIDTH OF FOREHEAD.

The width of his forehead indicates that he is a man who is able to show originality of thought. He is able to plan and lay out work, turn over new soil and adapt himself to new conditions with remarkable ease, and even now has probably more plans on hand than he will be able to execute in the next fifty years if he works them out himself, but if he has experts to help him to elaborate his ideas he will be able to save himself considerable unnecessary worry, time, and fatigue.

He can master details, but he should allow others to help him execute them. He can also carry many technicalities in his mind at one time without becoming confused. This is owing to the fact that he possesses a keen sense of order and method; hence he is able to arrange his ideas, plans, and work with more than ordinary system. He does not allow any guesswork to creep into his plans, and his memory of whatever he has seen, heard, or read is retained by him and worked out afterward. His mind is an available one, hence he is able to get through a vast amount of work in a short period of time.

Taking him all in all, he ought to show a good deal of foresight, which he has received from his mother, also his power to predict and look ahead, and on this account avoid accidents and dangers into which other men run unconcernedly; while from his father he has received his strong constitution, his independence of mind, and his indomitable energy and courage.

He knows how to conserve his force of character, consequently has been able to live more temperately and less under the excitement of the hour than is the case with many men.

He should succeed in taking responsibilities upon himself; in blocking

out work for a large number of men; in using up material available; in making clear and accurate calculations, and in showing ingenuity and versatility of talent; thus could succeed as an Engineer, Builder, Promoter, Excavator, or Explorer.

MR. JACOBS'S REMARKS.

At the close of the interview Mr. Jacobs said: "I was born in Hull, England, and have traveled twice around the world. I have one office in London, where I do considerable work, and one in New York, where of late I have spent ten months out of the year carrying on extensive operations in completing and projecting eleven tunnels under the North and East Rivers.

"I do not care to talk about my own work, preferring for it to speak for itself, but I can say this in corroboration of your statements, that I have been an advising civil engineer for twenty-nine years, and always thought in my early days that I would like to do some extensive work for the world.

"I commenced in South Wales, then went to London, and afterward worked in this country. I have also a good deal of work on hand in India, and float between this country and the Continent.

"I have a great control over my men. I speak to them very little, but they know that my hands are upon them, and I believe there is a strong bond of interest between us, for I have only to ask one of them to go anywhere, or do anything for me, and he follows out my suggestions without a question.

"There are two things of which I am very proud, namely, that Henry Hudson discovered the North River, and that I was the first man to pass under it from New York to New Jersey. I can say this much for my work, that when I offered to complete the tunnel under the Hudson in eighteen months I was told that it would be impossible for me to do so, as every engineer who had attempted such a feat of engineering had failed. I was not only able to keep my word with the president of the company, but finished my work within seventeen months from the date when I commenced it.

"I have just received a notice that I have been awarded a gold medal from the St. Louis Exposition for the engineering work that I have projected for the Pennsylvania Railroad, a model of one section of which I sent to St. Louis.

"I am said to resemble my father very closely in constitution and appearance."

The X-Ray of Phrenology.*

BY PROFESSOR J. M. FITZGERALD, OF CHICAGO.

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty and Fellow-Students of Human Nature—The X-ray of phrenology may be said to be the taking into account all of the conditions, relations, and associations of the individual's anatomy, physiology, and phrenology and squaring them with his racial and ancestral traits of inheritance, supplemented by his educational develop-

ments and environmental advantages or disadvantages, as the case may be, and therefrom form a mental equation of the individual's personality. I use the word personality in its broadest sense, to indicate the sum total of one's nature in all of its attributes. You have gotten from your worthy preceptors the elements of the science of phrenology, and also quite a consid-

* The above article was written for the International Conference.

erable of the art of that science. Now it is only by the constant practice of the principles embodied in the art that you will be able to so unite the science and the art so perfectly and practically that you will obtain results which may be justly termed a phrenological X-ray picture. Now, in my opinion, the latter product is not hard to obtain if you bear in mind the right method, for the ability to produce anything that is desirable and to be able to reproduce it on all occasions depends chiefly, if not entirely, upon the method pursued. Use the faculty of individuality through the faculties of human nature, causality and comparison. For when one uses the faculty of individuality constantly and reasons from the multiplicity of details they can see and gather, their human nature, causality, and comparison are overwhelmed by the difficulties to be encountered. An illustration of that fact is shown in the Anatomist. He views everything connected with the human body through his individuality and rarely becomes an expert surgeon, while the eminent surgeon looks at the human body through his reasoning faculties and only uses his individuality as a most necessary instrument to attain the end desired.

An incident clearly illustrating my point of view occurred recently here in Chicago. The most eminent anatomist of this city was aboard a street car when an accident occurred and one of the passengers was severely injured. The doctor seemed the most scared of any one present. Another passenger, recognizing the anatomist, said: "Well, doctor, what would you do for him?" and the doctor embarrassingly replied: "Why—why, call a policeman and surgeon at once!"

By what I have said in the foregoing I do not wish to convey the idea that the perceptive faculties are not to be exercised; far from it: they are important, and one should so train them by careful observation that one can see quality of organization at a glance, and at the same time to be able to accu-

ately estimate the thickness of the bones of the skull, the integuments covering it, and then get at a correct proportion of the various lobes of the brain in order to determine the mental caliber, both active and latent. In order for you to obtain a perfect phrenological X-ray picture of your subject, you must use your self-esteem quite as positively as you do your intellectual faculties, because, without the surest confidence in your science and also in your ability to apply it, you not only create a certain doubt in the minds of those who are awaiting your opinion, but you are almost certain to do an injustice to yourself and the science you represent.

Whatever success I have achieved has been reached through boldness; that is, by stating the facts as they were presented to me by the individual's organization. In quite a number of examinations of desperate criminals that I have made for the Chicago newspapers it was necessary to take an opposite view of the criminals in question from the views held by the police and newspapers, and in every case the facts, as they came out later, proved the correctness of phrenology. In the most recent instance, October 1, I was called by the Chicago Daily Journal to examine the head of James T. Brain (17 years of age), who had confessed to having set fire to many buildings. In the article I stated that the young man was mentally and morally irresponsible, the mother secured a copy of the paper and appeared before the county judge and the State's attorney. Both of those gentlemen read the article, and stated to her that if she would obtain a written opinion from me to the effect that I thought the boy of unsound mind they would have the county physician examine her son for his sanity before proceeding against him as a criminal. Thus we see phrenology is gaining some prestige and serious attention; and what is being done here in Chicago can be done in every town and city of this country if you study man from a full phrenological point

of view. In closing permit me to say that what Lord Byron said was necessary for one to become a poet, viz., "To be a poet one must have a passion for poetry," is likewise applicable to those of us who wish to truly represent our science, i.e., to be a phrenologist

we must have a passion for phrenology, and that implies that one must love as well as study our fellow-man.

Hoping I have stimulated your courage and enthusiasm, I bid you God-speed along the highway of life. I am very truly yours,

J. M. FITZGERALD.

A Phrenological Prophecy.

CHARACTERS OF REV. AND MRS. DOUTHIT DESCRIBED BEFORE THEIR MARRIAGE.

Very early in life Rev. Jasper L. Douthit became much interested in the science of Phrenology. He studied under Fowler & Wells, the old and well-known publishers of New York City. Miss Emily Lovell, of East Abington (now Rockland), near Boston, Mass., also had great faith in the good use to which the science might be applied in the selection of a life companion. Therefore, when they were courting, they consulted Professor L. N. Fowler as to their fitness for each other.

Phrenological character of Mr. Jasper L. Douthit and Emily Lovell, given by L. N. Fowler, Professor of Phrenology, July 27, 1857.

JASPER L. DOUTHIT.

You have a favorable organization for health and long life. You have a positive character—are a very independent man—are rather set in your way—quite executive in your disposition—are watchful and worldly wise, having practical judgment and first-rate eye for business. The tendency of your mind is to the tangible and practical rather than to the theoretical.

You have a very strong will; are remarkable for your independence, self-reliance, and determination of character; cannot be put down by opposition or ridicule. Your sense of honor is exceedingly strong. Your feelings are quick and your resentments strong and thorough, yet you are not cruel. Have

much kindness and benevolence of disposition, are anxious to do good so far as you have the opportunity, and are capable of being a leader in any philanthropic measure. You always wish to do good to others.

The moral organs are well developed. Sense of justice is strong; you are very reliable in the performance of all your engagements.

You have that kind of nobility which leads you to scorn a mean act, and you will never desert a friend in time of need nor fawn around him to gain popularity. You hold yourself ever ready to sacrifice all your pecuniary interests rather than surrender your right to personal liberty.

EMILY LOVELL.

This young lady has a very favorable organization mentally. Her mind is quite versatile, her talents varied, and she has all the qualifications for a scholar or a wife. She has superior talents for committing to memory—is very fond of reading, has superior memory of forms and outlines—is naturally neat and systematic, good in figures, has apparently good musical talent, is quite mirthful, playful, and imitative in her ways and manners, and is full of the elements of sympathy and good will toward others. She is economical, guarded, saving, cautious, and as a wife will be particularly anxious to be independent of other persons—will dislike to run in

debt; yet if she had a plenty of money she would live in style and have everything done up in first-rate order. She is ambitious, sensitive, and affable. She is very affectionate, excessively ardent in her attachments, and her feelings are very tender to surrounding influences.

We are pleased to note that the Rev. Jasper L. Douthit is manager of

Rev. Jasper L. Douthit writes:

"I am sure all who know us will agree that the truth of the delineations have, in most respects, been confirmed or demonstrated by our lives, and I want to do others good by promoting the truth of the Phrenological science by showing the benefits that may be derived from correct delineations of character for young people,



REV. AND MRS. JASPER L. DOUTHIT.

the Lithia Springs, Chautauqua, which has been established for fifteen years. He is the able editor and publisher of "Our Best Words," and the recent celebration of his seventieth birthday called out many kind expressions and tokens of esteem and friendship from persons far and near. Among those were Rev. John H. Vincent, "The Father of Chautauqua"; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D.D., of New York, and Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., of All Souls' Church, New York.

We call attention to a review of "A Unitarian Obelin, or The Story of Jasper L. Douthit," by A. P. Putnam, which gives an account of this remarkable man.

and especially those thinking of marriage. I regard the money I paid for my descriptions of character as the best investments of money that I ever made.

"In a course of lectures on Phrenology, given recently at Lithia Springs, I declared that the advice given me by Mr. Fowler had been of inestimable value to me as a husband and minister. I feel that I owe Fowler & Wells Co. an everlasting debt of gratitude.

"While I have made many mistakes in life, and am conscious of great defects in character, yet I am sure that I should have suffered from many more faults but for the knowledge received early in life through your firm.

"Mr. Fowler made a very happy hit in his examination of myself and wife. He frankly told me she would make me a better wife than I would her a husband, and I am sure she has been emphatically the 'better half.' I feel that I owe to her the most of my success in doing good all my life. She

has saved me from many a blunder, and I thank God through L. N. Fowler for giving me counsel in regard to her which has been of inestimable value to me, and I want this statement included in any sketch of myself that may appear in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

A TESTIMONY FOR PHRENOLOGY.

The current number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is on our table. It is filled as usual with good sense and valuable information in the study of human nature and the laws of life and health.

Precious memories are associated with this magazine in the mind of the editor of "Our Best Words." The first dollar that I could call my own was spent for a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It was the first periodical I ever read except the local newspapers. That was forty-eight years ago. The first books I ever bought were from Fowler & Wells. They were sent by express, and I had to walk and go by stage sixty miles to Springfield, Ill., to get the package. I never spent a dollar in my life that I think did me more good; because that spending led to greater good. Looking back over nearly a half century, I regard Fowler & Wells as among my greatest earthly benefactors. Through them I received needed knowledge and wise advice which the more faithfully I have followed through life the better I have been in body, mind, and soul, and the more useful to others. It was the science of Phrenology that at one time saved me from a foolish scepticism, if not something worse.

I now volunteer this testimony in grateful memory of the kindness of Professor L. N. Fowler and Professor Nelson Sizer, John L. Capen, and others whose names must be familiar to the older readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Some written charts.

etc., full of good counsel (the paper time-stained and mice-nibbled) are before me. These were given in the years 1855 and 1857 by Professors Fowler and Capen for my guidance in life's journey. Alas! that I have not more faithfully heeded the true warnings of these charts as to my weaknesses and faults!

I make this testimony also because it is still too common for good people to sneer at Phrenology, as if it were a sort of humbug or species of fortune-telling. I am sorry to have to confess that a good deal of humbuggery has been and may be yet connected with "bumpology," as it is sometimes called, and the "examining heads" for twenty-five cents apiece. Just so the sublime science of astronomy has been abused in the minds of many people by the practice of astrology.

Sceptics in regard to the true science of Phrenology should be reminded of the fact that some of the wisest and best men of the century just closed—famous educators like Horace Mann and great preachers like Henry Ward Beecher—attributed much of their success in their profession to their knowledge and practice of the principles of Phrenology.

I ought to know of what I testify. I studied under Fowler & Wells over forty years ago. I had charge of their branch office in Boston for a brief period in 1859, and lectured through the towns of Massachusetts during that year on Phrenology and kindred subjects.

REV. JASPER L. DOUTHIT.

A Phrenological Detective.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

BY ADENA C. E. MINOTT, F.A.I.P.

"Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show,
Strengthens and supports the rest."

"Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Charles Bradley Clemont?" inquired the visitor. "Then, Mr. Clemont, you are the very man for whom I am looking. I am here to represent the express company of Morris Dudley & Brothers.

"The great train robberies which have been so frequent lately along the Pacific Coast have caused us perhaps the greatest loss of any company. The most daring and grievous of these was met with on Monday night, when one of our southbound trains was attacked by the bandits.

"They entered the express car, shot and killed the messenger, detached the car from the rest of the train, and with the muzzle of a pistol pressed to the temple of the engineer, forced him to pull them for a distance of nearly three miles. Here they broke open the safe, and escaped with about \$75,000 in gold ten- and twenty-dollar pieces. The only thing left as a clue was a black slouch hat of unusual stiffness." "Let me see the hat," requested Mr. Clemont. "A remarkable head," exclaimed he. "Wonderful! Look at the side development of the head, an inch above and in front of the ear. This development is so marked and excessive that its traces are imprinted in the hat. The man had also very inactive moral tendencies, as the depression in the anterior crown of the hat would indicate. He certainly has great will power, as is shown by the height of the lateral portion of his crown. I believe I could swear to the identity of its owner if I were to meet him on the street."

Mr. Clemont was a capable phrenologist. He had practised the science in his profession with great success. In fact he claimed that he owed his reputation as the cleverest detective of the West to his knowledge of phrenology. His visitor told him that he could work out the case in any way he desired. This was just what he had wanted, and determined to find the robbers through the impression in the hat.

Mr. Clemont spent many hours in studying that hat. From the imprints he built up the character of the individual; he formed an hypothesis of what the corresponding physiognomy would be, and the entire solution of the problem remained to be proven through these means.

For several months he worked incessantly studying the heads and faces of the people whom he met. He had examined those in the higher walks of life, he had searched the haunts and dives, yet no traces could he find. He had left the city and settled himself in one of the villages near the scene of the robbery.

One day while strolling leisurely through one of the village streets he was aroused from his reverie by the terrified screams of a girl who suddenly came dashing past him. She was pursued by a man swinging a club. In a moment the pair had turned a corner and was out of sight. In sympathy for the girl he followed; but before he could overtake them she had run into the arms of a gentleman, who, seeing her danger, quickly pushed her behind him. In his attempt to pacify the infuriated man his arm was fractured and a blow from his opponent's club had made a deep gash in his head. Picking up his assailant with his un-

injured arm, he hurled him into the street. An ambulance was summoned, and the riotous man was taken to the hospital. The gentleman ordered a coupé to drive him home. As he was about to enter, a trembling hand was laid upon his. "Please, sir," said the meek voice, "I am very sorry you were hurt for my sake. I hope it won't be serious. If you will allow me, I will come to see you every day until you are better." "Thank you," said the gentleman. "Who was that scoundrel who tried to take your life, as he surely would have done had I not been near?" "He is my father. We have been without bread for two days. He always wants me to steal when he does not succeed, and if I refuse he beats me, but to-day he was worse than ever, and I was afraid of him." "Take this and buy yourself food." Thereupon he took from his pocket a handful of gold and handed her a ten-dollar piece, with his card, saying: "You may call at my apartment if you wish."

The sudden flash of gold seemed to quicken Mr. Clemont's imagination. What if he were on the track at last! He walked to the girl's side, and under pretense of tendering his sympathy succeeded in securing the address. His first movement was to find out more about the man with the pocketful of gold at his command.

A careful investigation revealed the fact that the gallant gentleman was none other than Giovanni Antonio, a laborer from one of the neighboring towns. He had appeared there suddenly from no one knew where. His name he had given as Marcus Rosetti, Duke of Foggia. His apartment at the Imperial Hotel was the finest the village afforded. He entertained the wealthiest people of the town, gave the finest receptions to clubs, and was everywhere known for his gaiety and philanthropy. The bills for these escapades were always paid in gold. "Here is a clue at last," thought Clemont. The money stolen from the express company had been in gold coins of the same denomination as this

which he was spending so freely. It would require just such force and strength of character in the perpetration of the crime as had been shown in the heroic act which the duke had done.

The question was, How did this laborer of yesterday come to be so suddenly transformed and live up to the life and style of such profligacy? It was evident that he must have experienced better days before his days as a laborer. Yet how could a man who had shown such sympathy in rescuing and providing for a stranger plan and successfully carry out a daring train robbery? Could he be that fearless highwayman? The situation seemed to grow more perplexing.

Mr. Clemont finally decided upon a new venture. That afternoon he once more visited the street in which he had witnessed the scene. He found the frail girl seated in a broken-down hovel beside a scant fire, and tears were in her beautiful blue eyes. "What ails you, my little girl? I saw your miraculous escape from the brutal assault of your father, and I have come to see if there was any assistance which I could offer you." "No, sir, thank you," she responded. "Why do you weep? I may be of service in helping you to dry your tears." "Oh, sir, I wish you could," she sobbed. "Ever since that gentleman saved my life and was hurt I have been calling to see him daily. To-day, while telling him how beautiful the store-windows look with their display of Christmas toys, a lady from the adjoining room called me out, struck me in the face, and said I was an adventuress and must never return again. I do not care so much about her unkindness, but I shall never again be able to see the kind gentleman." "I think I can help you out in that matter. At what hour does the duke receive callers?" "At 11 A.M., sir." "What is your name?" "Grace Coleman." "Very well, Miss Coleman, I shall call to see you to-morrow, after I have seen the duke."

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

In an article in the November issue of "Medical Summary" of 1904, by Dr. N. B. Shade, on the subject, "Must Educate the Children — Tuberculosis Preventive as well as Curative," we find some important statements that are worthy of the attention of every person able to comprehend the subject. It says:

Some of the profession have at last arrived at the conclusion that tuberculosis is a curable disease, and this has been the opinion of the writer for the last fifteen years. Preventive means and measures may be a much harder problem, as it seems to lie in the field of education. The time will never come when we will be able to steer clear of the germs; because the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and the deer in the mountains die of tuberculosis. If this be true (and who dare deny it), are not the germs arising from the carcass of the animals carried hither and thither by the winds, seeking congenial soil? Will isolation of our friends and loved ones give us protection or hinder the inhaling, eating and drinking tubercular germs? Will ordinances and laws enforced prohibiting the expectoration of consumptives on the street, and the burning of all linen, napkins, wearing apparel, bedding, and fumigation, repapering and painting of rooms occupied by consumptives exonerate us or lessen our danger to infection? Not at all likely, from the standpoint of the writer. It is well to use all this precaution, and really best to do so; yet, after all this

is done, no one is exempt from infection if he has within him the peculiarly fertilized soil in the muco-serous tissues. If you carry this soil it will not be long before the germs will find lodgment and you are infected, no matter whether you have acquired or inherited the predisposition or susceptibility. It seems very plausible to the writer that an effort should be made to counteract a susceptibility, to keep the physical system in such condition that there shall be no accumulation of tubercular soil in the system. Now we have arrived at, possibly, the most interesting and important point of view, under the head of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINES.

If we believe that it is possible to keep the system immune to tubercular germ life a new field of unexplored territory opens up before us. How much easier and more preferable to go on inhaling and digesting germ life with impunity, just as many hundreds and thousands of human beings are doing this hour. It is not because we do not come in contact with tubercular germs that we escape, nor is it because we do not inhale the breath of consumptives, live in the same houses, sleep in the same rooms or the same bed. We are not exempt from infection because we do not kiss our loved ones, wives and sweethearts, too, who have consumption. No, no; the reason we are not infected is because we do not have the fertilized soil in the muco-serous tissues to entertain the germs. We are immune so long as the business traffic of the system is healthy and no auto-

intoxication is set up in the system. If this be true, then why should we not be able to assist nature in counteracting the necessary conditions (fertilization) which produces a susceptibility the writer prefers to call "auto-intoxication." It must be acknowledged that when a consumptive begins to eat and digest his food well that the disease is practically arrested. What we commonly call indigestion, fermentation of food, and constipation, are essential to the development of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis, then, is secondary and is the result of a condition previously set up in the system, and when that condition which invited and developed the disease is removed the bacilli die for the want of proper soil, just the same as any other seed which has been starved out in the garden or field.

This fact accounts for the spontaneous cures announced by able and reliable writers. If, then, cleanliness of both surfaces of the body is essential to the non-development of peculiarly fertilized soil which entertains and develops tubercular germs, why not make it one of the first lessons for the youth?

In another article in "Medical Summary" on the subject of tuberculosis we find the following:

The diet of tuberculous patients should be regulated according to the stage of the disease, the rapidity of its course, and the condition of the constitution. In the initial stage, when nutrition is as yet not essentially impaired, but the excitability of the heart and the tendency to congestions is considerable, it is advisable to decrease the albuminoids and to correspondingly increase the carbohydrates and fats; vegetable diet has a slightly laxative effect and is beneficial in proportion to its amount of vegetable acid alkalies, as in fresh vegetables, fruits, etc.; for this reason the grape cure and the whey cure, conjoined with mountain air, are excellent for the first stage of the disease; raw and cooked fruits, etc., being also of advantage.

It is well to remember that alcohol is not a specific, and that it may do more harm than good if used in quantities; if it is used at all it must be sparingly.

POISONS IN FOODS.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has of late been investigating the subject of poisons in foods that are offered for sale. He finds that bright hue given to canned green peas of French production is by the use of sulphate of copper, and that boracic acid is used to preserve broken eggs imported from China and used by chefs in swell cafés to make fancy-colored cakes. It is also largely used in canned meats and some other foods. Sulphuric acid is used in making light-colored wines, and sandanin in soothing syrups. There is no doubt but that immense harm is done to the people by poisons in foods and drinks, and in patent medicines and drugs. Dr. Wiley says laws should be passed to compel every manufacturer of foods or drinks or medicines to put a label upon the bottle, can, box, or package stating just what they contain, so that the people using them would know just what they were swallowing. Dr. Wiley informs us that the largest manufacturer of Vermont Maple Sugar is not in Vermont, but in Chicago. Our graveyards are full of victims of food and drug poisons.

Toothache.—Sometimes a cavity in a decayed tooth will ache because the blood is acid. A pledget of cotton saturated with a mild solution of bicarbonate of soda, placed in the tooth will bring quick relief.

A glass of hot water given every half hour to an inebriate will have a quieting effect. A bath at 90° Fah., for half an hour, with vigorous rubbing of the whole body, will also prove very beneficial.

Physical Culture Methods.

BY PROFESSOR A. ROBERTS.

The desire for more muscular power, longer life and longer youth, a continuation of the vigor, vim, and buoyancy of youth, both in function and appearance, up until a green old age is reached, is universal. To this end various systems of "Physical Culture" have been devised to *increase* and *preserve* our bodily powers, and prolong life and usefulness; various methods of building up a reserve of strength, a working surplus. Any system or method which fails to accomplish the foregoing fails totally.

That physical energy can be increased and stored up as a reserve is a demonstrated fact. And the writer in the articles which follow will endeavor to explain the best "physical culture" methods which his experience of over twenty years has taught him.

Physical culture in its broadest sense takes cognizance of all the avenues of the dissipation of physical energy, and it is within its province to stop the leaks, as well as to devise or discover the ways and means by which a surplus can be generated. This involves a "psychic" phase, which indeed is ever present, because, whether consciously or unconsciously, it enters into a physical culture. But it had better be consciously used and intelligently directed; then can the greatest possibilities be reached and reached most quickly.

In the articles which follow constant stress will be laid on that element and the part it plays in physical development. This is simply recognizing the inevitable action of the basic principle of Phrenology, "mind rules matter and moulds it to its expressions," "as a man thinketh so is he." That quality of mind which *demand*s physical energy for its expression has the power within itself to create the muscular fibre necessary to express that energy in action. And, furthermore, while there is con-

siderable difference in the organic quality of the brains of different individuals, still it requires a given volume of brain, no matter how fine or highly organized the organic quality to register or manifest a certain degree of mental energy or power. And while there is considerable difference in the quality of the muscular fibre of different individ-



PROFESSOR A. ROBERTS.

uals, still there is a limit to the performance of a given volume of muscular fibre, no matter what the quality, or how favorable the health and other conditions. For instance, a man with a 16-inch biceps may put up with one hand, arm's length over the head, 200 pounds, but one whose biceps only girths 13 inches never could.

In the articles which follow the writer will endeavor to teach his readers how to increase quantity as well as quality and general health conditions.

Now, while a man may be a physical marvel and represent in himself the desideratum of all physical culture teaching, he may be unable to teach or help others in the way and means of improving their physique.

Yet if one's methods are going to be worth anything to others, the best proof of their efficacy is perfect health and a powerful physique in him, and unless health and strength be represented in a goodly degree in him, his methods stand for naught. The writer there-

fore feels it incumbent on him to furnish some evidence in his person that will entitle his methods to consideration.

My health is invariably good, never have that "tired feeling," but always have that feeling of extreme vigor and reserve force. An idea of the muscular development may be obtained by a glance at the picture which appears with this article (and was taken expressly for it). I have been employed at a sedentary occupation for years, eleven to twelve hours per day; yet am to-day considered one of the strongest men in the country, and frequently give public exhibitions of strength. My height is 5 feet 8 inches (in shoes), weight with ordinary clothing 188 pounds, neck (bare) 17 inches, chest (bare, normal) 44 inches, waist $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hips 43 inches, thigh 25 inches, calf $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches, biceps $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forearm (flexed) $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Am considered expert at wrestling, boxing, club-swinging, weight-lifting, etc.

Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs.

MRS. CHARLOTTE WILBOUR, PRESIDENT OF SOROSIS.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

All the world knows that Sorosis is the mother of clubs and that it dates back to 1866, and that to be president of this club a person has to have a personality suitable in many ways to fill such an important office.

That Mrs. Wilbour has a distinct individuality of her own goes without saying, and we are delighted to be able to present our readers with a few points which mark themselves out as distinct factors in her character. These we were able to ascertain in a very pleasant interview which we had with her for the purpose of heading this series of articles, namely, "Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs."

Mrs. Wilbour's organization indi-

cates that she has a very tenacious hold on life, and wonderful recuperative power.

She has inherited from her ancestry her exceptional vitality, and persons must be surprised by the way in which she is able to overcome fatigue and exhaustion. Some persons succumb at once after a hard day's work, and are virtually of no use the next day. Mrs. Wilbour is capable of keeping up a round of engagements with the vitality of a person of twenty-five, though she is not as old as some persons might suppose who judge simply from her beautiful silver locks. We can say with perfect truth that she will not grow old in spirit for many years to come.

Her organization is one that is sus-

tained by its high moral tone. She has a very strong sense of honor, of justice, and equity. She is able to stimulate others with the same thought; thus her example will be a balancing power to others.

Her sympathies are very strong, especially for her own sex, and she is

executive qualities are about equally strong and manifest themselves in an energetic, friendly, and cosmopolitan way.

Another point in her character shows itself in her ability to analyze a subject and give out data, facts, and collect historical information. This



MRS. CHARLOTTE WILBOUR.

deeply interested in the welfare of women.

Hers is a thoroughly practical intellect. She sees for herself, rather than through the eyes of other people. She is not one to imitate and do what she sees others engaged in, but shows an originality of her own. Her moral and intellectual faculties take the lead in her character, while her social and

power of her mind should help her in writing, speaking, or in any journalistic work. She should be a good judge of human nature and be able to read the characteristics of people like an open book.

She is able to appreciate the beautiful in nature, art, literature, or sculpture, and she is one who will always select the real before the artificial.

She can see that there is an end that shapes all our beliefs and that there is a unity in diversity, even in the question of faith, trust, hope, and spiritual intercourse with subjects that pertain to the future.

Thus she will be known for her keen sense of justice, her strong sympathies for humanity, her intuitional grasp of intellect, her analytical and comparative deductions, her close observations of people, her systematic way of doing things, her conjugal attachment to her friends, and her strong sense of character.

At the close of my remarks on Mrs. Wilbour's personality, a digest of which we have given above, I asked her if she were not a New England lady or had come from some English or Scotch ancestry. She replied, "I was born in Connecticut, but my family came from Massachusetts, and that is where I spent my childhood; so I am really a New England lady.

"My father was a clergyman. His family name was Beebe, and his people were New Englanders. On my mother's side I have Scotch ancestry, and my grandmother was a McCloud.

"I taught in missionary schools when I was about twelve or thirteen years of age, and after my father died I finished my education, and then for two years I lectured in the East and in New York City on religious subjects; a small volume of my lectures was published about this time.

"I lived abroad for twenty-seven years, though I made repeated trips to this country, notwithstanding my residence was abroad. My three children were born in America, but educated and brought up in Europe. My daughter is the author of 'Cities in Italy' and 'Three Comedies.'"

I then asked Mrs. Wilbour what appointment her husband held. She said: "He was on the New York 'Tribune,' and also published a daily law paper. He had a State appointment in the courts. He was an excellent linguist, an able scholar, and had con-

trol of considerable foreign correspondence. I spent sixteen years in Egypt with him, fourteen winters of which we lived in a boat-house on the Egyptian rivers."

I then said, "If you were asked what you thought of Phrenology, what would you say?"

"I should say it was very useful and suggestive. I think for the individual it is the most suggestive, because if you know your strong and weak points you are the better equipped for your interests and work, and I think from that point of view it helps the individual perhaps more than any other science. It is interesting to have ourselves put before us, and we are encouraged and also stimulated by such a method, and we are enabled to see our weak points, and what talents to cultivate and what to keep in abeyance.

"My husband and Mr. Nelson Sizer were strong friends. Mr. Sizer examined my husband's head when he was quite a young man, and after that they always kept up an acquaintance."

I asked her if she was not interested in the subject of "Unity in Diversity." She replied: "Yes; when I was young I had what was thought a very good lecture on the subject 'Unity in Diversity.' It was quite religious, but I believe it contained then some new ideas on the subject. This is the question of the world; I think it is one of the most important problems to be solved to-day. The world has to establish individuality and also unity.

"I know I have not been chosen president of Sorosis because I am a wonderful woman, but because there is a bond of union between myself and my fellow-workers."

No one who knows Mrs. Wilbour will be willing to doubt the last part of the above sentence, for verily she began her active experience of life at an earlier date than most young women, and she has stood the test of her varied experience remarkably well, and has many years of usefulness still to live.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY BOY AND GIRL?

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 633.—R. E., New York.—Infancy is a great field for the study of character. No two children are exactly alike; hence it is folly for parents to think they can train their children on exactly the same lines. One child is backward, and needs constant en-

tune with someone else; another child is over-generous, and needs some hints about his duty to keep his books and playthings within its own grasp until he grows a little older. I have seen boys of this description, though they are comparatively rare; so this infinite



NO. 633.—R. E., NEW YORK.

couragement; it is timid, and is terribly afraid of making mistakes. Another child is full of daring; he climbs up lamp-posts, trees, and goes out on roofs without the least fear of falling, and needs a gentle check-rein; another child is selfish and wants the whole of the apple for himself, and should be taught to divide or share his good for-

variety of mind development shows itself at a very early period, and wise indeed is the parent who thinks enough of his or her child to vary the treatment from that given to her neighbor's infant.

The infant in the picture we present with these remarks is quite a bright child, and we can predict that she will

have her full share of energy and restlessness. We judge this by the development above and around the ears, which is well developed in her head. She will be on the go from morning to night, and will not be content to let her mother do things for her. She is a child who will want to experience largely for herself, and it would be well for her to have personal experience, for that will be her best training. If she burns her finger once she will never want to do it again, but theoretical training will not have so beneficial an effect upon her. She is a lively child, and the outer corners of her forehead indicate that she will be a good-natured one, and if she falls down and hurts her head she will not bemoan the fact so much as some children do when they hurt themselves, but she will begin to laugh and think it a good joke that she has not hurt herself more seriously.

The organ of Language is well represented, and we believe she will be a tireless chatterbox. She will be good company for anyone and will make the hours pass quickly during the day.

While she will make collections of toys and books, still she will be quite disposed to share her things with others. Being happy herself, she will want to see others equally so, and will therefore distribute sunshine wherever she goes.

She appears to possess a strong temper, and if this is the case she can be taught to control it through her love of nature and her desire to help others. Stern or harsh measures will not be successful in bringing out the excellences of her mind and character, but a little practical experience and a word of advice, thrown out more as a suggestion than as a matter of dictation, will be highly appreciated and followed out unconsciously by such a vigorous mind.

She will possess a good memory, and she can be taught much that is useful outside of books.

She appears to be a healthy little creature, and will absorb anyone's in-

dividual attention all day long. She will not want to be left alone, but will appreciate the company of older people.

Her appetite for food appears to be good; in fact it appears to be one of that nature that will require to be held in check. She must be taught to masticate her food, and not do what is so common with most American children, namely, swallow large mouthfuls without chewing them. She must sip her milk and take pleasure in that method of taking nourishment.



NO. 773.—OSGOOD, H. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(See page 32.)

WHAT WILL YOU MAKE OF YOUR BOY?—No. 1.

This article is written for mothers by a man. It represents the earnest and honest conviction of the writer, who himself has experienced and overcome the conditions of which it treats. As the father of sons whose vocations must shortly be determined, it is a vital question with him, as it is with thousands of parents to-day, and these lines are penned in the hope that they may be read with profit by some perplexed mother.

What are you going to make of your son?

A Lawyer—a Doctor—an Engineer—or an Artist.

By all means encourage him to fit himself for any honorable calling to which he may be suited, and if you are so fortunate as to be able to leave him a competency, of course you will do so.

But first of all and above all things *make him a salesman.*

A salesman! I can imagine many mothers exclaiming, "Why on earth should I make him a salesman?"

Let me tell you.

The writer came to this country in the first enthusiasm of early manhood, and as he walked up Broadway for the first time he smiled as he thought of the numerous roads open to him in pursuit of employment and independence. Let us check off these assets which gave him such confidence.

First, he had ready money—no great sum, it is true, when reckoned in American coinage, but still sufficient to pay living expenses until he found the work that was congenial to him.

Second, he had a "University Education," which means he knew a little Latin, less Greek, had a smattering of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, and had graduated with at least average honors from his Alma Mater.

Third, he could write a little, paint a little, play a little, had some knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping, had traveled considerably in Europe and Asia, and was in fact prepared to enter with confidence into any situation or employment that might be offered. Six months afterward he was actually hungry.

The reason is obvious to him now. This country has no use for men who can do things a *little*; they must do things *much* or more than anyone else. This fact did not help the writer at the time, and consequently he suffered and grew thinner daily.

Then one day, when it seemed that all shadow of hope had left, the

revelation came. It was absurdly simple, but it was a thousand times more than sufficient. Driven by desperation, he accepted work as a piano salesman on a strictly commission basis. He was to receive no pay until a sale was effected. Then he was to get twenty-five dollars on each sale.

Our newly made piano vender went out into the street not much better off than before. True he had employment, but before realizing anything he must find some person somewhere in want of a piano, with money to pay for it, and willing to buy the particular make of piano he represented. That was all.

Then he would receive twenty-five dollars and be able to eat.

He consulted a directory at the first drug-store he came to and found the address of the nearest music teacher—got a list of her pupils—checked off those who had no piano at home, and that afternoon at four he was in the music-store playing the "Roth Sarafan" to Mrs. Leyzinsky, who sat crying by the piano as she thought of her childhood in Poland.

He turned his head away when she made the first payment on the instrument.

Then he drew his twenty-five dollars and went out and bought some real food, and laughed as he had not laughed for months.

His troubles and tribulations were over—vanished like a mist before the rising sun. As long as life and health should last he was provided for.

Why?

He was a *salesman—he could sell goods.*

From the Pacific Coast to Maine, and from the border line to the Gulf, this country is dotted with countless thousands of factories.

What are these factories for?

They are making goods.

Someone must sell those goods to-day. Someone must always sell these goods.

If there were twice as many salesmen to-day many of these factories

would be making twice the quantity of goods.

As long as there exists the difference between the trade price of a mouse-trap and the retail price a salesman need never be hungry.

A shabby young man walked into the writer's office only last week and asked for a quarter of a dollar. The writer refused to give him money, but handed him ten copies of this magazine and told him to go out and sell them for ten cents each and keep the money. An hour afterward he came

back, radiant, asking for more copies. He was a tramp and loafer no longer. He was a salesman and had a dollar in his pocket.

That's why I say to parents, whatever you give your son, and whatever you make of him, *make him a salesman first*. Money he can squander or lose. His chosen profession or trade may be overstocked, but a true salesman need never be without money.

Mothers of America, make your sons salesmen first, make them professional men afterward.—From "Madame."

THE HEART OF A CHILD.

LANTA WILSON SMITH.

'Twas only the heart of a little child,
So tender, and trustful, and undefiled.
It dreamed not of anger, or sin, or wrong,
And life seemed but sunshine and happy song.

But an angry word and a cruel blow
O'ershadowed the brightness of all below.
So early it battled with sorrow and tears,
It shrunk and grew bitter with passing years.

'Twas only the heart of a little child
By dreams of ambition and hope beguiled.
It throbbed with all holy and sweet desires,
It burned with the glow of poetic fires.
But a word of scorn with its withering blight

Turned a radiant future to starless night.
This heart, with its visions and hopes sublime,
Was a drifting wreck on the shores of Time.

'Twas only the heart of a little child,
So tender, and trustful, and undefiled,
Responsive and loving, till o'er and o'er
Life calloused the wounds once deep and sore.

The heart of a child with its dreams of life,
With innocent ardor to meet the strife—
Beware how you hinder, or crush, or deface.
Or rob a young life of its gladness and grace.

Phrenology as a Revelation.

BY EDWIN H. SPRING, OF ENGLAND.

Accustomed, as a preacher, to speak of a divine revelation, it seems to me to be no sacrilege to use the same word in speaking of Phrenology. It has been a revelation to me, and one of the regrets of my life is that so many years elapsed before its wondrous possibilities were opened up to me. I rejoice very much in the prospect of Phrenology being restored to

the position of half a century ago and receiving the honorable consideration it demands from preachers, teachers, physicians, and parents. It is, in my opinion, a great handmaid of Christianity, an important practical adjunct to the teacher, a loyal friend to every parent, and an invaluable aid in diagnosis and treatment to the physician.

Phrenology as a handmaid of Chris-

tianity.—From such a passage as John ii. 25, where we read that “Jesus knew what was in man”; from a study of the various and diverse methods of dealing with individuals, such as Nicodemus, the woman of Samaria, the young ruler who had great possessions, and the three would-be disciples of Luke ix. 57–62; and from the choice he made of His apostles there is no doubt that Jesus acted on His knowledge of how to deal with individuals in the answers He gave them, and how to develop in them their possibilities. No man should enter the sacred office of the Christian ministry without being mentally and morally fitted for the exhausting service which it more than ever demands. There is a great loss of time and bitter experience in having to learn lessons which a proper Phrenological examination would have taught years before. A knowledge of Phrenology—the knowledge of what was in man—would be an immense guide to the preacher in the presentation of the truth to the mind of his hearers, both collectively and individually. There is a great waste of effort in the ordinary sermon for the want of understanding the needs of the hearers and how they can be met. The preaching is too general and loose—the arrow is shot at a venture, and the results therefore are grossly inadequate. He would be helped also in the cultivation in himself of those abilities best calculated to make him a wise winner of souls as well as a leader in effective service. As pastor the knowledge would assist him in the wise selection of his workers, which would prevent him putting round members in square holes, and thus make the Christian wheels revolve smoothly and effectively.

Phrenology as an adjunct to the teacher. — Every thoughtful person must admit that the education of the present day involves an immense expenditure of time and money, with very poor results. The cultivation of the perceptive faculties is almost entirely ignored, the reflective faculties are but partially exercised, while the

verbal memory of books is ridden to exhaustion. The ignorance of even a rudimentary knowledge of Phrenology leads the teacher to give the same kind of teaching to the most varied characters and to expect the same results from each. The observing lad is placed in the same form with the reflective, and in between is the boy of extraordinary memory, with the result that the teacher who owes his position mainly to his mental assimilation has sympathy only for his own prototype and none for the boys of distinctly higher abilities and prospective usefulness. Probably no child in the ordinary school is educated in accordance with his needs, and I hope the time will come when some useful experiments will be made with teachers and scholars on such a scale as will influence public opinion. For instance, the examination of teachers and scholars, and the fixing of them in suitable classes to obtain the highest results, and at the lapse of a certain period comparing those results with the haphazard ones of to-day. A benevolent millionaire who would found a school where an experiment of this kind could be made would deserve well of his country and probably take a step which would revolutionize the teaching methods now so common and inadequate.

The loyal friend of parents.—The most ordinary person knows how children differ in temperament, in character, and in ability; yet but few persons realize that these differences demand variety in training, in order that the weaker faculties may be strengthened and the stronger faculties controlled. Parents have their children under their control at the most plastic time, and therefore ought to be the best qualified to develop the qualities which build up the highest and most successful characters. To practically the largest extent the real education of the child has taken place before it comes under the influence of school; that is, the education of the feelings, both animal and moral—or, rather, the animal propensities and the

moral sentiments. With the training of these, modern education has apparently but little to do, and therefore the greater is the responsibility which rests upon the parent to bring the animal nature into obedience and to develop the moral nature to command.

The parents should not only seek the help of a qualified Phrenologist at stated periods of the child's life, but honestly carry out his suggestions and seek to understand the why and wherefore of his advice. Parents need an apprenticeship in the art of training the child, and this would mean fewer moral and mental wrecks in the child world. It is discreditable that men will take trouble to train and develop the flowers in their gardens, and all the while neglect the human flowers in their homes.

In the field of medicine how invaluable would Phrenology aid the physi-

cian. In my judgment the physician needs to know more about health and less about illness to become the friend and teacher and adviser of his patients, rather than the mere killer of pain. With the great increase of nervous complaints, the mental and physical exhaustion which abounds, a knowledge of this beneficent science would enable the doctor to forewarn his patient of breakdowns long before they occurred, to teach him how to cultivate the faculties which make for strength and health, and to understand in cases of illness just where the true cause lies. Probably some of our able medical Phrenologists will some day write some helpful books along this line which can be put into the hands of medical students and assist them to begin the study of a subject which would make them the true benefactors of their race.

PRIZE OFFER AND AWARD.

A prize is offered for March, for the best description of the characteristics possessed by the painters of the Brooklyn Bridge. The accompanying picture shows the perilous position of the men who coolly perform their work at the height of several hundred feet above the East River, New York. What we want to know is what faculties are necessary to enable these men to perform their work. Some persons cannot cross a narrow bridge with comfort or ease, yet these men are perfectly content to do their work from day to day, sitting on the coils hundreds of feet above the level of the earth.

A free subscription to the JOURNAL will be given to the one who sends in the best description on or before March 1st.

A prize for February 1st is still open, and calls for a description of the dog called Sport, who, through his sagacity, saved the life of a child (see December JOURNAL).

PRIZE AWARD.

The prize for the best description of the Sunshine gentleman who made a practice of saying good-morning to everyone he met, which was offered in the October number, has been awarded to Miss Sarah Baker, of Brooklyn.



WORKERS ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

GUARD THY THOUGHTS.

Guard thou thy thoughts!
 For deeds we do, and every word we speak
 Are outcome of some picture of the mind;
 And thoughts are pictures. Then let
 thoughts be pure;

And as each image shall be pure and good,
 So will it be expressed in word or act.
 Thoughts rule our life, our health, our hap-
 piness;

And as we think, so are we, so become.

—Selected.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The second meeting of the season was given in the Hall of the above Institute on Tuesday, December 6th. The lecturer for the evening was Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, who spoke upon "Some of the Problems of Life, and How to Solve Them." The chair was ably taken by Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, who has been so long associated with the Institute.

He spoke very highly of Rev. Hyde's ability as a speaker and writer, and was pleased to be able to introduce to the audience one who commanded so much respect as an exponent of Phrenology.

The lecturer said in part:

"I have selected a few of the problems that have to be solved to-day from the many that confront us from the cradle to the grave. Some lift us up; others oppose our advancement. Some of these problems touch the very existence of man, especially in his fight for sustenance.

"The supreme law of nature is development, and nature is full of God-made laws which, when we come to examine them, we find that there is no end to development. Every nation has its struggles, the same as every individual has his problems to encounter, and the problems of the individual become those of the nation. I believe a person can live to be a hundred or two hundred years old. Death is simply an accident; there are faddists who tell us what to eat. Nature has laid down her laws with regard to the needs of every constitution, but the best nourishment is secured from harmony, or the proper blending of foods. In true harmony, man can eat almost anything; he can live on nuts, fruits, and herbs, etc., but civilization has come in, and brought many artificial forms of life.

"There are four things which nature demands for health. They are: fresh air, pure water, pure food, and proper exercise. Civilization limits these, and artificial habits have to be met with artificial modes of life. With the limit of fresh air, pure water, proper food, and exercise people take cold easily, and their state of mind is not hopeful or buoyant.

"The boy in the country lives a natural life: he does not know anything about steam heat, impure water, impure food, and he has all the exercise he needs. In the city, the

boy becomes accustomed to the artificial modes of heating, eating, sleeping, and exercise, and consequently is susceptible to take pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers, chills, etc. How can we remedy this problem of artificiality? By seeing to it that our cities are kept clean; that the drainage about the home is in perfect order; that the schools are properly ventilated, and that the water is free from impurities. It is only by introducing these conditions of health around the home that we can stave off the evils that come with high living and unnatural ways of life. We should then have no kidney troubles, no consumption and tuberculosis.

"Some people go back to the habits of wild men, and wear long hair, and live without clothing and without water, but we cannot adopt such a course of life in the present civilization, and radical changes will not come about speedily. Ladies adorn their heads with immense hats, thinking to beautify themselves. They imitate the Indians who believe in artificial adornments, and fine headgear. Only the modern hats have to be held on with terrible hatpins, which sometimes pierce the head, and do much harm. Woman is more beautiful with her natural charms than with any artificial plumage that she can put on.

"Another problem of the twentieth century is that of war. How does it come about that we have barbarous warfare; where does it come from? We know we have the organs of Destructiveness and Combaticiveness, but these faculties do not lead necessarily to warfare, and there is nowhere any evidence to show that man is naturally a fighting animal. There is no evidence to show that he is a destructive animal, like the lion, bear, and tiger. He has not the teeth to tear apart or destroy, as have the ferocious animals. Man was born to till the soil and to live peaceably. Man has had to invent the sword; if nature wanted him to fight, he would have been born with the sword. War is an artificial invention of man, and to overcome it he has to invent other artificial means.

"Heroism is not the conflict with arms, but the greatest heroism is shown by the nurses who tend to the sick and wounded, and by the widows and children left at

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rather than detrimental. One of the most interesting characteristics of the human mind is its capacity for development and improvement, and Phrenology indicates the possibilities of this development through the higher moral faculties."

For the future outlook we have a bright word of encouragement. In education we note a growing movement for methods of study that are less mechanical and stereotyped; methods, in fact, that are better adapted to the infantile minds. As other systems of science and philosophy have been made popular by a sudden introduction of a book or lecture, so Phrenology is tending toward that era when it will be fashionable to believe in it, to accept, to praise it; then the pulpit, school, and press will recognize its usefulness, and prejudice will melt like snow in summer.

We note a tendency already to regard the importance of developing the moral faculties along with those of the intellect. There is a decided advancement in the world of science, especially in the study of experimental psychology and cerebral physiology and an increase in the number of observers in the field of brain localization which is highly encouraging. There is also an increasing interest noticeable in the current literature of the day, as well as in the daily press, and a more general use of terms that denote an understanding of "temperament," "faculty," etc. That the system of Phrenology is not yet perfected even the most learned in the science will admit, but in this respect does it differ materially from medicine and other fields of science?

What one notices with pleasure is

the fact that every advance made in cerebral localization is rather a point of vantage in favor of the localization of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim than against the canons of Phrenology.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

This journal stands for the advancements that are constantly being made in scientific circles. For the coming year a series of articles will be written on the views of scientists in regard to Phrenology.

Another series will appear upon "What Shall I Do with My Boy and Girl?" embracing hints on trades and professions.

Another important feature will be introduced, namely, a series of articles on "Health and Physical Culture," by Mr. A. Roberts, who will present the above subject as only an expert can do. He is thoroughly scientific and up-to-date in his experience and data, and we believe that this department will be highly appreciated by our readers. Our opening article contains a portrait of Mr. Roberts, and the subsequent numbers will be accompanied by original illustrations.

A number of interesting interviews have been secured for the coming year and will be introduced from time to time.

Short definitions of the Phrenological faculties, illustrated, will form another useful feature of the JOURNAL.

"Old Age, and the Art of Keeping Young," is the title of another series.

"Types of Beauty" and "Hints on How to Preserve Beauty of Form, Mind, Soul, and Character" will form another series.

"Hints to Mothers on the Management of their Children, or the Peculiarities and Vagaries of Children's Minds," will form a subject of considerable importance and interest in our "Child Culture Department."

Several choice articles written by Professor L. N. Fowler, and published for the first time, will be given during the coming year.

Various topics will be open for dis-

cussion and prizes, and the editors would like their readers to make suggestions for this department.

We now wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year, and trust that the subject of Mind Culture will be of added help to thousands who are standing on the threshold of this comparatively new science and will be induced to embrace it and benefit by its teaching.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"A Unitarian Oberlin, or The Story of Rev. Jasper L. Douthit." By A. P. Putnam. Published in Boston by Damrell and Upham. The book was written by Mr. A. P. Putnam, and the material for the story of this singularly brave and useful man were gathered from the various sources, personal sketches, reports of Missionary work, etc., which prove to be very interesting reading.

Mr. Douthit was born in Shelby Co., Ill., in 1834, where he still has his headquarters. His great-grandfather was a Baptist minister who was born in South Carolina. This fine old gentleman lived to be passed four-score mile-stone, and was of Scotch descent. His wife was Irish, with a mixture of Welsh blood, and was a bright, wiry little woman, surviving until after the Civil War, and until she was a hundred and fifteen years old. Both died near Palestine, Texas.

After many struggles for an education, he wrote to Mr. Higginson, who was speak-

ing on the question of anti-slavery, and he recommended him to consult Robert Collyer. Robert Collyer advised him to meet him at a convention to be held shortly at Detroit. While there he was ordained to the ministry as a preacher of liberal Christianity, Mr. Collyer, Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, and the Rev. Charles G. Ames and others, taking part in the service. But feeling in need of still deeper preparation for his work he took a three years' course of theological study at the Meadville School, and was graduated in 1867, and immediately afterwards, for a brief time, he was minister at Princeton, Ill., but he longed to go back to the scenes of his childhood, and finally went there, and found there the permanent scene of his activity and usefulness. With all his struggles for the right, and with all his struggles with poverty, hardship, toil, pain and suffering, he has shown throughout a thankful and hopeful spirit.

Good Robert Collyer wrote of him in 1870: "I can hardly tell how much good Mr. Douthit has done in that region (meaning the West). It is to me simply wonderful. A slender, gentle-eyed man, he has wrought with such a manful and Christian valor, as to win his way where any other, one thinks, must have failed."

In 1880, a paper called "Our Best Words" was published, and from 1888 to the present time, Jasper L. Douthit has been the editor and publisher, and it has had the support of many of the best Unitarian speakers and writers of the present day.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 24.)

home. Shall we not rather cultivate benevolence and sympathy, kindness and worship, and do away with war altogether? Suppose England and France were to engage in war to-day, all commerce would be shaken.

"When I stood in the great arsenal at

Woolwich, and saw every kind of implement of war, I could not but help thinking that if there was a place called Hell, that these implements were helping to make such a place visible; but war must go. A few years ago it was the fashion to settle all disputes

by fighting duels, but the law courts put a stop to them. There is only one way to settle the problem of war, and that is by educating people to form an international law that will abolish this terrible menace to civilization. The City of New York is making too much money by commerce to allow war to continue, but the higher faculties in man need to be developed more than the commercial instincts.

"Another problem to be solved is poverty. It is a shame that there are any persons dying of starvation to-day through the struggle for existence. Let me tell you that the nation has the power to put an end to starvation, and it is a blinding shame that it exists. It is the same artificiality that allows a poor woman to die for want of food that I have mentioned before.

"We have a science of Phrenology that shows what faculties should guide and control selfishness, and selfishness is at the bottom of all poverty. Poverty has its remedy, which lies in the cultivation of Veneration and all the higher faculties. Although we cannot have a famine again, as they had in Egypt, still, were the money that is now spent in war used in buying up the farms, we could produce food for all, and the time is coming when we shall take the sick into more healthful places. The instincts in the top of the brain, through the moral faculties, will make man stop and think how the problem of poverty can be solved.

"The problem of divorce is another result of the artificial state of society. By the proper spread of intelligence, and when people find that they have in their brains some faculties that give conjugal attachment and proper affinity, then people will seek those with whom they can live happily; for their own natures will be revealed to them and family life will be elevated and marriage laws will be respected. Phrenology, if properly understood, will bring about a proper education of the people in the choice that they make in wedlock.

The problem of child education is another very important matter for us to solve. What is the system of the present education of children? The system is false; it is not based upon the right principles; children are obliged to take an armful of books home to study, which they do not understand. Were Phrenology understood, or taken as a guide, children would be educated according to their organizations, but now an artificial plan or system surrounds the child.

There are four methods, which should be introduced into the education of the young. The first is self-preservation, or health; the second utility, or the study of subjects that could be made of use to the students after they leave school; the third, harmony, or the adaptation of those studies that would cultivate the whole of the faculties of the mind; and fourthly, refinement, which produced the finishing touches to a child's develop-

ment. Phrenology helps the teacher to teach the child first through his observational faculties, with diagrams, pictures, etc., to exercise his eyes and ears, to see and hear objects. Phrenology teaches better than any other system of mental philosophy how to direct the thoughts of children to the studies which would best develop their minds. Why should we teach through books when we can bring the same subjects before the attention of children through flowers, trees, soils, museums, and the animals in Central Park, and why should we desire to make the studies of children difficult, before the age when they can naturally reason out for themselves. There should be one book to embrace spelling, writing, nature, geography, etc., and this would get rid of the rest of the unnecessary books that puzzle children's minds. We are told that the utility of education is to make children think, but through my own experience in grammar and high schools, as well as colleges, the method of education has no high purpose. The spirit of the age demands that the utilitarian idea of education should be to teach a child how to earn a living. It is the commercial spirit of the age that demands this. But is there not a higher motive that should be striven for besides that of commercialism? Educators tell us that it is necessary for us to study "Horace," and work out intricate problems in mathematics, fractions, and chemistry, in order to strengthen the formulative influences of a child's mind, but in reply I tell you that a large number of our great men have escaped this process, like Sir Walter Scott, and fortunately for the world, they have held a higher ideal in mind, namely, the preservation of individuality, and the education for harmony.

In Phrenology we have a method of education that is based in principle, for Phrenology has a scientific basis. What is the method proposed by Phrenology in the education of children? (1) That they should have their observational faculties appealed to, and (2) They should be taught to classify the facts they have obtained and observed. (3) They should be brought to reason upon those facts, and finally led up to the development of those faculties that will guide, rule, and control the whole nature. The education that teaches through fear is not the lasting or permanent method, but that which calls out veneration and respect, recognizes the highest mechanism of the mind, and venerates and respects all true knowledge. Veneration never prostrates itself to human forms or agencies, but only before God. Formerly men worshipped by fear, not by Veneration, but as we know more about ourselves, the tendency of education will be such as I have already traced, (1) By observation, then by classification, then by reason, then by intuition, and lastly through the moral faculties. My study of elocution and oratory has led me to see that

the emotions are not educated at all, but that the whole process of study is mechanical. We learn the arithmetical tables, and from being able to say "Two times two are four," we can by perseverance learn to say "twelve times twelve are a hundred and forty-four," and a man named Bruno was even able to stretch his calculating power, and say with ease "Thirty-two times thirty-two." By studying the harmony of the faculties, one can see that emotions expressed in the whole face. We find we must judge what is taking place on the inside from that which presents itself on the exterior. Man has had implanted in him the moral faculties; they have been given to him for some use, just as the eye is given for sight, and as men follow their higher qualities, then we shall have harmony and perfection. Phrenology is a higher and more complete system of mental philosophy than psychology, for psychology has not gone beyond the experiments on the brains of animals, and psychologists have not yet come to differentiate between the wagging of the tail from fear or respect, while Phrenology can recognize through the brain whether a person will be influenced by the one or the other.

In conclusion, Mr. Hyde urged upon his hearers to give a fair trial to the study of Phrenology, and allow it to be a guide in interpreting their talents and emotions.

The chairman then asked if there were any questions.

Mr. Klein asked if the lecturer considered that twenty years of age was the period to develop the thinking capacity, as he had mentioned that age, to which query Mr. Hyde replied that children were made into old men and women too early in life; that they should be allowed to romp and play in childhood, instead of being set hard mathematical problems to solve, which they could not understand; but at that period they could follow out a process of reasoning in a natural way, without forcing the mind through artificial stimulus.

Mr. Streever agreed with the lecturer, and he believed that Phrenology would be an immense help to teachers when they became aware of its practical value.

Miss Fowler asked the lecturer if he believed in educating a child according to his talents, or rather in developing the weak points, in order to make a complete or harmonious character.

Mr. Hyde replied, the utilitarian spirit of the age demanded that a young person should be educated as a bookkeeper, etc., but he did not believe that his higher qualities for literature should be neglected, and that weaknesses should be cultivated and that the whole nature of the child should be harmoniously developed.

Mr. Piercy asked how Phrenology could be made practical to teachers, and in answer to this Mr. Hyde launched out into an eloquent dissertation on the best methods

of introducing true principles into the modern methods of education. We regret to have to leave his remarks on this question for another month. His ideas were practical, and they well fitted the subject under consideration.

We wish that three thousand teachers could have been present to have heard this eloquent address in its entirety.

As the hour was past ten o'clock, the practical demonstrations of Phrenology were reserved for another meeting.

Notices for the future months were given out as follows:

Tuesday evening, January 3, 1905, Rev. Arthur Jamieson will lecture on "Scottish Life and Character," illustrated with stereopticon views.

Tuesday evening, February 7, 1905, Mr. J. Wilson MacDonald will lecture on "Phrenology Applied to Art and Sculpture."

Tuesday evening, March 7, 1905, Rev. Minot J. Savage, D.D., will lecture on "Personal Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer."

Tuesday evening, April 4, 1905, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., will lecture on "The Atmosphere of the Mind."

Tuesday evening, May 2, 1905, Mr. George G. Rockwood will lecture on "The Art of Photography from A to Z," illustrated.

Delineations of character will be given by Miss Fowler at the close of each lecture.

JANUARY TALKS (4th, 11th, 18th, 25th).

Morning talks by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, in January, on successive Wednesdays at eleven o'clock, on Phrenology for Teachers. Children's "Talents," "Failings," "Habits," and "Sports."

FEBRUARY TALKS (1st, 8th, 15th, 22d).

Wednesdays in February at eleven o'clock, subject, "Music and Medicine." "The Psychological Effects of Music upon Nervous Diseases." "Patriotic," "Classical," "Sacred," and "Ballad" Music, exercising the Executive, Intellectual, Moral, and Social Faculties.

LENTEN TALKS FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

(1st, 9th, 15th, 22d, 28th, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th.)

Wednesdays in March at eleven o'clock, subject, "Phrenology and the Scriptures." (1) Natural and Spiritual Man Compared. (2) The Bible References on Friendship and Parental Love. (3) Energy and Courage. (4) Vanity and Pride. (5) Duty and Sympathy.

Wednesdays in April at eleven o'clock, subject, "Phrenology and the Scriptures," continued. (1) Faith, Hope, and Prayer. (2) Art, Eloquence, and Ingenuity. (3) Philosophy and Reason. (4) Science, Literature, and Music.

A SURPRISE FOR MISS FOWLER

During the last day of the session of the Phrenological Institute Course, a little surprise was arranged by the students for Miss Fowler, through the presentation of a beautiful bouquet of roses, and a microscope for examining scientific specimens. As some of this work had been carried on during the term by a small magnifying glass, the additional advantage of a larger lens was highly appreciated.

In replying to this delicate token of appreciation by the students, Miss Fowler said that the earnest and steady work of the students was all the appreciation she desired, but if any token on their part had to be selected, the one they had just given her was the one that would be of the most service to her and other students in coming years. She therefore heartily thanked them for their kind thoughts and useful gift, and trusted they would long continue their investigations of the science which they had carried on at the Institute.

ANNA JEWELL'S CONCERT.

The concert given by Miss Anna Jewell at the Waldorf, December 6th, before a fashionable and enthusiastic audience, was very highly successful. Miss Jewell was ably assisted by Miss Isabel Girardot, of London, and Mr. Moscowitz, the talented violinist.

Miss Jewell rendered some very classical numbers, with remarkable technique and sentiment, and one would scarcely have known that they were rendered by one of the weaker sex. The representation of the Storm was exceptionally good.

The Etude by Chopin was remarkable for its power and terseness and wonderful execution, to which she responded to a rapturous encore. We agree with Maitre Pugno when he predicts for Miss Jewell a wonderful career as a pianist.

BAZAARS.

Miss Fowler visited Ridgewood on the 16th and 17th of November to give examinations at a fair for the benefit of the Village Improvement Association. The funds were to go toward the Village Library. She made many new friends in Ridgewood on this occasion.

On the 18th and 19th of November, Miss Fowler attended a large and enthusiastic fair in East Orange for the benefit of The Memorial Hospital. She was kept busy making delineations continuously from five to ten o'clock, the management of the Bazaar being excellent.

On December 1st, Miss Fowler attended a fair on behalf of Dr. Stimson's church on Broadway, where she was again enthusiastically received and kept occupied, through the admirable arrangement of the Fair Committee.

On December 2d, she attended the bazaar in aid of The Medical College and Infirmary for Women at the Waldorf-Astoria; on December 10th, she attended the "Little Mothers' Fair at the Waldorf-Astoria, in aid of this charity, and in December attended a fair at Mrs. Hazen's School, Pelham Manor, which is the second year that she has made a visit to this school, where the teachers and scholars are most enthusiastic on the subject of Phrenology, and careers of many of the scholars have been beneficially moulded by her advice.

Messrs. B. Klein and D. P. Flagg have assisted at two fairs.

FIELD NOTES.

John L. Capen, M.D., continues to do business in Philadelphia, Pa.

H. H. Hinman, of Fort Worth, Texas, says that business is good.

J. M. Fitzgerald can always be found in Chicago, where he has a permanent office for examinations and selling of Phrenological works.

George Cozens is again in Brandon, Ont., Canada, giving examinations and lectures.

George D. Erwin, class of 1904, is now in Seattle, Wash., doing Phrenological work.

R. J. Black is in Vinton, Iowa, giving examinations.

Alice Rutter has returned to Philadelphia, where she gives examinations.

Owen H. Williams is giving examinations in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Allen Haddock keeps busy at San Francisco.

Mr. James P. Knowles, of Smyrna, N. Y., called at the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on December 7th, to present his New Year's greetings. He is one of our oldest subscribers, having read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for fifty-four years. He is hale and hearty, and we trust he will continue to be with us for many years to come.

Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, of Sweden, sent us a couple of records to be reproduced on the Graphophone for the Phrenological Conference. They contained an interesting speech, the text of which we append below.

We are pleased this enthusiast has carried the glad tidings of Phrenology to this Northern Country, where the seed he has scattered has evidently fallen on good ground:

To the Assembled Advocates of the Grandest Science in the Universe, at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, U. S. A.:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I bring you the cordial greetings of Phrenology's true and faithful champions from across the seas in King Oscar II.'s domains in "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

Think not that we fail to appreciate every line you may send to encourage our forces

here, who must meet the most bitter opposition.

But our noble science has come to stay in Sweden for all time, and our new and beautiful banner is already kissed by the breezes of the Northland, the former home of the Vikings of other centuries.

It waves over the heads of a people who, with their great love of truth and justice to all, must slowly but surely approve, and fondly embrace the most truthful exposition of human nature ever given to mankind.

Coming generations shall live to see Phrenology's message hailed with delight from the Polar circle to Skager Rock in Sweden.

I am sending you this message upon a record, an invention and product of the brain of a man who admits that it was Phrenology which discovered his inventive genius: Thomas Edison. What a noble result!

Phrenology wears and dons but one royal robe, its name is truth. Only one founder can we name, its father, Dr. Gall. It has only one field—all humanity. One sworn witness—a human head. One battle-cry—Forward. One watchword—The enlightenment of mankind. One kind of prophet—its brave and skilled expounders. Only one enemy—Major Ignorance.

May we all seek to establish the footprints of Phrenological truth wherever a human soul is found, with the firm conviction that love for humanity and benevolence to the unfortunate has its sure reward.

We are building temples of untarnished truth for our lifetime and for eternity in our work by Phrenology's advancement.

"He's a slave who dare not speak
For the fallen and the weak.
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth he needs must think.
He's a slave, who dare not be—
In the right with two or three."

I thank you all for your kind attention.
WM. E. YOUNGQUIST,
Stockholm.

ARTICLES FOR THE FORTHCOMING NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL BY THE FOLLOWING WRITERS:

We shall have the pleasure of presenting to our readers articles by Mr. James Webb, of London; Mr. J. M. Severn, of Brighton, Eng.; Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, of Sweden; Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago; Mr. Ira L. Guilford, of Los Angeles; Prof. Allen Had-dock, San Francisco; Mr. Alexander Ver-

ner, of England; Mr. C. W. Cox, of North Dakota; Mr. Geo. D. Erwin, of Seattle; Mr. B. Klein, of Hungary; Mr. D. P. Flagg, of Michigan; Mrs. Hester E. Leach, of New York, and Miss Helen V. Pratten, of Germany; Miss Emily M. Lutz, of Trenton; Prof. D. T. Elliott, of London.

MADAME ELESS WINTERBURN, OF LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Madame Eless Winterburn, A.F.P.I., of Gothic Villa, Chapeltown Road, Leeds, and 18 Lowther Arcade, Harrogate, reports a steady year's work. She has now entered her thirteenth year at Leeds and eleventh at Harrogate. During the summer she has been consulted at the latter place by a number of the aristocracy and members of the learned professions, doctors, clergy, lawyers, and professional men, and has received great praise for her wonderfully correct and careful delineations. During the winter season she is mainly engaged at Leeds, teaching and delineating. Visitors from a distance are requested to make appointments to avoid disappointment.

OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

We regret to have to announce that many of our friends have been called to pass through hours of great sorrow in the loss of their dearest friends and relatives.

The beloved wife of Rev. Montgomery O. Tiers was called to rest in October; although her years were extended to nearly four score, she was of a frail and delicate constitution, yet was the mother of six daughters and four sons. She spent sixty years in devout Christian fellowship, and according to her ability and opportunities, faithfully performed the duties of the various relations of life as wife, mother, sister, and friend, and engaged with her husband in evangelistic labors in the West, as well as in New York City. We extend to Mr. Tiers our heartfelt sympathy for the loss he has sustained.

We wish to further extend our sympathies to Dr. Densmore and Mr. Carleton, better known as "Will Carleton," the writer, for the loss they have been called upon to sustain through the death of their wives, and to Dr. Constantine F. McGuire, our worthy lecturer and friend, on the death of his mother, who passed away in December. It is hard to reconcile ourselves to these changes that come into our lives, but they teach us important lessons nevertheless.



NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent, and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (3s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 769.—A. S.—Dallas Centre, Iowa.—This boy would do very well in a business for someone else, but not in one for himself. His side head does not warrant him taking up the work of a contractor, or to be where he had to consider ways and means by buying and selling, unless he was doing this for someone else. Financial gains will not fire his ambition so much as working out a plan which requires some thought and consideration. He will be all right in an office, and if he were our boy, we would send him to a business college, where he would learn how to write a business letter and understand the principles of bookkeeping and accountant's work, or where he could work up as a secretary and learn typewriting and shorthand, and eventually do the work of two men in attending to inside matters connected with the business; but it will never do for him to depend solely upon his acquisitiveness to make money or earn his own living. He can be depended upon when he knows that people are looking up to him for his aid, but he will need some outdoor occupation or outdoor exercise a part of each day to keep up his vitality. Were he to go into a lawyer's office he could, for a year or so, do the outside work of collecting, etc.

No. 770.—H. B., New Castle, Penn.—You have a somewhat delicate organization, though you are tough in parts, and may be able to go through and endure a good deal of knocking about. Your stomach will largely affect your ease and peace of mind, for it is not easy for you to separate the interests of one, namely, the physical, from the other, the mental. You are a perceptive man; you see everything that is going on around you, even if you do not talk much and act upon the scientific knowledge you obtain. You are earnest and enthusiastic, but you have not sufficient confidence in yourself to see where your proper position in life is. Try and understand yourself better, and become master of your own work. You are exceedingly neat in whatever you undertake to do, and are careful in your arrangements, especially as a bookkeeper,

financier, or business man. You could succeed in understanding the languages, or in the study of law, especially that department which has to do with the hunting up of evidence and getting hold of facts, or in giving good advice as an attorney out of court, or in selling property, but you must cultivate more Language, converse more with your fellows concerning what you know, and you will considerably improve your mind, as well as your opportunities in life.

No. 771.—W. H. P., North Loup Valley, Neb.—You have an old head on young shoulders. You had old ideas when you were a child, and seemed to borrow some of your experience from your parents. You will grow younger as you grow older, and must strive to do so. You have a Motive-Temperament, and love activity, rather than idleness or indoor employment. It would be well for you to be engaged in some practical scientific line of work, or else train yourself in engineering, and some mechanical department of work. You must endeavor to maintain your health, and you will find that some active business, or some outdoor occupation, will suit you better than an indoor, sedentary life.

No. 772.—H. H., N. Topeka, Kan.—You have the brains that should make a successful student, and were you to follow up the study of law, you would succeed remarkably well, and we believe that you could sustain yourself in a responsible position after you had secured the necessary experience. You are a young man who can regulate your affairs by a method and system; in fact you enjoy working out plans, through giving estimates and seeing the probable cost of things, and also could estimate the profit on business propositions. You could be the banker for the students at college, and eventually you will take some public position connected with technical studies, legal affairs, detective work, or the classifying of legal data. Literature will be interesting to you as a hobby, and you can turn it to practical use.

No. 773.—Osgood, H. M., San Francisco, Cal.—This lad has a bright future before him if he will buckle to and persevere with his studies. He is a little apt to delay, linger, and wait when he is not interested in a study, and he may need a little coaxing in ordinary studies, while in special lines he will succeed above the average. He has large Causality, Ideality, and Imitation, which will enable him to succeed in electrical engineering, or in planning out designs as an architect. He is an enthusiastic reader, and wants to devour everything in the form of literature that comes into the house. He can carry a design in his head and reproduce it. He is quite analytical, and will know how to classify his knowledge.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

A. D., Little Falls, N. J.—The art of keeping young, which you seem desirous of doing, as all right-minded people do, is very easy to understand, and we hope to give you in a series of articles a fuller explanation of how this can be done, but in the meantime we would advise you to use your eyes, and see how people who are old, yet bright and youthful in appearance, converse with their fellows, examine their habits of life, and take note of any eccentricity that they may show. As a rule, the eccentricities of the bright old people are those that you can safely follow, for they know how to let the sunshine into their lives, and sunshine or sunlight is the secret of keeping the heart young. The mind has much to do in keeping away the wrinkles of old age; therefore do not let disappointments, or the loss of friends make you forget the blessings that are around you.

G. G., Minnesota.—Do not follow the advice of your friend who tells you that alcohol is a food, and that you need it to aid digestion, and that it adds to the nutrition of the body. The fact is, you are better without it, for it is a deceptive fluid, and absorbs the other fluids of the body, for alcohol always has an affinity for those fluids that it can in any way influence, and its influence is to burn up the necessary fluids of the body.

L. H., Cal.—You need not take cold if you keep up a proper temperature of body, and especially keep your feet warm. A daily

amount of exercise is necessary, but a person should avoid over-exerting himself, and prevent exhaustion, for when such a person is at his lowest ebb, he is more susceptible to taking cold than when he has had a good night's rest, and is able to resist his influence of cold and surroundings. In your case we think that you need a day's rest, especially a day of mental rest. Try it and see; build up your general health, and let every muscle, nerve, and brain cell respond healthily to your dictation, but avoid overwork, or taxing them beyond their normal strength.

Phreno., Pittsburg, Pa.—You will find that the study of Phrenology will help you in the development and training of your little one; in fact we do not know of any subject that will so pay you for your study as Mental Science, known under the name of Phrenology. Get some simple book on the subject, and set to work to study it, and you will perceive how your little child acts in accordance with her natural disposition. Do not be discouraged if you cannot bring about the desired effects in your little girl immediately, but keep on struggling and battling to maintain the right attitude, and you will succeed in the long run.

A. S. T., La Harpe, Ill.—You must first of all examine carefully your habits of life, and see what you think has caused your catarrh. There are several reasons which may have produced it, and you must endeavor to work these out. Are you a vegetarian, and do you believe in turkish baths? Do you work beyond your normal limit of strength, and are you exposed to extremes of climate? Is your circulation what it ought to be, for if it is not, endeavor to increase it.

We will ask our Health Editor to write some rules for preventing catarrh.

THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The December Meeting of the Fowler Institute was held on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, a report of which is not yet to hand on going to press. These meetings we can say are always highly enjoyable and instructive.

The Monthly Meetings designed for stu-

dents are well attended and are held the last Tuesday in each month. They are profitable experience meetings, and are heartily appreciated by the old and new students, all of whom are cordially invited to attend.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Monthly Meeting for January will be held on Tuesday, the third, at eight o'clock. The Rev. Arthur Jamieson, of New York, will lecture on "Scottish Life and Charac-

ter." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views, most of which were taken by Mr. Jamieson on his trip to Scotland last year.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

"MY MOTHER'S HANDS."

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
 They're neither white nor small;
 And you, I know, would scarcely think
 That they are fair at all.
 I've looked on hands whose form and hue
 A sculptor's dream might be;
 Yet are those aged, wrinkled hands
 Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
 Though heart were weary and sad
 Those patient hands kept toiling on,
 That the children might be glad.
 I always weep, as, looking back
 To childhood's distant day,
 I think how those hands rested not,
 When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
 They're growing feeble now,
 For time and pain have left their mark
 On hands and heart and brow.
 Alas! alas! the nearing time,
 And the sad, sad day to me,
 When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
 Those hands will folded be.

But oh! beyond this shadow land,
 Where all is bright and fair,
 I know full well these dear old hands
 Will palms of victory bear;
 Where crystal streams through endless
 years
 Flow over golden sands,
 And where the old grow young again,
 I'll clasp my mother's hands.

A BUDGET OF MAXIMS.

Rather than say nothing, men are content to speak ill of themselves.

A proud man can never be a loser; no, not even when he renounces his pride.

It is much less for a man's honor to distrust his friends than to be deceived by them.

Few people have the wisdom to like reproofs that would do them good better than praises that do them hurt.

It is with true love as with ghosts and apparitions, a thing that everybody talks of and scarce anybody hath seen.

The most disinterested love is, after all, but a kind of bargain in which the dear love of our own selves always proposes to be the gainer some way or other.—Roche-foucauld.

Mind your lips. Don't let strong drink pass them.

OPTICIAN'S LATIN.

Hiram had returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of the ancient languages, but he "fell down" one day when his sister, a demure young girl in her teens, asked him to translate a sign she had seen in front of an optician's office, which read thus:

CON SULTU SABO UTYO UREY ES.

Hiram struggled manfully with it for several minutes, and gave it up.

"It isn't good Latin," he said. "There are some words in it that are Latin, but the others are either wrong in termination or are barbarisms from other languages, and taken as a whole, it doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," rejoined his sister, "but Keturah, out in the kitchen, translates it without any trouble. She says it means 'Consult us about your eyes.'"

Whereupon Hiram collapsed.—Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Witherby: "I had to wait four cable cars before one would stop."

Mr. Witherby: "And then was there a blockade?"—Harper's Bazar.

Studd: "It was economical for your wife to make her own pancake hat."

Skinner: "Yes, but I furnished the dough for the trimmings."—Selected.

SELECTED THOUGHTS.

Let us own, the sharpest smart

Which human patience may endure,

Pays light for that which leaves the heart
 More generous, dignified and pure.

—Coventry Patmore.

President Kruger born, 1825.

It is the law of good economy to make the best of everything. How much more to make the best of every creature?

Archbishop Benson died, 1896.

We complain of ourselves for want of enthusiasm, but as soon as an enthusiastic institution appears among us, we are still more afraid, and we run for the fire-engine.

—Archbishop Benson.

We have all got to travel through Vanity Fair, and we had better learn the rules of the road from the best masters.

—L. H. M. Soulsby.

To be what God pleases—to do a man's best,
 And to have a good heart, is the way to be
 blest.

—Byron.

Dividends due.

The mellow year is hasting to its close,
 The little birds have almost sung their last.

—Coleridge.

Make mere life Love, for life in perfect whole
 And aim consummated is Love in sooth.

—E. B. Browning.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to **Fowler & Wells Co.**, and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"**Human Nature**"—San Francisco—has an article on "Brain and Mind." It is illustrated with one man who has large Self-esteem, and another who has a very small development of this faculty. One article on "Man is not a Free Moral Agent," by C. P. Holt, is worthy of the attention of all.

"**The Vegetarian Magazine**"—Chicago, Ill.—"The Value of Deep Breathing" is an article by Uriel Buchanan, a subject that is never worn out, and always admits of some variation of advice. An article on "Why Eat Meat," from the "Joliet Republican," is well worth reading.

"**Mind**"—New York.—This leading exponent on metaphysics is ably edited by Chas. Brodie Patterson and John Milton Scott. The December number contains an article on "The Christ Child," by John Milton Scott. Another article on "The Christmas Good-spell," by C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Both articles are well thought out.

"**The Delineator**"—New York.—This journal always contains some interesting articles, aside from its fashion plates, which are up-to-date and interesting to its daily readers.

"**The Review of Reviews**"—New York—contains an article on "Four Men of the Month;" Personal Tributes, (1) William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the New York Rapid Transit R.R. System; (2) David Roland Francis, of St. Louis; (3) Hon. J. Cortelyou. The magazine is finely illustrated, and contains some valuable reading matter.

"**The Literary News**"—New York—contains the names of holiday gift books, books for young people, index to publishers, and many fine illustrations.

"**Human Culture**" Chicago—contains several articles of interest on Phrenology, illustrated with original designs by Mrs. L. A. Vaught. Mr. Lundquist contributes some interesting articles for this number.

"**Health**"—New York—contains an article on "A Talk on Remedies," by Prof. E. Knowlton, and one on "Our Medical Educators," both of which articles we recommend to our readers.

"**The Popular Phrenologist**"—London, Eng.—contains an article on "The Training of Children," "Phrenology and Psychology in Literature," "The Temperaments," and reports of meetings, together with other interesting items of news of a Phrenological character.

"**Medical Times**"—New York (November)—contains an editorial on Niels Finsen, the great physician who recently died of heart disease at the age of forty-five. He was the last recipient of the Cameron prize in Therapeutics, awarded by the University of Edinburgh, and of the Nobel prize in medicine, the latter giving him the means to further his life work. Another editorial is upon "Recent Advances in Cerebral Localization," an article which we shall refer to in a future number of the **JOURNAL**.

"**Naturopath**"—New York—contains an article on "The Fruit and Nut Diet, What it is, and How to Adopt it," and "Has Alcohol any Food Value," by Otto Carque, which are valuable contributions to health literature.

"Now"—San Francisco, Cal.—contains an article on "Suggestion, or What Causes Me to Think." It speaks of the universal power of doing work now, rather than to wait.

"Girls and Boys"—Ithaca, N. Y.—A nature-study magazine, edited by Martha Van Rensselaer. This magazine is beautifully illustrated with objects from nature, and is highly instructive to children.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—Edited by Herbert A. Parkyn, M.D. This is a magazine of the new psychology for health, happiness, and success, and draws together many interesting articles on Mind and Health.

"People's Health Journal"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an article on "Diet in Typhoid Fever," "Two Forms of Typhoid," and also an article on "Appendicitis." Too much cannot be written on these valuable subjects, especially when they are treated from a practical standpoint.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Spiritual Spices," The Scripture upon which is Based the Teaching of Deliverance from All Sin, or Sanctification. By the Rev. I. S. Tate. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, 25 cents.

This booklet has been written with considerable care and thought. The truths and errors treated upon are those which are greatly perplexing the minds of many earnest Christians. None can afford to be indifferent to them, but by the aid of the Holy Spirit they should be squarely faced. That the Christian believer may be led into the truth, is the highest wish of the writer. In the second chapter, the subject is upon "Test of Character and Victory"; then follows one on "The Intellectual Faculties," and on page 42 the subject of Harmony between the Scriptures and Phrenology is discussed. Evidence of this is shown in the organs of Conscientiousness and Self-esteem.

The book is illustrated with a few half-tones, which add to the interest of the reading matter. The work is written in a condensed and usable form, and we expect that many will want to read it and pass it on to their friends.

"The Power of Self-Formation" is a new book announced by Leroy Berrier, its author and publisher, as now being in process of publication. It will be issued in art vellum cloth, gilt top and title, for 80 cents.

This book is to present the subject of self-formation from a Human Culturist point of consideration. The author is a devotee of the Science of Human Culture and an adherent of the new psycho-physiology. The proposition which is demonstrated by the citation of actual practice in life is this,

viz., self-formation of mental and physical conditions is now an established fact in the Science of Human Culture. Two discoveries in the sciences of psychology and physiology during the latter half of the nineteenth century, completely placed the power of self-formation in the grasp of the human race.

This little scientific treatise presents in a simple style those two great discoveries and demonstrates the power of self-formation as well as presenting the most advanced systems for the cultivation or the mentation that controls the power of formation.

The author demonstrates the fact that we cannot expect to utilize our powers until we have become conscious of them—cultivated and trained them into established power. Self-formation means the ability to be just what we are designed to be, which constitutes the highest of all achievements.

"The Power of Self-Formation" will be completed and be on the market about holiday time. It already has an advance sale of 501 copies.

Leroy Berrier and Fowler & Wells Co.

The lectures of Prof. Levi Hummel last week did not get the attention and patronage they deserved. They were moral, high-toned, instructive and well delivered. It is not often that a series of such instructive lectures are offered so cheap. Had it been a patent medicine show with a lot of nonsense, tomfoolery, and low comedy the hall would have been crowded every night.

Where is My Dog? or, Is Man Alone Immortal? By Rev. Charles J. Adams. 12mo, Price, \$1.00.

The author is a well-known Episcopal clergyman. In his work the parallelism between the character of man and the lower animals is shown in a wonderfully attractive manner, and the work is a very striking representation of the question.

A Home for All; or, The Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building. New, cheap, convenient, superior, and adapted to rich and poor. 12mo, 129 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Athletics of To-day. By Harold Graham. It has taken two nations to build up modern Athletics as we understand them. At a good English meeting the running is sure to be first-class, and an American meeting is especially remarkable for an all-round excellence in the field events. Such a combination as is shown when the two races meet is what may be held to be an ideal modern athletic meeting. Price, 50 cents.

"Science of a New Life," by John Cowan, M.D. A book well worth possessing by every thoughtful man and woman.

"The Science of a New Life" has received the highest testimonials and commendations from the leading medical and religious critics; has been heartily indorsed by all the leading philanthropists, and recommended to every well-wisher of the human race. To

all who are married or are contemplating marriage, it will give information worth hundreds of dollars, besides conferring a lasting benefit not only upon them, but upon their children. Every thinking man and woman should study this work. The following is from the table of contents: "Marriage and its Advantages," "Age at which to Marry," "The Law of Choice," "Love Analyzed," "Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing," "Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing," "The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman," "The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Man," "Amativeness—Its Use and Abuse," "The Law of Continence," "Children—Their Desirability," "The Law of Genius," "The Conception of a New Life," "The Physiology of Intra-Uterine Growth," "Period of Gestative Influence," "Pregnancy—Its Signs and Duration," "Disorders of Pregnancy," "Confinement," "Management of Mother and Child After Delivery," "Period of Nursing Influence," "Fœticide," "Diseases Peculiar to Women," "Diseases Peculiar to Men," "Masturbation," "Sterility and Impotence—Subjects of which More Might be Said," "A Happy Married Life, How Secured. Price, bound in heavy extra English cloth, beveled boards, \$3.00.

Smoking and Drinking. Does it Pay to Smoke? Will the Coming Man Drink Wine? Inebriate Asylums and a Visit to One. By James Parton. 151 pages. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Tobacco: Its Effects on the Human System. By Dr. William A. Alcott. With Notes and Additions by Nelson Sizer. 149 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Tea and Coffee. Their Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Effects on the Human System. By Dr. William A. Alcott. With Notes and Additions by Nelson Sizer. 118 pages. Price, paper, 25 cents.

Muscle-Beating; or, Home Gymnastics for Sick and Well. By C. Klemm, Manager of the Gymnasium of Riga. Price, by mail, 30 cents.

Life at Home; or, The Family and its Members. By William Aikman, D.D. New and Revised Edition. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

The subjects of Husbands and Wives, Parents, Children, Brothers, Sisters, Employers and Employed, and the Altar in the House, form some of the principal chapter headings in this book, which has received universal commendations from the press.

The Family Physician. A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser. With Reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents, and Casualties of Every Kind. With a Glossary and Copious Index. By Joel Shew, M.D. 816 pages. 279 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$3.00.

The remedies used are hygienic, and the directions are given for home treatment, which will, in the majority of cases, enable the

reader to avoid the necessity of calling a physician, and the Laws of Life and Health are made so plain as to enable one to avoid sickness and the infirmities which come from a violation of the conditions of health.

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and Especially in "Human Face Divine." 768 pages. Portrait of author, and 1,055 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$3.00. (This is the standard work on Physiognomy.) By S. R. Wells.

This is a comprehensive, thorough, and practical work, in which all that is known on the subject treated is systematized, explained, illustrated, and applied. Physiognomy is here shown to be no mere fanciful speculation, but a consistent and well-considered system of Character-Reading, based on the established truths of Physiology and Phrenology, and confirmed by Ethnology, as well as by the peculiarities of individuals. It is no abstraction, but something to be made useful; something to be practised by everybody and in all places, and made an efficient help in that noblest of all studies—the Study of Man.

Comparative Physiognomy; or, Resemblances Between Man and Animals. By James W. Redfield, M.D. 334 pages. Illustrated with 330 Engravings. New edition. Price, cloth, \$2.00.

This is a standard work, and carries the subject of Physiognomy into the field of similarity between men and animals. It points out the resemblances of human beings to beasts and birds, and of the people of various nations to certain animals, the points being made subjects of illustration.

The Chairman's Guide. By Henry Frith. Thus "from the head to the tail" of the meeting, from the chair to the most insignificant member, the duties and conduct of those assembled are clearly set forth. Marginal Notes, for rapidity of reference, are also attached to each subject paragraph. There are also appendices, with forms of procedure, to act as guides in general cases. 50 cents.

The Encyclopedia of Face and Form Reading; or, Personal Traits, both Physical and Mental, Revealed by Outward Signs Through Practical and Scientific Physiognomy. Being a Manual of Instruction in the Knowledge of the Human Physiognomy and Organism. By Mary Olmsted Stanton, author of "A Practical and Scientific Treatise on Physiognomy," "A Chart for the Delineation of Mental and Physiological Characteristics," etc. With an outline of study, glossary, and classified suggestive questions and elaborate aids to the study, together with original articles upon vital subjects by distinguished authorities. Second edition, revised. Profusely illustrated. Over 1,300 pages. Price, \$5.00.

"The Emphatic Diaglott."—Containing the original Greek text of the New Testament, with an interlineary word-for-word English translation; a new emphatic version based on the interlineary translation, on the readings of eminent critics, and on the various readings of the Vatican manuscript (No. 1,209 in the Vatican Library); together with illustrative and explanatory foot-notes and a copious selection of references, to the whole of which is added a valuable alphabetical index. By Benjamin Wilson. One vol., 12mo, 884 pages. Price, extra cloth, \$4.00.

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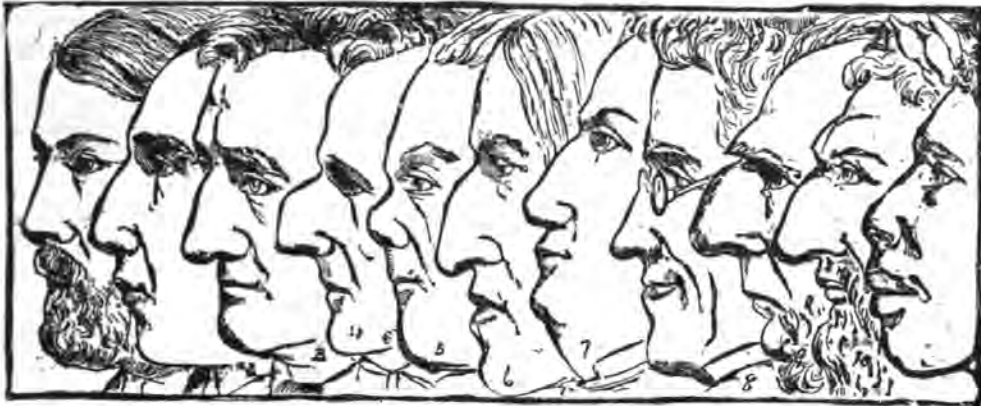
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FEBRUARY, 1905

[WHOLE No. 793

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

THE BEST CENTRE FOR THE SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING
IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital is located in one of the most thickly populated parts of New York City, on the corner of Second Avenue

to give post-graduate instruction and a wider experience to a large number of physicians from all parts of the world, namely, England, Japan, Can-



THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL, SECOND AVENUE AND TWENTIETH STREET.

and Twentieth Street, and has for its object a double purpose: (a) That of relieving in its clinical wards the sufferings of the sick, and a large number of the poor of the metropolis; (b)

ada, Cuba, South America, etc. Having this duplex object, humanity or those outside of the hospital are the beneficiaries.

Having visited many hospitals

abroad, I was particularly interested and anxious to see this one, and was fortunate in being introduced to the various wards, etc., by Dr. Cora M. Ballard, a physician connected with the institution, and thus was enabled to see the true spirit and inspiration of the important work carried on there.

The science and art of healing are thus harmoniously united, for under the heading of science we find the latest experiments are made in the surgical wards, and thoroughly explained to the physicians who congregate in large numbers for expert knowledge on their particular line of medicine; while the art of healing is demonstrated every day in the clinical wards, where free advice is given, and everything is done for the safety of the patient and the relief of suffering of those who seek for advice.

There are now two hundred and four beds, and so successful and so popular is the hospital that there is a continual demand for more wards. The hospital, it is said, is large enough for the purpose of teaching medicine to post-graduate "medicos," but it is unable to meet the demands made upon it for cases calling for special experience, such as diseases of the nose, throat, eye, ear and skin, etc., besides extra beds for obstetrical cases.

When we come to think that its daily average number of patients during the past year has been a hundred and sixty-eight, and that not more than two-thirds of those who applied for assistance are able to be taken care of, we have some practical idea of what the hospital is actually accomplishing.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOSPITAL.

As we have already said, the hospital gives advanced and expert knowledge to a large number of physicians, and this part of the hospital work is in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition. As many as six hundred and

thirty-nine doctors attended its courses during the past year, while a hundred and fifty-one physicians received practical instruction in exact laboratory methods of investigation and diagnosis, while since 1882 more than nine thousand practitioners of medicine have attended the clinics of the post-graduate medical school. These facts put us in a position to see how valuable are the avenues of work which are being carried on here.

THE LABORATORY.

In the laboratory, which is an exceedingly fine one, over eight thousand one hundred and seventeen microscopical, chemical, and other examinations were made, which included nearly every tissue and fluid in the human body. In addition to numerous species of bacteria connected with various abnormal states, many autopsies and careful studies of diseased organs were also made.

It is not too much to say that specialists of all parts of the world have been stimulated to take a deeper scientific interest in their work, especially in the more intellectual application or therapeutic and hygienic agencies.

BABIES' WARDS.

One exceedingly interesting phase of the work is that carried on in what is called the "Innocenti" ward (babies' ward), and I was struck with the wonderful attractiveness of this part of the work of the hospital. In this branch of work, which is superintended by a ladies' committee, little tots are taken care of, fed and nursed with magic care. Low easy chairs are arranged around the room, and for the delicate ones couches and settees, the former covered with bright and attractive chintz, while the latter possess numerous cushions with dainty covers. Palms adorn various parts of the room, and dainty muslin curtains are at the windows. During the warm weather there is an irresistible summer garden



CHILDREN TAKING LUNCH ON THE ROOF GARDEN. POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

on the roof, where the little tots, when convalescing, play games and have their daily meal.

This ward has been a great boon to the city, and so beneficial has been its example that the city of New York has made provision for the care of infants in a special hospital. The babies' wards, like the other parts of the hospital, are utilized for the higher education of physicians, as well as for the relief of the suffering little ones. In these wards there are fifty-seven beds, which are absolutely free, while in many cases their mothers are also al-

THE ORTHOPEDIC WARD.

The orthopedic ward is bright and cheerful, having a sunny exposure and anterooms attached, besides a kitchen especially for this ward, and a recovery or convalescent room. Generally the beds are all occupied, and words will not describe the good that is accomplished for crippled children in this department.

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Besides the general wards for men and women, there is a school for



HOUSE STAFF, 1902-1903.

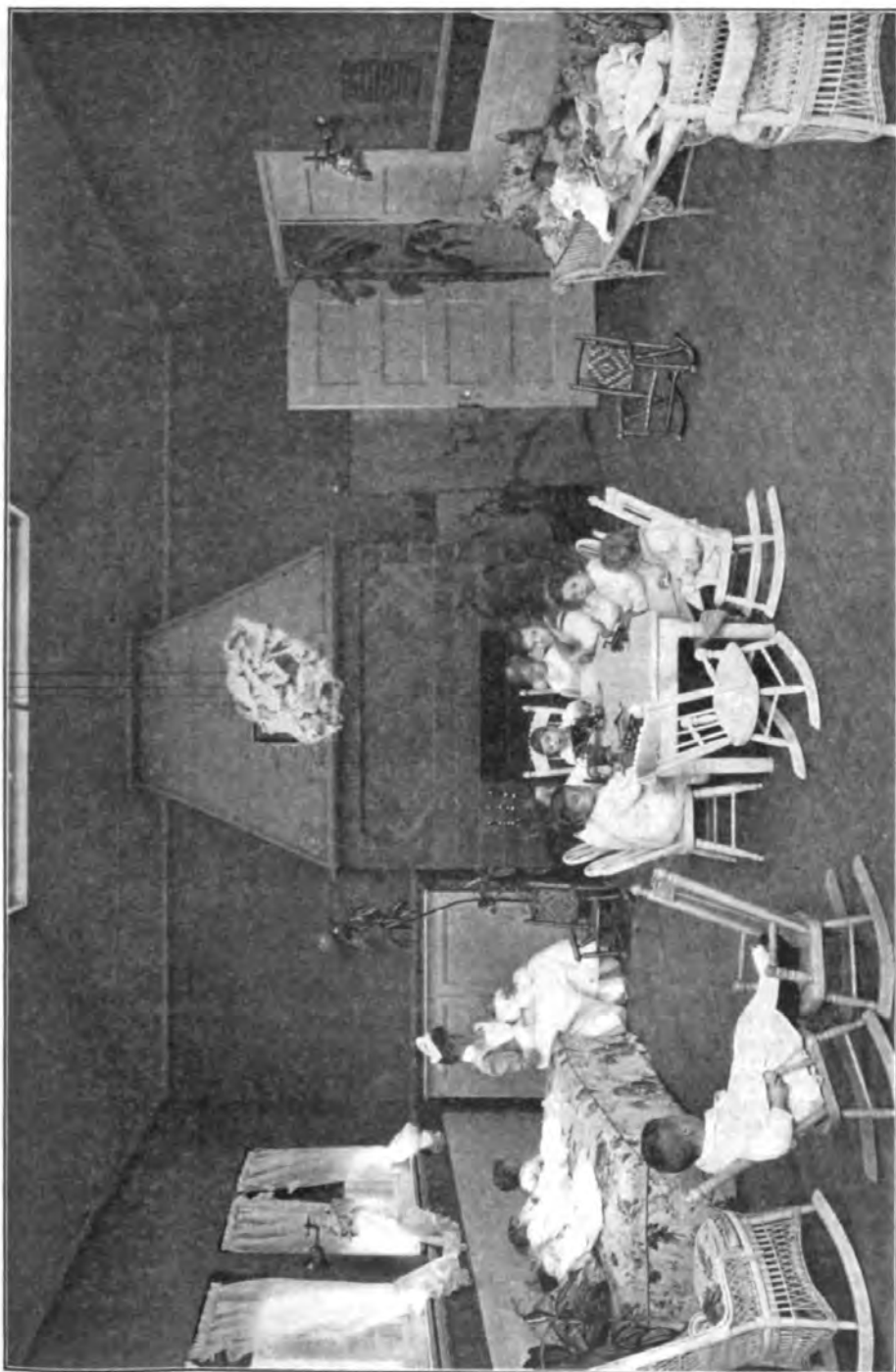
lowed to remain with their babies when the infants cannot be left alone.

THE OBSTETRICAL WARDS.

In the lying-in department hundreds of poor women from the tenement districts have had the advantage of skilled services given by the medical staff of the hospital. As we passed through these wards, we saw several finely equipped human incubators, in which were little specimens of humanity who will stand a greater chance to struggle with their frail organizations, for these little incubators are ventilated with pure air, which, before it reaches the infant, is heated in modern style.

nurses, which is a part of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. This gives a three years' course of training, and has at present seventy-five pupil nurses in the school and six graduate nurses, who are constantly instructing and supervising the work in the wards and operating-room.

Among the attending surgeons is Edward W. Peterson, M.D., of the babies' ward, who is also an instructor of anæsthesia. J. R. Nilsen, M.D., is an attending gynecologist and an excellent lecturer before the post-graduate students. Joseph Collins, M.D., is a lecturer on nervous diseases and a man of ripe experience and of striking personality. His lecture on Ner-



THE SUNBEAM PLAYROOM. BABIES' WARD. POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

vous Debility, which we attended, was fraught with many hints from his own experience, and many side-lights of humor were introduced to increase the interest of the students.

Truly the time spent in this work is time well spent, and no work deserves a greater commendation of the public than is connected with this wonderful and beneficial hospital.

HOUSE STAFF OF 1902 AND 1903.

This group of physicians presents quite a distinctive feature in regard to temperamental developments. The

so much in evidence as the cerebro, nervous or mental temperament, which constitutes him as a thinking being, and enables him to enjoy mental work. He is a keen student of human nature, as is also No. 5. No. 6 enjoys examining the philosophy of medicine and reasoning along philosophic lines. No. 7 is an all-round type of man, and has a well-balanced organization. No. 8 is an investigator, and is not so sanguine regarding conclusions until he has worked out every statement for himself. No. 9 is thoughtful, scientific and generous in his method of



CLASS OF 1903, MARGARET FAHNESTOCK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL

two gentlemen on our extreme left, in the front and back row, possess the motive-mental temperament. Their features are well pronounced, they possess prominent brows, their features are somewhat pointed and angular, and they have a strong perceptive, observing, scientific cast of mind. The gentleman in the centre of the picture possesses more the vital temperament united with the mental than the two we have mentioned, and there is balance of organization, vitality and enthusiasm, while the gentleman to our extreme right on the front row possesses the mental temperament, which is seen in the height and breadth of the anterior lobe. He has no lack of the vital and motive, but they are not

approaching the work of others. He is reticent until he has reason to speak, then he is able to make himself understood.

In the above group we see that these nurses are endowed largely with the intuitive faculty, which helps to constitute a successful nurse. They are healthy, and are capable of throwing around them in the sick ward or the patient's room a feeling of confidence, assurance and hope. These elements also are necessary to the success of a nurse. They express geniality, thoughtfulness, tact, keen sympathies, energy and grasp of mind. Few classes are better equipped mentally and physically for the work of nursing than we find this one to be.—J. A. Fowler.

Historical Reminiscences of Phrenology.

By JOHN T. MILLER, D.B., D.S., Professor of Physiology in the L. D. S. University, and Editor of the Character Builder.

Read before the International Conference of Phrenologists, New York.

Phrenology has made more rapid progress during the past ten years than during any other decade since it was discovered by Dr. Gall. This progress is not due to any great discoveries during the period stated, except the discovery made by many psychologists and scientists that Phrenology is the only science of mind which gives a correct analysis of the mental powers and furnishes a solid basis for true education.

Nearly half a century ago Henry Ward Beecher foretold the condition which now exists when he gave his opinion of Phrenology as recorded in his forty-eight sermons (Vol. 1, page 303). He says: "All my life long I have been in the habit of using Phrenology as that which solves the practical phenomena of life. . . . The learned professions may do what they please, the common people will try these questions and will carry the day, to say nothing of the fact that all the great material and scientific classes, though they do not concede the truth of Phrenology, are yet digesting it, and making it an integral part of the scientific systems of mental philosophy."

If Mr. Beecher had made the above statement in 1904, he could not have described conditions more accurately than he foretold them half a century ago.

Phrenology is unpopular with many scientists to-day, but the truths of Phrenology are freely used under the name of psychology. This is very evident in a book entitled "The Study of Children and Their School Training," by Francis Warner, M.D. (London), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (England), etc. In the preface the author says: "Observation shows the child's strong

points which should be cultivated, as well as his weak ones which must be combatted." I taught psychology for several years in a normal training school, but was unable to learn any system of observational psychology from the standard texts. In the book mentioned above Dr. Warner gives instructions for observing the head. He says:

"Look at the head full face, carrying your eyes from ear to ear over the top of the head, following its curve and estimating its size; again carry your eyes from one ear to the other in a horizontal line, looking first at the right ear and its parts, then at the right eye-opening, the bridge of the nose, the left eye-opening and the ear. Looking at the profile, follow the bridge of the nose up the forehead, noting if it be nearly vertical, or slope backwards, then over the curve of the top of the head and down to the nape of the neck. You may then inspect the head in its configuration and estimate its volume by inspection. Place your flat hand upon the child's head, with your fingers spread, and then estimate its volume by feeling it, noticing its form and any lumps or ridges of bone. Then, if you think necessary you can measure the head round with a tape. Measure carefully the greatest horizontal circumference round the forehead: take a transverse measurement from one ear-opening to the other over the top of the head; and again from the bridge of the nose over the top of the head to a projection you will feel at the back of the head just above the nape of the neck; such measurements taken at intervals of a few months will enable you to appreciate growth and increase of volume of the head.

"As you look at children, observing

their form, you will see some with a shapely, well-moulded head of good size, while others are ill-shapen or small; the features may be well cut or defective in form."

That book was published two years ago by educational publishers of international fame. The author does not mention Phrenology anywhere, but gives instructions on the study of psychology. The student of Phrenology will find much, however, in the book that is of phrenological origin. It is unnecessary to single out this publication, other psychological works of recent date have the phrenological mark on their pages. As hypnotists made the principles of mesmerism more popular under the new name, so psychologists are taking the truths of phrenology and are making them acceptable to orthodox educators and scientists under the name of psychology. If the transformation continues it will not be long before all will come to a unity of faith on things psychic or phrenic. When that unity is reached and the contributions of the various psychological systems are measured, it will be found that phrenology has contributed much more than is of real value for individual or social progress than has any other system which was developed during the nineteenth century.

Another evidence of the growth of Phrenology during the past ten years is found in the able contributions in its favor from some of the most eminent scientists of the world. Notably among these are "A Vindication of Phrenology," by W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S., author of the "Chemistry of Cookery" and other scientific works; "The Mental Functions of the Brain" and "Scientific Phrenology," by B. Hollander, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London); "A Manual of Mental Science," a scientific treatise on child study, by Miss J. A. Fowler, and a chapter in "The Wonderful Century," by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S. That eminent scientist gives a review of the successes of the nineteenth century, and points out some of the mistakes that were made. He devotes a

long chapter to phrenology, from which the following is quoted:

"We have also neglected or rejected some important lines of investigation affecting our own intellectual and spiritual nature, and have in consequence made serious mistakes in our modes of education in our treatment of mental and physical disease and in our dealings with criminals. A sketch of these various failures will now be given, and will, I believe, constitute not the least important portion of my work. I begin with the subject of Phrenology, a science of whose substantial truth and vast importance I have no more doubt than I have of the value and importance of any of the great intellectual advances already recorded.

"In the coming century Phrenology will assuredly attain general acceptance. It will prove itself to be the true science of the mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences, and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the last sixty years will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science at the very time when they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery."

These words, uttered by an eminent scientist whose experience extends back to the early part of the century, and who has made a life-long study of the various psychological systems, are of more than ordinary significance. Scientists who read Dr. Wallace's book may be led to a study of Phrenology where the secrets of mental action are revealed to any careful observer.

While a few of the "learned" have failed to recognize the merits of Phrenology, it has steadily grown in popularity among intelligent scientists and has been of inestimable value to millions who have been directed into a more perfect life by its grand and elevating principles. Two classes of people have retarded the progress of Phre-

nology: those who have passed through college and through life without learning to observe and think for themselves, and those who have practiced Phrenology without necessary training or from wrong motives.

Much of the research in psychology during the past century has been fruitless, but the study of mind has been placed on a scientific, physical basis, where investigations may test the claims of the various systems for themselves. Phrenology will not suffer by being compared with all other systems.

My personal acquaintance with Phrenology extends over a period of only twelve years, but after reading most of the works that have been written in English, French, and German, on the science and history of phrenology, and after making thousands of observations to test its principles, I am thoroughly convinced of the truth of Phrenology and of its great value to the human race. The principles of Phrenology are eternal; their influence on nineteenth-century progress cannot be easily overestimated.

Professor Fitzgerald Finds the Features of the Woman who Killed Her Husband Those of a Criminal.

Professor J. M. Fitzgerald, a phrenologist with offices at 1405-8 Champlain Building, No. 126 State Street, made for the Chicago American an analysis of the features and head of Mrs. Jessie A. Hopkins, who has been held to the grand jury for shooting and killing her husband in the flat at No. 5829 Calumet Avenue.

Professor Fitzgerald was shown enlarged photographs of the countenance of Mrs. Hopkins and was asked to make the analysis before being told who she was. He said that he had never seen the young woman nor a picture of her before. Here is what Professor Fitzgerald had to say:

General Features.—The woman whose picture you show me is ruled by passion and force. She has a total absence of sympathy and reflection. She possesses no power to take cognizance of the consequence of an act. Benevolence is almost totally wanting. She has an excessive tendency toward self-will, and restraint to her would be almost unbearable. She has an ungovernable temper, which she has always been unable to restrain.

WILL IS SUPREME.

High Crown of Head.—This shows a disposition to domineer. The will is supreme. She has much firmness and a great deal of self-esteem. The only sensibility in her make-up is shown in the high crown. This is an excessive faculty for approbation.

The Low and Narrow Frontal Bone.—The narrowness of the upper temple shows want of ideality or refinement of sentiment. The excessive development of the other parts of the face and features when compared to the low frontal bone brings out a clear indication of motive and vital temperament—the temperament of the bulldog.

The Eye.—This shows excessive cruelty, animalism, and lasciviousness.

The Nose.—This feature carries out the general trend of the face toward criminality. It also shows lack of sensitiveness.

The Ear.—The big rolling ear lobe which appears to have little or no form, and which is blunt, shows an utter lack of sensitiveness. It shows that the sensibilities are dull and the thoughts are not high. The ear, when associated with the nose, the cheek bones, the mouth and the eyes, shows an irresistible and an indomitable energy, with tigerish instincts when opposed.

LIPS STRONGLY MARKED.

The Mouth.—It is cold except in the passionate sense. The lips are strongly marked.

The Chin.—This part of the face is unstable. It shows more deep emotions and more excitability.

Professor Fitzgerald was then told who the woman was. He said: "She will care more for the disapproval brought upon her by her act than she will suffer any stings of conscience or benevolent feeling. Her restraint will drag her down more than anything else."

MAKEUP OF FACE BAD.

"The makeup of the whole face is very bad. I cannot find in it one redeeming feature. She has the five points of the criminal—an unfavorably developed head, eyes, nose, mouth and chin.

"The lower part of the face is abnormally developed, as are the cheek bones. The narrow patch of frontal brain is not enough to control the animal instincts."

A Phrenological Detective.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

BY ADINA C. E. MINOTT, F.A.I.P.

Continued from page 10.

At 11 A.M. the next day Clemont called at the duke's apartment, and sent in his card with the message that he was here from New York on a visit to Helena, Montana, had seen the duke's heroic act, and had come to tender his sympathies. He was received by a beautiful dark-haired woman of the Italian type. She was tastefully and elegantly attired, but there were traces in her face which showed that her past life might have been questionable.

"I beg your pardon, Duchess, for this seeming intrusion," said Clemont, with a low bow, "but I felt it my duty to call and pay my respects to your brave husband before I left the village."

Flattered by the distinction of being taken not only for a wife, but also a duchess, the woman without hesitation ushered him into a richly furnished room where the sick man was comfortably seated in a chair. The duke welcomed and waved him to a seat.

Clemont was much disappointed. A close examination of the face showed that the possessor was kind-hearted and amiable. There were drawn lines around the mouth, which showed that he was fond of easy living. The blow which he received on his head had made several smaller wounds; consequently it was closely bandaged, and to cover the bandages, a soft silk neckerchief had been thrown over the head. "If the bandages were only off!" Clemont longed to tear them asunder and discover whatever mystery might have been hidden there.

A wrong accusation would disclose his plans and call forth ridicule, instead of the praise which he expected

to merit. So there was nothing to do but wait.

He casually mentioned that he had seen the little girl whom the duke had rescued, and her regret for having offended him by her giddy chat. A new light came into the duke's eyes, but those of the woman showed hate. "I ordered her away," she explained. "She annoys the duke with her silly talk. She is only a street urchin at the best, and is not worth an eighth of the pain which he is suffering for his foolish venture." "I have told you that I like to hear her talk, Lillian," the duke said meekly. She frowned at the name, and apologized, saying: "A pet name the duke has given me; he forgets there is a stranger present."

Clemont gave all his attention to Lillian, and succeeded in securing an invitation to call the following day.

When he arrived he found the duke much troubled, and noticed a spot in the wall where the paper had been torn off and a brick removed. The duke told him that "behind the brick there had been hidden \$2,500 in gold, which had been stolen during the night. A few of the hotel employees gave chase," continued the duke, "but it availed them nothing, except an old hat, which could be of no assistance. The man was masked and did not trouble himself to pick up a hat in which there was neither name nor mark by which he could be traced. The money he took was in \$10 and \$20 pieces; he was careful not to drop any of these." "May I see the hat?" asked Mr. Clemont. He was shown the hat, and there on the side were the same indications—that phenomenal development

around the ears. Clemont was more perplexed than ever. It was not impossible for this man to rob himself to cause a sensation, but it was impossible for him to be in bed while the employees were giving chase. That the money was that stolen from the express company he felt surer than ever; but if this man was innocent, how did he come in possession of it?

The longer this mystery remained to be solved the more of the company's money would be lavished in reckless waste. The head he must see to-day! At any cost the bandages must be removed and the side-head revealed. He walked to the farther end of the room; he turned and retraced his steps, a look of resolution taking the place of that of thoughtfulness.

"By the way, duke, what a little beauty that girl is whom you saved. Yes, she is a beautiful, delicate creature. I would like very much to see her again, but I am afraid Lillian has frightened her away forever. I can assure you she is staying away against her will. I saw her shed tears at the thought of not being able to continue her visits.

"The wounds in your head should be sufficiently healed by now," continued Clemont, "to allow those bandages to be removed. Suppose we try?" "I think so, too," replied the duke; "but the doctor says they must not be taken off for another month yet; I am of the opinion that it is Lillian who wishes to keep me here." "Then we will remove them!" In a moment the head was bare. Clemont paid no attention to the scars on the top, but fixed his eyes on the side-head, while, he examined it with his hands. "That is not the spot that was cut," said the duke; "it was up here," pointing to the top of his head. "Yes, this part of the head is all right," answered the disappointed detective. "The other part is also in fine condition. You need not be housed here any longer.

A month from to-day will be New Year's day, and you do not wish to be shut up in here on the first day of the year, do you?

"What do you say to a drive beyond the hills to see Grace? It is a bright day, and you can wrap your head warmly." "I endorse that," said the duke excitedly; "and let us be off before Lillian comes back."

That afternoon Clemont paced his room restlessly. At night he had reached no conclusion. The deeper he investigated, the farther away seemed to be the key to unlock the door of mystery. That the laborer-duke was not the culprit for whom he was looking he was certain. If he had even been an accomplice in the crime, the others would surely have stepped in for their share of the booty. Yet the money which he was spending so freely and openly was undoubtedly the stolen gold of the company. Another perplexing evidence—the real thief had robbed him also, for was not that hat like the other in his possession? A thought suddenly entered his mind. Could Lillian be connected with the crime? Yes! Why not? His eagerness to see the bandaged head and the belief that it would conform with the one for which he was looking had blinded him to this fact. She must be an accomplice of the real criminal and was helping him to regain a portion of the money which had slipped from his hands. He must look to find the real thief through her. With this end in view he encouraged the duke in his love affairs and still managed to retain Lillian's friendship.

The duke, finding that she cared only for his money, ceased to notice her and refused her admittance to his apartments. Clemont took advantage of this and kept her posted with every step of the courtship. Knowing this, she grew to hate her former lover, and at the same time Clemont was gaining her confidence.

(To be continued.)

Character Sketch of Madame Eless Winterburn, Associate of the Fowler Institute, London.

BY PROF. L. N. FOWLER.

When the late Professor L. N. Fowler first examined the head of this lady, thirty-five years ago, he strongly recommended her to study Phrenology and Physiology, in order to successfully train her large family. She did not think that the time would come when her whole talents and energies would be devoted to the science, and her studies were mainly directed to the requirements necessary for the proper training, physically and mentally, of her twelve children. Ten years later she was still more strongly urged by both Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Fowler to study and take her proper position as a professor after first working for and gaining the diploma of the Fowler Phrenological Institute.

As soon as her family launched into the world on their own account she did this, and the examiner said she would make a most efficient, practical, and successful teacher and exponent of Phrenology. Subsequent events have fully justified those prognostications.

We cannot sketch this lady's present characteristics more truthfully than by quoting from Mr. Fowler's written delineation given in 1880:

"You have a high degree of the nervous temperament, are very susceptible to enjoyment and suffering; your mind is rather easily impressed with internal emotions or external influences. You are all alive to what is taking place around you. You can scarcely be quiet enough to enjoy yourself or to let life slide along easily. You have naturally a strong constitution, with considerable health and strength, but, owing to the extreme susceptibility of your nature, you are rendered too happy, or the reverse, through the influences of your nerves. You are liable to take upon yourself rather too much labor

and to attempt more through your spirit and ambition than you ought to do. The danger is that you exhaust vitality faster than you generate it.

"You should be characterized, phrenologically speaking, for your high degree of ambition, for you are very anxious to excel and do something worthy of note, and were you to follow your own inclinations you would be before the public in some way, as a lecturer or speaker of some kind.

"You have a great fondness for children, and the motherly feeling in you is very strong; few have it more fully developed than yourself.

"Your Friendship is also an active quality, and you want to come in contact with other people all the time.

"You have a distinct love of place, and are attached to home and to one locality.

"You have great perseverance and power of will, can determine upon a course of life and adhere to it more thoroughly than many can; you, however, are easily influenced by mild measures where principles are not involved. Sense of right and feeling of obligation are powerful qualities of your mind. You are naturally hopeful, buoyant, and disposed to encourage yourself with ideas of success. You are bound to look upon the bright side if possible; you have more faith in the future than many; still you are not very quick to believe or to take everything for granted. You have a prominent feeling of respect for superior and sacred subjects, and also of devotion and worship. Your sympathies are very strong. Your whole character is modified by your interest in other people; you cannot well enjoy yourself alone, but you have very little disposition to imitate others or to take on

their ways or manners. You prefer to be like yourself and to act yourself out in your own way. You have a full share of force, spirit, and resolution, but you seldom show a malicious disposition.

"Combateness is rather large, inclining you to defend your friends and principles. You can easily get into an

for knowledge, scientific experiments, and all kinds of results. You are interested in history, in the progress of science, knowledge, religion, etc., are anxious to be posted up in things that are going on, and you are particularly analogical and intuitive. You are not interested much in abstract principles, but you are especially anxious to apply



MADAME ELESS WINTERBURN.

argument or be sharp in your criticisms on those who do wrong. You are noted for your frankness, candor, open-heartedness, and disposition to show out your state of mind. You prize property as a means to get through the world. Cautiousness is rather large, giving general forethought and regard for consequences, but are not timid or irresolute. Intellectually you are governed by your perceptive faculties. You have a thirst

and turn them to some practical account. You take a great interest in mental philosophy, physiology, or anything that introduces you to humanity, but more especially to the mind. You form quite correct opinions of others, and are seldom deceived in your first impressions of people. You are youthful in disposition and will retain a pliable state of mind into old age; you are pleasant and mirthful without trying to be specially witty; your remarks

are pointed and definite. You appreciate travel and delight to come in contact with the external world. Your natural disposition is to be orderly and methodical in doing things, but you may not easily accomplish it, owing to circumstances. You are not so fond of the exact as of the natural sciences. you have good powers of conversation; you delight to communicate and to impart instruction to others. You are very fond of music, could have excelled in it if you had been trained, especially in singing. You have very good balancing power, can keep the center of gravity quite well. Your main faults are that you are too open, free, confiding, ambitious, sensitive, and sympathetic. You can afford to be more self-satisfied and more worldly wise. Sense of independence is very distinct. You are not proud and haughty; in fact, more self-esteem would give stability and solidity to your mind."

Twenty-five years of study, practice, travel, and experience of humanity in its various phases have developed and matured those characteristics, and today this delineation stands as a lasting monument to the truth of the science of Phrenology.

Madame Winterburn is by birth a Cornish woman, but brought up in London; on her mother's side she has

French blood in her veins. After her marriage she lived at Whitby, Yorkshire, and it was at this quaint old town she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Fowler and commenced that course of study that has gradually brought her to be recognized as one of the most painstaking teachers and exponents of the science. Her family, thanks to her practical knowledge of their capabilities, are all in the grooves for which they are adapted, and consequently successful; the eldest son being the general manager of one of the largest engineering and ship-building firms in Hong-Kong; the next is a chief engineer in the Canadian Pacific Company's service; another is a photographer, and the youngest a rising architect. Her five daughters are all musicians and vocalists, and are well known through Europe, having performed by royal command and in all the capitals and chief cities of Europe, from Christiania to Algiers and from Bucharest to Dublin. Madame Winterburn's home for the last twelve years has been Leeds, but for ten years she has practised during the summer season at Harrogate, where her consulting-room is visited by the best and most intellectual visitors to this fashionable watering-place.

Helps and Hints for Young Men.

By One of Them.

HELPS.

It seems to us that everyone else is helped more than the young man of to-day. Educationalists are going wild over Psychology and Child Culture, and we have our journals galore for young ladies, and hear on every side about the women's clubs and the Gibson girl. Is it not time that we heard about the young men, or at least offer them as much advice, help, counsel and friendship as the young girls have? We have nothing to say against

young girls, for we love them all right, but we have a very warm place in our hearts for young men, and we think it is about time to have a popular man, a manly man, an American man, or an English man, or some kind of a man before the footlights. If we are continually told about the Gibson girl, the Christy girl, the Valley girl, the Stanhope girl, the Mountain girl, the Tennis girl, the Shopping girl, the Society girl, ought we not to have at any rate a few heroes to match them, such as the Ideal man, the Gibson man, the

Chicago man, the Texas man, the Business man, and the Athletic man, and thus hear about these great heroes a little more than we do, so that they can stand beside the galaxy of girls or heroines. The Women's Herald for Men has something bright on this point, and endorses this idea. It says: "You young man, with the public pen, whether you make your portrait of words or lines, get an inspiration, go into the business world, into the world alive and rub up against a modern, strong-faced, energetic man. Take him for your model, your dream; then throw out to the nation upon your magazine canvas a man—manly, robust, attractive, earnest, joyous, male man," and we will add, "a righteous, conscientious, energetic, religious young man." Do not be afraid of being religious because you are a young man. If your religion is an honest outcome of your convictions, stand by it.

READY TO WORK.

Having before our mind's eye an ideal young man, let us see how he looks with large Destructiveness, or a willingness to work. A contemporary says something on this point, namely, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, and tells a story about an Irishman getting a place on the police force within a few days after he landed in New York, and while it may be far from the truth in so far as the police force is concerned, it is a fact that many foreigners stand a much better chance of obtaining a position in this city than a young man of native birth. This seems to be due to the fact that our young men are, in many cases,

afraid to soil their hands, much less their clothes, and are very apt to labor under the idea that they were employed to do a certain thing, and that that is all they should do. It is different with the man from across the water. He is willing to do anything he is told, and he does it in a cheerful way that does not imply that he is conferring a great and mighty favor on his employer by so doing. In conversation with a young man who stands well up toward the top in one of our big corporations, a position that he had won for himself purely on merit, I asked him how he had won this advancement. He said: "I think that I can attribute my first opportunity to push ahead to the fact that I was not afraid of spoiling my clothes and of doing a little work outside of my own department that I saw was necessary to be done, and it is this very thing that I think stands in the way of many young men in getting ahead. I have noticed young men in our house stand round and look at things they knew had to be done and not do them just because they happen to be in a department outside of their own. This is not the way with foreigners, and it is better to be too ambitious than to be too 'stuck up.'"

The proper development of Executiveness, Firmness, Approbateness and Courage will tide over many slack times in business, when the unobliging young man is discharged because there is really no special need to keep him until the rush business begins.

Young man, study yourself. See where your deficiencies lie, and determine to be the young man who is wanted year in and year out.

HINTS.

Let your lives breathe the prayer your lips cannot utter.

Live up to your full mental privileges, your full manly rights, your full inheritance.

Look out from the windows of your soul for the opportunity to rise a notch higher.

Do not let your own character become tarnished by mixing with others who do not care how much they pull you down.

Study one habit carefully every month; analyze it thoroughly, and see if you are doing the very best you can to improve it.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

THE RAW-FOOD FAD.

There are scores of persons, some of them physicians, others health reformers, who, having investigated the question more or less, are advocating raw food as a cure for all forms of disease, as well as for the maintenance of good health. Some of these have letters from patients who have been under their care which speak in the very highest terms of the great benefit received from adopting a raw-food diet. The food thus used consists largely of fruits, nuts, and cereals, with a few vegetables. Such food, according to chemical analysis, contains all of the nutritive properties necessary to support the human body.

The advocates of this system of diet claim that the life-giving elements of foods are destroyed by cooking, and that the human family, like the lower animals, should eat their food as nearly as is possible just as nature provides it for them in its uncooked state.

There are many vegetarians, however, who claim that the cooking of foods makes them more quickly and easily digested, and that their nutritive properties are not in the least injured by this process. The cereals, such as wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and rice, are composed largely of starch and sugar and are classed as carbo-hydrates, which investigators claim require cooking a long time to make them the most palatable and most readily digested. The same is claimed in regard to most vegetables. There are scores of food preparations made from carbo-hydrates that are so cooked and prepared for

quick and easy digestion as to be partially digested before being eaten.

There is no doubt but that foods eaten raw require and would receive far more mastication, and hence more perfect insalivation than would cooked foods, but this necessitates better teeth for the purpose of chewing. All starch and sugar foods require alkaline digestive fluids for their digestion, while food composed largely of protein or albumin and gluten require acid digested fluids. The saliva in the mouth is alkaline, while the gastric juice in the stomach is acid.

The cereals are so hard that before they can be eaten raw they must be partially pulverized and macerated before they can be relished. People who have good teeth can thrive well on raw or uncooked foods, but those who have lost their molars, or grinding teeth, will be likely to thrive best on cooked foods. Uncooked foods of all kinds should be thoroughly cleansed by washing, so as to remove all parasites or grains before being eaten. Cooking food, if it is thoroughly done, destroys all forms of disease germs.

A SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN'S ARGUMENT.

The following, one of the most concise, vigorously stated, and scientific articles in favor of a strict vegetarian diet, is by Dr. Ernest Crosby, published recently in the "Chicago American":

"I am down on all trusts as a rule, but there is just one exception. I ad-

mit that I have a warm place in my heart for the beef trust, and I should like to see beef go up to ten dollars a pound, so that no one but millionaires could indulge in it, and then I would pity the millionaires. There is something very amusing to me in the panic of those people who think they cannot live without meat, when I know perfectly well, from my own experience and that of hundreds of others, that meat, so far from being necessary to man, is a bad food, and that you can get on much better without it.

"Our bodies are always wearing out, and we are continually getting rid of the used-up tissue through the various organs of our body which carry it off, and when we eat meat we take into our stomachs a whole lot of waste tissue of other animals, and we give our kidneys and other organs double work to perform. They cannot manage the extra work properly, and sooner or later they give out, and we have various kinds of kidney disease, dyspepsia, and the like, as a result.

"The number of diseases caused by meat-eating is being added to continually. Gout, rheumatism, appendicitis, tapeworm, scurvy, trichinosis, are all ascribed to meat, and tuberculosis and ptomaine poisoning come often from the same source.

"We disguise our meat by cooking it; in any other form it is disgusting to us. But you would not shrink from putting a raw vegetable in your mouth or from tasting a new kind of fruit. Why? Because vegetables and fruits and cereals are our natural food, and flesh and blood are not. We are most like the arboreal apes, of all other animals, and they live on fruit and nuts. Carnivorous animals, like the dog and lion, have very short intestines and no grinding teeth, while we have long intestines and plenty of grinders. And we have no carnivorous teeth, for our teeth are exactly like the ape's, and he is not carnivorous. Besides this, there is a lateral play of our jaws, useful for grinding, which the carnivora do not possess, and which we have in

common with the ox, the horse, and the camel, all of them vegetarians. Animals which we eat are usually the peaceable vegetarians. The cow, the calf, and the sheep are absolutely harmless, and cause no suffering to others, and yet we select them for our shambles.

"But how is it possible to live without eating meat? It is the easiest thing in the world. I have not eaten a particle of meat, fowl, or fish for six years or more, and my health has not been affected in the slightest. There are dozens of vegetarians I know of whom the same is true, and some of them have not eaten meat for one-half a century. It is a simple matter of chemistry. You can get the same elements which form the valuable part of meat in other things, and without the objectionable waste tissue.

"Oatmeal, whole-wheat bread, peas, beans, cheese, nuts, and peanuts contain all that is good in meat, namely, the proteids and no waste products.

The above substitutes for meat contain none of them. There is a tremendous economy in making the change. You can live better than you are accustomed to live for half the money, if you will only try it. The strongest nations and the strongest animals rarely or never touch meat.

"The Japanese are whipping the Russians on a diet consisting chiefly of rice. The ox and horse and camel and elephant and reindeer are much stronger than the lion or the tiger, neither of which can do a day's work. A non-flesh diet is much the best for endurance and to overcome fatigue.

"My advice to you, then, who are frightened by the high price of meat, is to stop buying it. Don't try to live on cabbages and potatoes only, but make use of some of the substitutes for meat which I have enumerated, and which contain the necessary proteids, and as you find that your health is just as good or better, and as your weekly food account grows smaller, you will find yourself blessing the beef trust instead of cursing it."

Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs.

No. 2.

MRS. FANNY HALLOCK CARPENTER, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

All the club world in this and other countries has watched the recent election of the President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In a personal interview with the newly elected president, Mrs. Fanny

is healthily constituted and able to ward off disease and sickness. She possesses recuperative power, and it is not likely that she is often sick, for she has a strong hold on life and has probably come from a long-lived ancestry.



Photo by Fredricks.

MRS. FANNY HALLOCK CARPENTER.

Hallock Carpenter, we made phrenological observations concerning her character, some of which we attach here below:

Mrs. Carpenter possesses a wiry organization. Her brain being active, she does not give herself time to store up vitality or increase her weight, and it is a fortunate thing for her that she

Her head is of full size, being twenty-one and a half inches in circumference by thirteen and a half in height and fourteen in length, and considering that her weight is only one hundred and fifteen pounds, and her height five feet, we can easily see that she has a wonderful balance of power with a leaning on the mental side.

Her forehead is high and broad, which is indicative of individual thought, and we believe that she has inherited this tendency of mind from her father, though she has the fine quality of organization of her mother. The base of her brain gives her pluck, energy and spirit; in fact, she would rather attack a piece of work that was difficult than accomplish that which was light and easily obtained. She has the true grit of one to overcome impediments, and consequently will not choose the path of roses or a soft-cushioned couch or an inactive life. She is one who is willing to stand by her father, brother, husband, fellow-workers, or comrades, be they men or women, who are stout, resolute, energetic and independent in mind to fight battles for the weak.

Her clear-cut features indicate the characteristics that lie behind them, and though slight in stature, she is strong and enduring.

She is bright, entertaining, original, witty and keenly sympathetic, full of intellectual magnetism, capable of making the most of an opportunity, and equal to any occasion.

Her moral qualities give her a spiritual tendency of mind, which we believe she has inherited, for they are so strongly accentuated, and we should not be surprised to find that some of the members of her family had devoted themselves to the ministry and philanthropic work.

She likes to study a subject that has some philanthropic bearing, moral purpose, or tangible basis that she can apply to the everyday facts of life. Her Conscientiousness is one of her ruling qualities, which gives her moral courage to think, act, speak and write along ethical lines. She makes people stop and think what road they are traveling, or whether they are living for a true moral purpose.

She has a bright Star of Hope constantly before her which leads her to encourage others as well as anticipate good things in the future for herself. A friend will seldom, if ever, find Mrs.

Carpenter depressed or melancholy, for a ray of sunshine will always pierce the darkest cloud before her, and being bright and happy herself, she will be able to disperse the same element of mind to others.

She is no worshipper of creeds, but respects individual opinions when they are conscientiously given. A respect for character weighs more with her than any reputation a person may possess, unless that reputation is justified by facts and a living personality.

Sympathy for others seems as natural to her as to breathe, and no one goes to her without feeling the touch of her strong interest, personal respect and power to help.

Versatility of mind is a special gift of hers, and her logical power is always in a liquid solution and ready for use; hence, she can turn her attention, thought, sympathy and interest into a hundred and one channels in rapid succession, and yet do justice to each. Some people have greater power of language than others. Mrs. Carpenter has been blessed with the power of repartee, capacity to debate, and ability to express her ideas, as well as foresight to gather up fragmentary thoughts, and weave them into one beautiful garment; the faculties of Language, Causality, Comparison, Human Nature and Constructiveness are responsible to a great extent for this phase of her character.

Her memory of faces is excellent. She seldom forgets a person whom she has once regarded with any interest; thus she is adapted to public work and professional life.

Being quite intuitive, she should be able to form correct conclusions with regard to the characteristics of her fellows, and she will not often make a mistake in judging correctly of others.

Her keen comparative mind should enable her to succeed admirably in the study of literature, public speaking and law, while her social nature enables her to appreciate home, family life, the social circle and domestic harmonies.

At the close of these remarks, which

are but a digest of her character, we asked her if she had not inherited her strong intellectual and moral bias from her family. She corroborated our previous statements by telling us much of her early life and ancestry. We here attach some of her remarks for the benefit of showing that her moral and intellectual faculties; her courage and energy; her public spirit and professional talents, which show so distinctly in her head, have been largely inherited.

She said, "I can see that phrenology is a scientific subject and is the true interpretation of character."

Mrs. Carpenter is the tenth generation from John Alden, whose granddaughter married a Snell. Elizabeth Snell married Leavitt Hallock (her grandfather), and it is an interesting fact that her grandmother Snell played with her cousin, William Cullen Bryant (the poet), and it is said they had good times together playing in the fields and woods enjoying nature. This relationship came about through Elizabeth Snell's aunt having married a Bryant.

Her grandfather, Leavitt Hallock, was the son of the Rev. Moses Hallock, who preached forty-five years in Plainfield, Mass. He was the great-grandson of Noah Hallock, who passed word down the generations of his descendants: "My son, remember there is a long eternity."

All of Leavitt Hallock's sons were ministers, and all his daughters (her mother being one) married ministers.

Peter Hallock was Mrs. Carpenter's "sixth great-grandfather," who was the first of a company of thirteen pilgrims to step ashore on Hallock's Neck, near the town of Southold, L. I., which property he bought from the Indians.

Peter and his sons all had strong religious convictions, which were handed down from generation to generation, as they were known to be "men of prayer." Peter's son William, in Mrs. Carpenter's direct line, died in 1684, and was a man of some property, and grandfather to the celebrated Noah Hallock mentioned above.

We see by this that Mrs. Carpenter comes directly from Puritan stock.

Her father was a Rouse, being the fifth descendant of Casper Rouse of Germany. Her great-grandfather, Jonathan Rouse, was a judge and member of the legislature; his family was famous in colonial times, and connected with the Breckenridges, and Deweys of Vermont (the great naval family).

Thus we see on her mother's side were the ministers and Puritans of colonial times, and on her father's side were the fighters and landlords along the Hudson in the Dutch colonies. Is it to be wondered at, then, that Mrs. Carpenter has such a strong personality?

Her father was a minister and a graduate of Williams College. Her mother was a graduate of the famous Mary Lyon College, Mt. Holyoke, of which college the students generally proved to be practically ready for whatever calling or station in life they may be placed.

Mrs. Carpenter herself is a graduate of Mills College, California, and the New York University Law School. She has travelled extensively, which is proved by the fact that she was born in Connecticut, spent her childhood in Jamestown, N. Y., her girlhood and youth in California, and her home was in the Hawaiian Islands, when she married Mr. Philip Carpenter, a lawyer by profession and a descendant of men of legal fame on all his lines. They came to New York to live in 1885, where she was admitted to the New York Bar in 1897, and she at once began to have more legal business than she could easily get through; she has argued a case in the Court of Appeals of New York State, and won it. She has also spoken before the Legislative Committee in the House of Representatives in Washington.

Does she not exemplify the important fact that a woman can study and practise law after she is married as well as keep house and love it?

She is a member of the following clubs: President of the New York

State Federation of Women's Clubs; First Vice-President of Sorosis; President of the Woman Lawyers' Club; Ex-President of the National Society of New England Women; member of the New York Woman's Press Club, the College Woman's Club, the Woman's Republican Club, the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and honorary member of the Daughters of 1812.

She is still greatly interested in travel, and has passed through the Continent on her bicycle, with her husband, often doing fifty to eighty miles per day, and says, "I would sail for Europe on two hours' notice."

We thus close our sketch of a very eventful life, and one that is likely to be filled with further rich experiences in the future.

Character in the Face and Head.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Character manifests itself everywhere and in everything, and Pastor Charles Wagner is no exception to the rule. His face shows earnestness, zeal, ardor,

his views. The above is the statement, now let us prove it by the rule of two: The face and head:

1. The brow is square-cut and fully



PASTOR CHARLES WAGNER, AUTHOR OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."

straightforwardness, and, to use his own words, simplicity and practicability. He is sympathetic, respectful and reverential over the essentials of life, conscientious over details, courageous over the things that often call out the ridicule of others, staunch in defending the weak and helpless, cheerful over the failures which cannot be helped, helpful in encouraging those who are despondent, practical and utilitarian in

developed and gives the scientific, practical mind. 2. The eye is earnest. 3. The chin is hospitable and friendly. 4. The lips are full and sympathetic. 5. The nose is shapely yet not weak, and shows balance of power, will and determination of mind. 6. The square top head shows conscientiousness and earnest conviction. 7. The narrow upper side forehead utter lack of hypocrisy and artificialism.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY BOY AND GIRL?

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 634.—Master Barton Bangert, Chicago, Ill.—This little child is but two years and four months old, yet it

half in height and thirteen in length. His height is 3 feet 6 inches, weight 34 pounds; his chest measure 31 inches,



NO 634.—MASTER BARTON BANGERT.

1. Executiveness; 2. Conscientiousness; 3. Versatility; 4. Firmness; 5. Sympathy; 6. Planning talent; 7. Love for animals.

has a finely developed head, which measures in circumference nineteen and a half inches by fourteen and a

waist measure 22. His hair (what he has) is blond, his eyes light brown, his complexion fair, and he possesses

good health. If Phrenology were not true, how could one account for the differences that exist in children, as well as in adults. If form of head had nothing to do with character, it would not matter whether this child had a round, full top head, a full base, a protruding occipital lobe, or not. He might just as well have a flat head, or a retreating forehead, or a straight instead of a curved back head; but we have found that a considerable difference does exist in the proportions of even a baby's head, and here is a child who represents a vigorous type.

Look, for a moment, at the development of the back of the head, and notice his love for animals and pets. He will delight in having a dog as a companion, and while he will be kind to the dog yet he will lead it a strenuous life and make it go through all kinds of pranks and experiences.

He can be led more easily through his love nature and his affectionate disposition than in any other way, and must be gently led to consider a proposition when he has once determined on doing a thing. For instance, if he wants to go out and play in the snow, and has made up his mind to do so, some plan of entertainment must be arranged to take the place of his idea; otherwise a storm will be in the horizon of his little mind.

When he is old enough to reason a little he will see that two plans are sometimes better than one, and that another person's idea may be just as good to follow as his own, and even occasionally a little better.

He is a lad with large possibilities, an active future, an energetic mind, an ingenious character, a sympathetic personality, a strong will, with much courage, versatility of mind, and an excellent memory to help him in his work.

He should be given a good education, and, if his energies could be drawn into the work of a physician, he would make an excellent surgeon. If he desires a quicker method of obtaining a livelihood, he should be trained as an

engineer, where he can throw his originality into the work of construction.

He should live in the country, where he can have animals to play with and train, and not think that he must be a farmer simply because he is fond of animals and country life.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY BOY?

Have you ever thought of what work your son will do when he graduates from grammar school? Are you going to prepare him for college and let him go through Stevens Institute or Cornell University and educate him for a mechanical engineer? R. H. Thurston, LL.D., of Cornell University, says: "The prizes to be won are large. There is always room at the top. Earnings at first are usually small in cash, large in valuable experience. Opportunities come in increasing number if the man is the right man for the higher place. More men are needed than can be found to take the highest positions." We think the doctor is right when he says "if the man is the right man for the higher place," but if the wrong is put to study engineering he will make a failure of his work and do no credit to his college. How can I tell whether my son will make a mechanical engineer or dentist or surgeon or tailor, as all require ingenuity?

You can soon determine which direction your son's mind points by examining his temperament, his special fitness for the one line of work or the other. For a mechanical engineer, a lad requires a good constitution, a fine physique, a good share of energy, a large development of Constructiveness, well-developed percepts and a full amount of Combaticiveness, Cautiousness and Firmness. See that your son has these qualities, then push him ahead, and if he has any grit to mix with the other ingredients, any sense of honor, any conscientious scruples, you need not be afraid of the results of his studies.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

The third meeting of the season was given in the hall of the above Institute, on Tuesday evening, January 3d. The lecturer for the evening was Rev. Arthur Jamieson, who lectured on "Scottish Life and Character," and whose remarks were graphically illustrated with stereopticon views of Scotland and a few of her great men and women. The chair was taken by Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M.D., while pianoforte solos were exquisitely rendered by Madame Anna Jewell.

The lecture was interspersed with a few short sketches which Miss Fowler was asked to give of the characteristics of the celebrities thrown on the screen, and members were given an opportunity to ask questions, which was taken advantage of by Dr. Brandenburg, Rev. Thomas Hyde, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Blauvelt, etc.

At the close of the lecture Dr. Brandenburg said he was sure they had all gained many lessons which would be of profit to them in the future; that they had been also greatly entertained by the beautiful pictures that had been thrown upon the screen and the graphic description given them by the lecturer, who spoke in such an easy, natural manner that he made everyone forget the passing of time and the raging of the blizzard outside, and no one thought of hurrying away for trains or anything of the kind, so enraptured were all in the entertainment of the hour. Dr. Brandenburg referred to Scotland as the home of the illustrious George and Andrew Combe, whose pictures he wished had been presented to them that evening, as the author of "The Constitution of Man" had given to the world a book for all time, and one which should be in the hands of every student of Human Nature. He would call upon their friend, Rev. Thomas Hyde, to make a few remarks, as he was so well acquainted with Scotland. Mr. Hyde said it was the best country in the world, and he said he had visited almost every one of the places shown them that evening. Some of his ancestors were Scotch, but he himself belonged to a different creed than the regular Scotchman, being himself an Episcopalian. "The Ancient Scottish Church," said he, "was so different from the Calvinist in feelings and purpose that it was not surprising that the heroism of the Scottish character had embraced the tenets of Calvinism, when the reformation broke over Scotland. The honest fanaticism of John

Knox was more in keeping with the strong, straightforward convictions of the Scotch character, which developed more Ideality, Combateness, and Destructiveness than any other class of teaching. He recognized that Robert Burns and John Knox were two very different types of men, neither of whom were typically Scotch. John Knox represented, in the lower part of his face, the French type, and this is not so much to be wondered at when we remember that he lived twenty years in France, and had not the square chin generally found on the Scotch face. He believed that the Scottish Church now had settled down into a natural type. He believed that every country, more or less, should develop a distinctive religious form of belief. He considered the poetry of Robert Burns was real, natural, and inspiring, and would last longer than the poetry of some of our deeper thinkers, such as Campbell and his school.

He hoped the lecturer would feel complimented by the number of people who had ventured out such a stormy night to hear him, and he would like to suggest that we express our thanks by a rising vote, which was accordingly done.

After a reply from Mr. Jamieson, Madame Anna Jewell was asked to give a pianoforte solo, which she accordingly did with great taste and feeling and which was greatly appreciated.

Dr. Brandenburg then gave out the notices for the following months, namely, that on February 7th, Mr. J. Wilson MacDonald, the octogenarian sculptor, would lecture on "Phrenology Applied to Art and Sculpture," a subject to which he had given a life study.

Miss Fowler's subjects were announced for her Wednesday Morning Talks (at 11 o'clock) on "The Psychology of Children's Minds, or Phrenology for Teachers." During the month she will take up the following subjects: "Children's Talents," "Children's Failings," "Children's Habits," "Children's Sports."

Mr. Piercy announced he would be glad to receive the names of any strangers present who would like to join the Institute.

Among those who had come from a distance were Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Mallaby, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Bligh, and Mr. Allen, who had just returned from a visit to St. Louis and the West.

The lecture in more detail, with some illustrations, will appear in our next issue.

THE Phrenological Journal

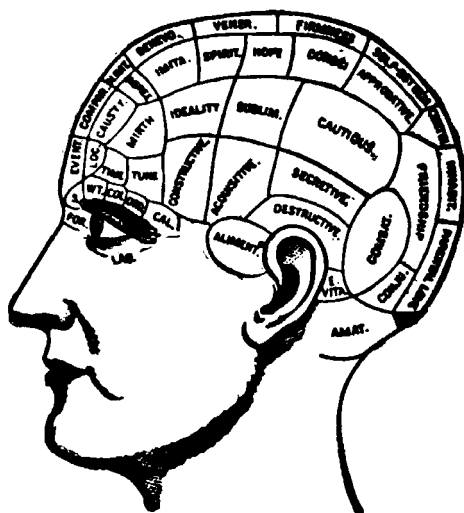
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1905

Mr. Gladstone said: "As an explanation of Mind and Character, the Phrenological system of Mental Philosophy is as far superior to all others as the electric light is to the tallow dip."

MY VALENTINE.

I take my pen in hand to line
A few words here, my Valentine
To readers of our Journal-Seer,
Dwell they afar or dwell they near.

To each, to all, I send my love,
This Day of Valentine. Above
All other gifts is love, when true,
And so, I send my love—to you.
MARGARET ISABEL COX.

CHARACTER THE ESSENTIAL THING.

We have been gratified to find that the principal idea of the addresses that were given at college commencements, business men's institutes and clubs at the closing and opening of 1904 and 1905 has been the development of character. It is all the more gratifying that this subject of Character is the keynote of so many speeches, because this is essentially an age of "frenzied finance" and "making haste to get wealth."

So apparent has this general drawing been toward the development of character by our leaders that "economic

problems," "political issues" and "means of attaining success" have been almost discarded and left untouched. In proof of this, President Finley, of the City College, urges his students not to make "wealth and success" the sole "aim in their lives," but to "acquire courage and character." "The best way," he says, "to equalize the inequalities met with in life is to develop character."

President Schurman's recent address before Cornell University was along the same line.

President Hadley, of Yale, says that "as nations acquire wealth and dominion they are in danger of suffering the loss of faith and enthusiasm and from

the adoption of selfishness as the basis of human conduct." President Harris, of Amherst, and others have spoken much in the same strain. At the National Credit Men's Association, one of the principal speakers recently dwelt upon "the factors of personal character as the basis of all credit." Again an eminent lawyer in the course of an important address urged the necessity of teaching Christian morality or character in the high schools as the foundation of all other instruction.

Why is it deemed necessary by our intellectual leaders to urge a thing that seems so apparent if there were not counter attractions to lead our young people away from the considerations of such importance as character building? The strenuous efforts after wealth and the amassing of the almighty dollar are causing us to lose sight of "the basic principles of morality." If this is so, no teaching or speaking can be too urgent in our institutions of learning or on our platforms, in our pulpits, or issuing from our press. Phrenology has urged the *modus operandi* for years, or, in other words, it has shown the necessity of first understanding the elements of character and then of applying the mind to cultivate them.

THE GRAY AND WHITE MATTER OF THE BRAIN.

The New York Tribune for January 10 contained the following editorial to which we would like our readers to reply. A free subscription for a year will be given to the best reply. Contributions must be sent to the Editor of the Prize Offer Department on or before April 1. Answers must give opinions on the importance of the

white and gray matter and reasons for such opinions:

STUDYING BRAINS.

His moral perceptions and impulses excepted, nothing so emphatically distinguishes man from the lower animals as his mental faculties. It follows that the organ which is the seat of volition and intellectual processes is a thing of exceptional importance. Hence, when such a thorough student of the human brain as Dr. E. A. Spitzka, of this city, talks about it, he is sure to command attention.

In a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia recently, Dr. Spitzka took a hopeful view of the future of his fellow countrymen. As a more intimate commingling of the Teutonic, Latin, and Slavic stocks occurs in the United States than anywhere else in the world, he predicts that in time Americans will possess bigger and better brains than can be found in other lands. The forecast is not unreasonable. The speaker doubtless had in mind a fact to which he apparently did not make an explicit reference. Those representatives of any race or nation who seek homes in a new country are usually more progressive and enterprising than the men and women who remain behind. From the descendants of the former it would be excusable to expect bolder achievements and a larger capacity for usefulness than from the children of the latter; and developments of that character should be accompanied by effects upon cerebral organization and proportions.

To another society which has just convened in Philadelphia, one composed of anatomists, Dr. Spitzka expressed an opinion that is of technical rather than popular interest. It has been customary of late to locate the higher mental activities in the gray matter, or outer coating, of the brain. The metropolitan neurologist thinks that the importance of the white matter has been underrated. He is inclined to make efficiency depend largely, if not mainly, on the health of the corpus callosum, a bunch of fibres which connects the two hemispheres of the brain. It is for his professional brethren to pass judgment on this doctrine, but it is

possible for other people—if they are so disposed—to assist in determining its correctness. Much is yet to be learned through post-mortem scrutiny. In the United States and in Europe a number of experts have asked that the brains of persons whose history is known may be put at their disposal for that purpose. Sentimental obstacles are interposed to compliance with the request,

just as they are to propositions for cremation, but the appeal is a rational one. Gifts such as Dr. Spitzka seeks would be a distinct aid to science.

We trust that many professional members of the Institute and lay readers will answer the above query.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"Psychology and Pathology in Handwriting." By Madame Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm. Published by Fowler & Wells Co. Price, \$2.00 net.

This book is a translation from the German by Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm, and contains a psychological introduction and a technical introduction, both of which are necessary to explain the plan upon which the book has been written. It is divided into three parts, the first being divided into two principal portions, namely, (A) Voluntary thinking, and (B) Conscious willing. The second part treats of mental gifts,

æsthetical gifts for music, painting, poetry, and the drama; gifts of humor and wit, and ethical gifts, which include a number of the Phrenological elements, such as gifts for kindness, cheerfulness, truthfulness, courage, self-confidence, and the lack of these; also vanity and selfishness, activity, dignity, emotion, liveliness, generosity, talkativeness, neatness, inquisitiveness, and the lack of these attributes. The third part is divided into mental diseases, which are shown in abnormal signs in the voluntary part of handwriting, and further bodily diseases. It will be clearly seen that this book is written on a new basis, and is quite original, and, moreover, is illustrated with more than four hundred signs or letters from the writing of celebrated people, instead of giving the whole word from a celebrated person's name or writing; only sections have been transferred to the pages of this book, so that the reader can see exactly what the writer means to illustrate. There is also a valuable appendix. We believe that the book has only to be known to be appreciated, and as Psychology is so popular in the present day, the book will surely find a home in many a library.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

B. K., Syracuse, N. Y.—You ask, when a child is a talented one, and he also possesses a number of weaknesses, would it be better to cultivate the weaknesses first or give the principal attention to the talents. In reply to this query, we think it would be decidedly beneficial to the child to cultivate his weaknesses first, as his strong points will always assert themselves, and they may be held in check disastrously by this one thing, the weaknesses that appear or exist in his character. It is not easy to cultivate weak-

nesses, but it is one of the most important efforts to be made by an educationalist. If we had more efforts directed toward the weak spots of the character, the stronger ones would stand out in bolder relief. The organ of Time is as necessary to a musician or a singer as the organ of Tune. Let us try and work more on the principle that sidelights of character are necessary for the development of perfection of character.

L. C., Manhattan, N. Y.—You ask, when one has tried to do a thing repeatedly, and failed, and yet feels inwardly capable of carrying on or carrying out such work, is it worth while trying any further. We decidedly say yes, for we learn more by our failures than our successes, and therefore every time you fail you have gained some new experience and will be able to attack your

work with fresh courage. Do not give up your effort, but persevere, and you will succeed in the end. When you are inclined to feel disappointed with your success, think of the courageous little Japs who have been pounding away at Port Arthur since May,

and have never ceased to have that dominating thought constantly before them, that if they were to win in the great struggle before them, they would have to take Port Arthur first. It has been an object lesson for the whole world.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 774—F. J. P., Pomona, Cal.—This lady has a unique character. She is full of life, energy, and ambition, and has many ideas of an original nature. She is quite magnetic, and should make an excellent nurse when anyone is sick, and could light up a room with the brightness of her own personality. She is very intuitive, is able to understand

the characteristics of others, and should be able to teach children, and mother them with more than ordinary success. She will have a story for each when she tucks them in bed at night. She is a thoroughly executive woman, and could earn her own living any day by teaching, curing the sick, managing a household, or engaging in business.

No. 775—J. R. C., Trinidad, B. W. I.—This gentleman has a strong motive temperament. He is active, can get about quickly, and does not like long jobs; in fact, he does work that he can see the end to better than work that requires great concentration of mind. He has keen perceptive faculties, is quick to observe and gather news, and his impressions are generally correct concerning the people he meets. We consider he is well adapted to the lady on his left, for she has the Vital Temperament, is compact in organization, shorter in build, amiable in disposition, and quite ambitious.

PRIZE OFFERS.

Will our readers compete for the prize offered for the best description of the dog called "Sport," which through its sagacity saved the life of a child? Most persons are acquainted with the characteristics of dogs. Let us hear from many, their opinions as to the faculties exercised by this wonderful animal. The competition is open until the first of February.

The competition for the first of March is the best description of the characteristics possessed by the men who have to climb the

perilous height of the Brooklyn Bridge and paint the coils, as well as hold their balance in so doing. This is an interesting but not a difficult piece of work, and we invite the attention of our readers to this literary effort.

For April we ask our professional friends and laymen to read the editorial published in this issue, and to give their reasons for and against the argument raised by Dr. Spitzka concerning the gray and white matter of the brain.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly meeting for February 7th, which is the first Tuesday in the month, at 8 o'clock, will be a lecture on "Phrenology Applied to Art and Sculpture," by Mr. J. Wilson MacDonald, who is a famous Octogenarian Sculptor of New York City. He will explain what aid Phrenology has been to him in his life work; consequently students of Phrenology have a treat in store for them, and those persons who are not yet convinced of the truth of Phrenology will have an object lesson presented to them.

Some demonstrations of Phrenology will be interspersed throughout the lecture and

at the close by Mr. MacDonald and Miss Fowler.

JANUARY TALKS.

The report of the January Talks, given by Miss Fowler, on successive Wednesday mornings, at 11 o'clock, will be given in the March issue.

FEBRUARY TALKS.

Wednesdays in February, namely the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d, at 11 o'clock, for ladies and gentlemen, will be upon the subject of

Music and Medicine; the Psychological effects of Music upon nervous diseases. Patriotic, Classical, Sacred, and Ballad Music will be respectively classified into the executive, intellectual, moral and social faculties. Miss Vescelius is to be the Chairman and

Mrs. Staples is to be the Guest of Honor on that occasion. Miss Florence Guernsey will be Chairman on the 8th, Mrs. Addison Greeley Chairman on the 15th, and Miss L. D'Angelo Bergh and Mrs. E. Clark, Jr., Guests of Honor.

THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The January meeting of the Fowler Institute was held on Wednesday, 4th. These meetings are for the general public, and consist of a lecture on some interesting topic bearing on Phrenology, and at the close Phrenological delineations of character are given by Mr. D. T. Elliott.

The second meeting in the month is intended for students, and is held on the last Tuesday evening. These are highly instructive experience meetings, and many students, we are glad to say, attend and appreciate the opportunities thus afforded.

FIELD NOTES.

Loren E. Slocum is now in Wessington Springs, S. D., giving examinations.

George Cozens is giving lectures and examinations in Hamilton, Ontario, Can.

H. H. Hinman, of Fort Worth, Tex., says that business is very good.

J. M. Fitzgerald is in Chicago, Ill.

Levi Hummel is touring Pennsylvania giving examinations and lectures.

George D. Erwin, class of 1904, is permanently located in Seattle, Wash.

Allen Haddock can always be found in San Francisco.

Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.

R. J. Black is in Vinton, Ia.

W. E. Youngquist is doing Phrenological work in Stockholm, Sweden.

Alice M. Rutter has taken up winter quarters in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Bligh, from Connecticut, graduate of the A. I. P., called at the Institute during the early part of January and attended the lecture on the 3d. Mr. and Mrs. J. Millott Severn are in Brighton, Eng., doing professional work.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated.

The last monthly general meeting of the above society, for the year 1904, was held on Tuesday evening, December 13th, at the New Reform Club, No. 10 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C. There was a good attendance.

The President of the Society, Dr. C. W. Withinslaw, occupied the chair.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the two previous meetings, the President called upon Mr. G. E. O'Dell to give his lecture on "The Study of Character."

The following is an abridged report kindly supplied by Mr. Wm. Cox from his shorthand notes:

After making some introductory remarks, the lecturer, in his work on "The Study of Character," simply touched the fringe of the subject. He put in a plea for the construction of the science of character, and endeavored to lay down a few possible foundations of it. Apart from Phrenologists, the scientific world has got very little beyond Bain.

"The facts we have to deal with to-night group themselves into two great classes: (1) The sources or causes of character. (2) The diagnosis, or the indications of charac-

ter. These are the two great directions in which it is needful to work.

"In regard to Phrenology, which provides a very definite system of diagnosing character, even if it could be proved that the phrenological method constantly broke down, it would not follow that the study into the causes of character would be of no use. The systematic classification of the elements of character would be useful, as enabling us to discern more clearly the tendencies in society, in masses of people, and also in such things as Art, Literature, and Religious life of people. The Phrenological system enables us to arrive at many conclusions in various directions highly valuable and capable of being applied in practical ways.

"There are quite a number of systems in use relative to the study of character, or departments of it, and some of them are a great stumbling-block in the way of the study being taken up seriously; they are so empirical, and those who advance them are so confident in their claims that many intelligent persons are prevented looking into the matter. These systems profess to provide us with the means of diagnosing, and some of them claim to

provide an explanation of the sources of character. [A few were mentioned and criticised.] There is no reason why different parts of the brain should not have the functions which we attribute to them.

"The sources of character might be divided into Primary and Secondary. The primary factors depend upon constitutional conditions, as brain nerves and other parts of the body. The secondary ones are such as environment, climate, education, social and political institutions.

"As to the primary or physiological sources of character, the first would have to do with quantity and quality of brain; then temperament, as found in the blood supply, the nerves, digestion, the activity of the muscular system, etc. These various parts of the constitution interplay among themselves, and have considerable influence on the character. But these in themselves are not sufficient to account for one man being so very different from another. We have to go much deeper than that, and in doing so we come upon Phrenology, which is the only system that gets at the elemental, fundamental, or proximate sources from which character proceeds. The character of a man arises immediately, according to Phrenology, from the degree of activity of one or another parts of his brain, and variations in the degree of activity of one part of the brain or another—activity usually going along with size of the parts.

"As to the secondary sources of character, education and the other things mentioned produce differences in the degree of activity of different faculties, and also in the whole constitution, so influencing the immediate sources of character.

"The scientific starting-point in the study of character, so far as modern physiological psychologists are concerned, was in 1861, when Broca hit upon the speech centre. He came upon the remarkable fact that there is a relation between a certain part of the brain and the function of speech in its various forms. Up to that time the possibility of different parts of the brain having different mental functions to perform was not believed by any scientists who were not Phrenologists; but that remarkable fact opened up new vistas; and if physiologists generally, as many of them do, would only recognize the principle here involved they would get a long way on the Phrenological route.

"This fact that Broca hit upon—he did not discover it, for it was discovered by Gall—is a most singular coincidence in the history of mental science. Just as modern physiological psychology makes its start in Broca's hit, so did Gall hit upon the same fact, and founded the system of Phrenology upon it. He found that the size of this portion of the brain had some relation to the intensity of its function; and this set him to work to find whether the size of other parts of the

brain did not bear a relation to the strength of other faculties of the mind. He found that they did. The systematizing of Phrenology was largely a matter of the discovery of the relation that the size of different parts of the brain bore to the function of those parts. That is the method peculiar to Phrenology; and it has been scouted by physiologists generally. It has been left out of the running, with the result that modern psychology is a long way behind what it might be.

"Another modern method of studying character is the study of mental alienation, or insanity. Diseased action of functions is a sort of magnifying glass enabling us to get a better understanding of them. Just as the physiologist has arrived at many of the most important facts in our knowledge of the functions of the body from a study of disease, so the study of insanity has added valuable contributions to our knowledge of the mental functions of the brain. Sooner or later we shall find that the student of insanity when he gets hold of the Phrenological system will study the mind far better than he can now. Study of the excessive or extravagant manifestations of one or another mental function will enable us to arrive at how that function will act in normal conditions.

"I hardly know how far other methods than the Phrenological one will help in the study of character, but in regard to physiognomy I think there is a considerable future for it, so far as diagnosing character is concerned."

In concluding, Mr. O'Dell said, "I have endeavored to put before you a few of the main things in connection with the study of character, and have laid special emphasis on Phrenology, because that affords the best means of getting an intimate knowledge not only of the human mind at large, but also of the minds of individuals. The study of the form of the head, accompanied by the study of temperament, is likely to enable us to do a very great deal in the diagnosis of character. The system can be practically applied in a large number of directions. Phrenology is in this position, that we have arrived at a certain number of general rules concerning head forms which apply in nine cases out of ten, but there remains the tenth, which puzzles. It is only as we get a far keener insight into the relation between brain and mind, and detect the departures from the normal, that we shall be able to carry this system to further completeness. I am hopeful that if scientific observation and thought are brought to bear on head forms, we shall find they will enable us yet more to discern character accurately."

The lecture was received with appreciative applause.

The President said they had had a rich treat. His own view was that Phrenology was a science, had been very much systema-

tized, was reliable, and well founded. In its broad sense it included almost everything that administered to the mind or the faculties of the mind. He thought that temperament brought in a wonderful lot of factors that enabled us to get at the quality of the brain, its activity, and so forth, which must be taken into account in approximating to a correct estimation of the disposition, pro-

pensities, sentiments, and emotions of individuals.

Mr. James Webb proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. R. Warren, and spoken to by Mr. G. Hart-Cox, Mr. Dommen, and Mr. Rees.

Mr. O'Dell replied to a few criticisms, after which the meeting closed.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE DEPARTMENT.

THE VALUE OF DEEP-BREATHING.

By URIEL BUCHANAN.

The physical and mental are so interblended that if one is neglected the other loses its power. The nerve force should be sound and strong. The forces that regulate the working of the lungs, the stomach, the heart and brain must be in perfect harmony. There must be purity of body and purity of mind. If the body is diseased or the mind disordered, the vital forces are being continually wasted in making repairs. The body should be kept pure and all sluggishness removed by proper diet, physical exercise and deep breathing.

The practice of deep breathing is necessary to all who would gain the greatest power, for without breath life ceases to manifest. With true breathing comes fullness of life. The science of breathing is the science of health. When man can master and control his breathing he can render himself impervious to disease.

True breathing produces exhilaration; faulty breathing is productive of the opposite result. The mental state of an individual may be ascertained by his mode of breathing. Under fear, depression, or excitement the manner of breathing changes—becomes shortened or hurried, with imperfect, gasping inhalations, and ineffective ex-

halations, which fail altogether in accomplishing the beneficent office of true breathing. With the natural, life-giving respiration the body is refreshed and revived.

Breathe regularly, deeply, and fully. This is the whole science of breathing so far as health is concerned. To breathe fully the breath must fill the whole thorax.

To take the first step toward perfect breathing, the following exercise will prove most beneficial:

Walk in the sunlight with the mind polarized to your highest ideal of life. Draw a packed breath; that is, draw a long, deep breath; hold; draw another, then another, filling the lungs to their utmost capacity. While thus inhaling, walk seven steps; hold the breath while walking twelve steps, then exhale while walking nine steps. This proportion of time for inhaling, retaining, and exhaling should be observed. At the time of holding the breath, tense the muscles of the wrist and arms by slowly closing the hands together as if grasping something tightly between them. Open the hands slowly while exhaling, allowing the muscles to gradually relax.

Repeat this exercise a dozen times or more each day. It will expand your lungs, increase your vital power and establish the habit of natural deep breathing.

"The Vegetarian."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD DEPARTMENT.

"DON'TS" FOR MOTHERS.

Some Practical Hints on the Training of Children.

A gospel of "don'ts" is generally conceded to be an unhealthy mental diet to bring up children on, but there is little doubt that a judicious amount administered to parents would be salutary. Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson is plainly of this opinion, for she has written a neat little volume, entitled "Don'ts for Mothers" (Lee & Shepard), which aims to point out some of the stumbling blocks over which the cradle rockers of the world sometimes stub their toes, trip, or fall flat.

Here are some of the don'ts selected at random:

Don't expect the average nursemaid to give the intelligent attention you would yourself give; had she your brains she would not be a nursemaid.

Don't fail to make your hay in these precious receptive days. The world lies beyond.

Don't say, "Oh, do be quiet!" or "Do sit still!" Remember that bones and muscles must develop. Make a place for them to do so. This is your duty.

Don't permit a fear to be implanted in your child.

Don't forget that "What?" and "Why?" are the best manifestations of a normal brain. Take time and pains to make it grow wisely.

Don't take your small child shopping.

Don't give your maid a chance to say, "You just got mad yourself; so now."

Don't, as you value your motherhood, "scold."

Don't fail to give the reason why, every time you give a command. You want the obedience of an intelligent, reasoning being, not that of an automaton.

Don't let your child suspect that the world can hold a more delightful companion than "mother," if you would keep "an anchor to windward."

Don't forget that the mother who can enter into all her children's pleasures has discovered a marvellous "youth restorer."

Don't bring up your children upon a steady diet of "Don'ts," miserable, prickly little word that it is, and sure to rub the wrong way.

Don't correct your child in the presence of others. You yourself would find this very hard to brook, so why regard this little being as less sensitive?

Don't overlook an untruth, yet weigh carefully between untruthfulness and a vivid imagination. It is often a hair-splitting task, but no mistakes should be made.

Don't forget that in assisting "mother" into the car, in walking upon the outer edge of the sidewalk, in picking up the handkerchief she has let drop, your little laddie is moulding the true gentleman.

Don't fail to listen attentively and patiently to all the little trials which come into the lives of these small people. Help adjust them, and remember that at six they are as great in proportion as those which daily come into your own life.

Don't forget that sympathy for your children's "fads and fancies" draws you closer to them.

Don't offer bribes as an inducement to good behavior.

Don't forget that "almost fourteen" are crucial years in the lives of your son and daughter.

Don't fail to insist, while your children are still schoolboys and schoolgirls, upon orderly habits in the home, and certain hours for certain duties. As a result of this method the good housewife and thoughtful husband may bloom forth later.

Don't fail to make your smile your children's last memory as they depart for school. A ruffled spirit as a send-off puts the time out of joint for the entire day.

Don't treat your son and daughter at twenty as you would have treated them at twelve. Remember that they are now a man and a woman.

Don't forget that you are, or ought to be, your children's ideal of all that is perfection, and that it is your duty to live up to their ideals in every possible way. Not an easy task, but wonderfully inspiring.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

AN EVERY-DAY CREED.

By permission from the *Boston Brown Book*.

I believe in the efficacy of soap.

I believe that work is the best panacea for most ills, especially those of the mind, and that fresh air, exercise, and sleep are the best medicines for the body.

I believe in fun and laughter, both as a tonic for the blues and as an outlet for high spirits.

I believe in the beauty of flowers, sunsets, and mountains; in the music of birds and brooks.

I believe that there is a bright side to everything, and that we would be more aware of the good about us were our hearts more responsive to its touch.

I believe in human kindness.

I believe that an ounce of frankness and explanation is worth a pound of repentance and forgiveness, and will often prevent heartache and bitter misunderstanding.

I believe in the simple life of the home, free from formality and social conventionality.

I believe in the hearty handshake, in hospitality, comradeship, friendship, love.—E. STOCKING.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 108 YEARS.

Mrs. Marie Lena Garcia, of Los Angeles, California, an Indian woman who was born in the San Luis Rey Mission in 1795, is dead at Wilmington, where she was visiting friends. For 108 years Mrs. Garcia had lived in California, surviving two husbands and her nine children, all of the latter having been killed in the great earthquake early in the nineteenth century.

A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Professor Sommeffeld, of the University of Berlin, is using a new remedy for the cure of consumption. This remedy consists in a combination of flour of sulphur, powdered charcoal, and pulverized eucalyptus leaves impregnated with the essential oil of eucalyptus, a preparation which has been christened "sanosin." It is put up in hermetically sealed tubes. When used the tube is broken and the contents are placed on an earthenware plate heated by a spirit lamp. The volatile eucalyptus speedily evaporates, and in combination with the sulphurous anhydrous fumes, medicates with an aromatic odor the air of the closed room in which the tuberculosis patient is placed, so that this new cure is applied in an easy manner. Turkish baths are also good.

THE UTILITY OF PHRENOLOGY.

By REV. F. W. WILKINSON, OF LONDON.

This utilitarian age is quick to avail itself of all that will tend to the material prosperity and progress of the world, from a commercial standpoint, and yet very conservative and chary to adopt any system which will be for the mental and moral progress of the race. It seems strange that we have such peculiarities in the same individual, but such is the case, and we have to confess that human nature is very complex, and sometimes acts in a very peculiar way. I think we are more conservative in mental and religious questions than in anything else. It would be a good thing if we could get that trend of the practical in these matters that we get in the commercial world. See the vast changes that have been wrought and the inventions that have been received and adopted heartily. By the improved machinery of to-day fortunes are made from the refuse and waste so-called of years ago, and in no matter are we so prodigal and wasteful as in the mental energies of the race. If we would only become as alert to seize every opportunity to improve and utilize the mental forces of the youth of to-day as we are to seize every facility to secure material wealth, a revolution would soon be wrought in the life of the race.

The greatest power and the wisest principles for the uplifting and proper utilizing of the great mental and moral forces imbedded in human nature are ready to our hands, and yet we not only fail, as a whole, to use them, but treat them with ridicule and scorn. When will our so-called leaders in philosophy and education become either wise or simple enough (whichever term you prefer) to avail themselves of the mighty lever of phrenology to lift the race as a whole to a higher platform? Our present methods of education and so-called development too often reveal themselves to be the methods of hindrance rather than helpfulness. And many a child's powers are stunted and cramped rather than led out and let go. Nature needs freedom, and human nature is no exception to the rule. And the mental powers, freed from the cramping and contracting systems of to-day's education, would soon reveal the trend of the child mind. We condemn the Chinese policy of curtailing the growth and deforming the child's foot, but our systems of education do a far greater wrong than that of a simple physical deformity of body. We warp and deform the organization through which the mind expresses itself, and I am convinced that a large proportion of the sin and crime in connection with to-day's life are the outcome of this system of cramping and deforming of the mental powers of the race.

It cannot be stated too frequently that in many instances crime is the result of ignorance, and is a form of moral insanity arising from our want of really scientific and practical methods of education and development based upon the organization of man.

If we played tricks with nature in the growth and development of flowers, plants, and trees as we do with human nature, we should soon see our mistakes. The florist, gardener, farmer, forester, etc., are practical, they study the nature of flowers, plants, seed crops, and trees, and educate, develop, train, and lead out according to and on the lines of the nature of their respective order. When this is done with regard to human nature we shall see a marked diminution of juvenile criminality, and there will be a marvellous decrease of insanity. We cannot be surprised at the statistics of either crime or insanity when we remember our suicidal policy of education. The application of Phrenology will mean the conservation of the mental forces of the race, and the utilization of them, not only for the benefit of the individual, and for the increase of his comfort and happiness and the enhancement of his life, but also for society and the race. And a great deal of the nerve-shattering of to-day's life will become a thing of the past, because by the rearrangement and readjustment and the placing of men and women in the sphere for which their mental organization adapts them these worries and anxieties and the constant worrying, fretting, and chafing, because of a conscious want of harmony with one's environment or work, will come to an end, and the exercise of one's powers will be a pleasure, because congenial, rather than a burden and a tax.

The wheels of life will be oiled by service, rather than producing friction and excessive toil.

Further, the best forces in one's nature will constantly come to the front, and express themselves with increased vigor, thus reducing the tendency to crime and vice. By a practical application of Phrenology each one will be taught how to order his life aright, and to bring out his forces in the correct and right way. Thus there will be a steady growth and advance of the race mentally and morally. Everyone interested in the welfare of humanity certainly desires this to become the order of the day.

In order, therefore, to help this forward, let me urge you not only to study Phrenology yourself and practically apply its principles, but also advocate its adoption, especially in connection with the training and education of the children.

FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.

"DON'T WORRY."

Don't worry. In the tangled skein
Of life a worrying thought
But complicates the kinds of pain
And tightens up each knot.
Make Will the master of your mood;
Through anxious fear and doubt,
No peace, no pleasure and no good
Was ever brought about.

Don't worry. Do the best you can,
And let Hope conquer care.
No more is asked of any man
Than he has strength to bear.
The back is fitted for the load;
Your burdens all were planned;
And if you sing along the road,
Kind Fate will lend a hand.

Don't worry. Fortune is a dame
You have to woo with smiles.
Whate'er her mood, you must not blame
Nor criticize her wiles.
Trust God in shadow and in sun,
And luck will come your way,
But never since Old Time begun
Has worry won the day.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in *Youth's Companion*.

The fittest to survive is not necessarily
the one most perfect ideally, but rather
the one best adapted to, and most in har-
mony with, the environment at the time.
—A. M. Marshall.

Those whom we most love and admire
are those to whom the thought of self
seems never to occur; who do simply,
and with no ulterior aim, that which is
good, and right, and generous.—J. A.
Froude.

Only by choosing the good in presence
of the evil are true manhood and real
maturity gained.—Dr. Marcus Dods.

The capacity of indignation makes an
essential part of every honest man; but
I am inclined to doubt whether he is a
wise one who allows himself to act upon
its first hint.—J. R. Lowell.

To every man is allotted the highest
stature possible for him to reach. Let
me be contented if I grow to my full
height.—Sir Walter Besant.

For this reason so many fall from
God, who have attained to Him; that
they cling to Him with their weakness,
not with their strength.—George Mere-
dith.

ANOTHER FAST CURE.

Richard J. Richards, of Pomona, fasted
48 days in order that he might cure a trou-
blesome affection of his nose.

Friend: "What is Hope?"

Poet: "It's something that wakes you up
at four o'clock in the morning when the
postman doesn't come around till ten."—Se-
lected.

"Oh, mamma," said little Willie, as he
made his first close inspection of a bicycle,
"this machine has got rubbers on to keep
its wheels from getting wet."—*Harper's*
Round Table.

"That cat made an awful noise in the back
garden last night."

"Yes, father; I suppose that since he ate
the canary he thinks he can sing."—*Mal-
bourne Weekly Times*.

A butcher said to a little boy who was
getting some meat for his mamma, that he
would use him for the meat. The little boy
answered:

"No, no. I can't take it home then."—
Selected.

Ancestral.—Mrs. Upperton: "Ah! Is it
yourself or your wife who is descended from
King Alfred?"

Mr. Commonstalk: "Neither one of us. It
is our daughter Henrietta and our son
Percy."—Puck.

"Kathleen, did you dust off the chande-
lier and gas fixtures, as I told you to do
before I went away?"

"Yis, ma'am, but whin I took the chim-
neys aff an' dusted the long, white burners
they fell all to pieces, ma'am."—*Chicago*
Tribune.

The late Mr. Spurgeon was once asked
whether a member of a brass band could
possibly be a Christian. The great divine
pondered, and then said:

"Yes, I think so; but the man who lives
next door to him certainly not."

"There was a man in the car this morn-
ing who persisted in reading the newspaper
I was holding," said Mabel; "but I fixed
him."

"How?"

"I turned to the full-page advertisement
of bargain sales of dress goods."—Judge.

Prime thou thy words, thy thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense thy soul
And change to purpose strong.

—Newman.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—contains a Phrenological delineation of John T. Miller, written by the Editor eight years ago, before this gentleman had commenced his actual life work. The first chapter of "The Pathetic and Comical History of Allen O'Dale" is contained in this number, this being a sketch of the Editor himself.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—contains an article on "The Situation of the Scottish Free Church," with ten portraits of leaders of the Wee Free Kirk and the United Free Kirk.

"The Hospital"—London—contains an article on "Progress in Medicine and Surgery," and several branches of this subject are introduced. Much interesting news is given in this monthly.

"The Vegetarian"—Chicago—always contains something interesting about the vegetarian and culture, or a diet of nuts.

"The Commercial List and Price Current"—Philadelphia.—This paper has a sheet for family reading, as well as condensed news for business men.

"The Modern Farmer"—St. Joseph, Miss.—is in the form of a magazine, and is full of points on the subject of farming, and therefore should be read by those who are interested in poultry or the raising of animals in a small as well as a large way.

"The Contributor"—Boston—contains a picture of George W. Childs, owner of the "Philadelphia Ledger," and valuable words expressed by him.

"Review of Reviews"—New York—contains, as usual, the portraits of the leading men of the day. Its subject matter is always up to date and interesting.

"Mind"—New York.—The "Evolution of a Reformer," the opening article of the January issue, by Helen Campbell, and "The Blessedness of Change," by John Milton Scott, are important articles in this number.

"Suggestion"—Chicago—is a magazine of the new psychology for Health, Happiness, and Success. Herbert A. Parkyn, M.D., is the Editor. It contains every month many bright articles which everyone wants to read.

"The New York Observer"—New York—contains every week an article on some foreign mission field, which is generally illustrated. One of the January numbers before us contains an account of a lonely night on the way to Hwai Yuen in China. It is printed on good paper, and is calculated to fill an important place among not only Presbyterians, but other religious parties.

"The Sunday Courier"—Toledo—is a paper which has a happy combination of interesting things to read. It is never dull, and consequently must have a wide circle of readers.

"The Weekly Advocate"—Bellefonte, Ill.—This paper illustrates the old motto "Mulum in Parvo," for there is much condensed into a little in this weekly.

"Grand Rapids Herald"—Grand Rapids.—This is a live paper and contains a large amount of general news—and it has a faculty of obtaining much original information. Its weekly issue with its magazine department is good.

"The Canton Press"—Missouri—contains an article on "How to Avoid Colds"; another one on "Rearing Children," among other interesting and valuable hints.

"The Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—contains many fine specimens of canine intelligence. Anyone who is interested in this subject and wants to know more about it, should consult this valuable paper.

"The Character Builder"—Salt Lake City.—The December number contains a Phrenological sketch of Prof. Evan Stephens. This is given by Mr. N. Y. Scofield, who was a genius. Many interesting suggestions for teachers are given in this magazine, which is a journal of Human Culture and Hygeio-Therapy.

"The St. Louis Democrat" is a large and important Missouri paper. The magazine department is full of finely illustrated articles on subjects which take in the peoples of all countries. One is "A Hustler from Illinois is Teaching the Czar How to Develop Siberia."

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

"The Temptation of Joseph." By Rev. J. F. Flint. Fifth edition. Price, \$1. "I like the book. I am particularly glad to see Dr. Pomeroy's introduction. I like the vivid picturing and strong language of your book very much."—E. R. Shepherd, author of "True Manhood."

"The best thing in the book is the second part, which gives a pen-picture of 'The Right Maiden to Marry.'"—The "Pioneer," London, England.

"The Biography of Dio Lewis, A.M., M.D." By Mary F. Eastman, 12mo. Price, cloth, \$1.50. This work, prepared at the desire of and with the cooperation of Mrs. Dio Lewis, has just been published.

"A Diary of the Grand Army of the Republic and Handbook of Military Information." By George J. Manson. Price, 15 cents.

"The Conversion of St. Paul." In three parts. 1. Its relation to unbelief. 2. Its false uses and true. 3. Its relation to the Church. By George Jarvis Greer, D.D. 12mo., 82 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"Forward Forever." A response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," "Heaven on Earth," and other poems. By William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. 18mo., 34 pages. Price, 25 cents.

"Editorials and Other Waifs." By L. Fidelia Wooley Gillette. 18mo., 59 pages. Price, paper, 25 cents.

"How to Raise Fruits: A Handbook, being a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, and of Grapes and Small Fruits, with Descriptions of the Best and Most Popular Varieties." Illustrated. By T. Gregg. Cloth, \$1.

"A Manual of Mental Science." By Jessie A. Fowler. This book does not deal with what is known as metaphysical healing, but is simply a book on the very important subject of child training. The author is the daughter of L. N. Fowler, the well-known Phrenologist, and is eminently qualified to write a book like the one in hand. It is plain, thorough, scientific. The title-page tells us that it is "a manual for teachers and students." Parents might read it with profit as well. Everyone who has to do with the training of child-life should make a careful study of this handsome volume of 250 pages. It is very fully illustrated with pictures describing the different parts of the text. Whoever applies this instruction here given will make a greater success in educating the child than would follow without such study and application. Price, \$1. Published by Fowler & Wells Company, New York.

"Phrenology in the Home." Ten cents. The study of Phrenology in the home is one of vital importance. Where can it be better adapted than in the home, the centre of the heart's most dearest treasures? Long before our birth this knowledge can exert an immense influence. The mother's consciousness of that which is right, good, and true can give a wonderful impetus. A father's love of home and sympathy and affection for the wife can bring kindly thought and tenderness to the mother, and such a satisfactory return as no investment of fortune has ever succeeded in doing. A hopeful feeling in the mind gives such a buoyancy and joyfulness of spirit that the bodily effect is of the happiest description in the family circle.

"Human Science," or Phrenology; Its Principles, Proofs, Faculties, Organs, Temperaments, Combinations, Conditions, Teachings, Philosophies, etc., as applied to Health; its Value, Laws, Functions, Organs, Means, Preservation, Restoration, etc.; Mental Philosophy, Human and Self-Improvement, Civilization, Home, Country, Commerce, Rights, Duties, Ethics, etc.; God, His Existence, Attributes, Laws, Worship, Natural Theology, etc.; Immortality, its Evidences, Conditions, Relations to Time, Rewards, Punishments, Sin, Faith, Prayer, etc.; Intellect, Memory, Juvenile and Self-Education, Literature, Mental Discipline, the Senses, Sciences, Arts, Avocations, a Perfect Life, etc. One large volume, 1,211 pages, containing 214 illustrations. By O. S. Fowler. Price, \$3.

"How to be Successful on the Road as a Commercial Traveler." By an Old Drummer. 16mo., 96 pages. Price, 20 cents.

"Uncle Sam's Letters on Phrenology." A new book. Written in a clear and symmetrical style, at times rising to the plane of eloquence and melody. Is one of the best books for general reading. There is a brightness and life in the descriptions and illustrations rarely found in the literature relating to the subject. Some descriptions of the faculties are unsurpassed. No more impressive and interesting manual can be named as an introductory book to the more careful study of the subject. 200 pages. Price, 25 cents.

"The Hydropathic Encyclopedia." A System of Hydropathy and Hygiene. By R. T. Trall, M.D. Designed as a guide to families and students, and a text-book for physicians. Two volumes in one. 966 pages, 461 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$4. This work treats the subject under eight distinct heads, embracing Outlines of Anatomy, Physiology of the Human Body, Hygienic Agencies; and the Preservation of Health, Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water-Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all known Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery. It contains a Glossary, Table of Contents, and complete index. In the general plan and arrangement of the work the wants and the necessities of the people have been kept steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, and Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The theories and hypotheses upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are contraversed, and the why and wherefore of their fallacy clearly demonstrated.

"How to Study Strangers," by Nelson Sizer. A new departure in "character study." Brain—its structure and uses; the skull and its relation to the brain; skull made thin by brain activity; a new facial angle; temperament—its influence on character; benefactors of mankind; literary and business success; talent and culture; varied and peculiar organizations; great historic characters; capacity and culture; child culture; character studies of Bill Nye, Lucy Stone, Marshall P. Wilder, Gen. B. F. Tracy, etc.; profession of law, science, ministry, etc., etc. 8vo, 368 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Thought for the Rich," by Austin Bierbower. 25 cents.

"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting," by Magdalene Kinsel-Thumm. \$2 net.

WHO SHOULD STUDY PHRENOLOGY?

Young men who have to work their own way to eminence? It will be an advantage to them to be able to understand those with whom they come in contact, will it not?

Young women? Will they not find value in being able to judge correctly the worth of young men who may pay their addresses? If they must earn their own living, will anything assist them more than the ability to measure persons correctly?

Mothers? Do they not need help in the proper management and training of their children? Will anything help them like understanding the peculiarities of the little ones?

Housekeepers? Can all servants be treated alike? Is there any science, aside from Phrenology, that will tell why they cannot? Is it not of value to know who may be dictated to and who will be the best kind of help if orders are given as suggestions?

Clergymen? They must be familiar with the operations of the mind, must they not? When they can demonstrate to selfish men that they may be happier in this life as well as hereafter, by cultivating their moral natures, they will have added power, will they not?

Lawyers? Must they not judge their clients? Must they not be able to tell the nature of witnesses and their desire to tell the truth, and also to understand each man on the jury to be able to appeal to them effectively?

Physicians? They must consider the constitutions and idiosyncrasies of their patients as well as their ailments, must they not?

Teachers? Do they find all the pupils alike? Can they tell why they are not? Will they not be aided by knowing whom to encourage and how to manage the obstreperous, the dull, and the precocious?

Agents? Will they not be aided by ability to read strangers? Will it not be an advantage to them to know with whom they may be free and social, with whom dignified and reserved, etc.?

Managers? They will be helped if they know before employing a person that he will prove competent, will they not? They will be aided if they can reject intelligently such as apply that are not adapted to the work in hand, will they not?

The most important study for man to consider is the subject of the human mind. All character, all talent, all happiness are the outcome of this wonderful study.

As the mind of each individual has original peculiarities, and also its own susceptibility to culture and training, no single arbitrary rule will apply to all; training and culture must be varied to suit each case or the best results cannot be reached.

Since the incorporation of the American Institute of Phrenology the Institute has

graduated some seven hundred or more students, who have come from all parts of the world, many of whom are in the field lecturing on the science of Phrenology, etc.

The Annual Assembly of the Institute will take place on the first Wednesday in September, with an evening reception of students and friends. No other school in America of like designation commands the facilities, or covers the field that it embraces, or offers such advantages at so low a cost to the student. The curriculum embraces general Anthropology, the Fundamental Principles of Phrenology, Physiology, Anatomy, Psychology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, Heredity, Ethnology and Oratory, and includes such subjects as the Temperaments, Brain Dissection, the Objections and Proofs of the Old and New Phrenology, Mental Therapeutics, the Choice of Pursuits, Adaptation in Marriage, the History of Phrenology, Human Magnetism, Psycho-Physiology and Brain Disorders.

The long and valued friend of the science, Henry S. Drayton, M.D., LL.B., A.M., Professor of Nervous Diseases and Insanity in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, who has been connected with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for over thirty years, will lecture on the History of Phrenology, Psycho-Physiology, etc. His lectures are thoroughly scientific and scholarly, and include the results of the latest investigations upon the subject of Cerebral Physiology.

Miss Fowler, daughter of L. N. Fowler (who assisted her father and Professor Sizer in their work), Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology, Graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University, will lecture on Phrenology in its various bearings, namely, Its Theory and Practice, the Temperaments, Brain Dissection according to Dr. Gall, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Choice of Pursuits, Marriage Adaptation, and the Practical Art of Examining the Head and Delineating character from Living Subjects, Skulls, Casts, etc.

D. M. Gardner, M.D., who has had a wide experience, will prepare students in Anatomy, Physiology, Brain Dissection, Insanity, and will lecture on the above subjects, including Respiration, Circulation and Digestion. His dissection of the brain is always interesting and instructive and is a special feature of the course.

Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M.D., President of the American Institute of Phrenology, Professor of Hygiene in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, will lecture on Anthropology and Phrenology, Hygiene, or the Laws of Health, as applied to Body and Brain; Foods, and Their Chemical Influence upon the Body; Exercise, and the Effects of Narcotics and Stimulants on the Human System; also the Health Stimulus of each of the Phrenological Organs.

Julius King, M.D., graduate of the Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, will give several special lectures on the Eye and Color-Blindness, also hints on Physiognomy. These lectures are illustrated with models, etc., and tests are given among the students of their ability in detecting various shades and colors.

The Rev. T. Alexander Hyde, B.D., teacher of Elocution and Voice Culture in relation to public speaking, is a graduate of Harvard College, the author of "The Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," etc., will give special instructions in regard to the training of the voice for practical purposes in the lecturing field.

The Institute Course is recommended to all classes of men and women, for it affords an unsurpassed opportunity for the study of human organization in all its related aspects. Every effort is made to render the instruction practically serviceable to the student through its clinical work as well as by the expounding of its principles, and so minister to his or her own development and success, whatever may be the vocation pursued. We have testimonials from business men and women, who have to daily superintend their employees and meet their customers; from professional men, particularly ministers, doctors and lawyers; from parents and teachers, as well as private individuals, all of whom have been graduated from the Institute, and who tell us of the inestimable value the Institute has been to them.

The session for 1905 opens the first Wednesday in September.

24 E. 22d St.

WHAT THEY SAY.

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A Phrenological Analysis

OF THE REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, D.D., A LEADER OF THOUGHT.

Some men are born leaders. They stand out in bold relief, as individual entities. They mould the individual thought of a large number of individuals, and through their sympathies in the great Cosmopolitan needs of the universe, they are able to carry with them more than ordinary thought and interest by swaying the minds of thousands of their fellows through their spoken and written words.

In fact all great minds have this centralizing power, and so unconsciously do they work, that very often when a friend speaks of the great work they are doing, they are inclined to think that their friend is trying to flatter them, for large minds do not stop to consider the extent of their usefulness; they are impelled onward like a mighty torrent; to look back would be to lose time, and to lose time would mean the leaving undone of some important item on their programme. The more modest the great mind is, the more difficult it is for anyone to properly lay before that person a true extent of his public efforts. When meeting people of special talent, we have often been struck with the extreme

modesty they have shown, with regard to their individual success.

The world, however, claims (more perhaps from an historic standpoint than any other), that a record should be given from time to time of the work that has been accomplished by men of letters, men of learning in various directions, men of action, men of thought, and men of critical ability.

In men of Dr. Savage's type we have great individuality of character, independence of thought, persistency of mind, conscientious scruples, keen sympathies for others, wonderful power to classify facts, a love of analogy, a fact gatherer, and a man with great versatility of mind to act, to work and to think.

Were we inclined to think that size of head counted in the race for ideas, we should be inclined to enlarge on the scientific fact that his head measures twenty-three inches in circumference, by fourteen and a half in height and fourteen and a half in length, while his weight is only one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and height five feet nine and a half inches. Relatively speaking (as all things more or less nowadays

are brought down to a certain ratio), we find that the brain cells in such an individual are multiplied somewhat at the expense of his bodily strength. Were he to weigh two hundred pounds, the balance would be on the side of either constitutional strength and activity, or possibly vital stamina in the form of a predominance of flesh over bone and muscle. Could we tip the scales down in Dr. Savage's case at a hundred and seventy-five to eighty pounds, we would find less of a drain upon the physical powers than at present. His mind is so keen, and his brain so active, that he does not perceive how he uses up his storehouse of vitality until it is almost exhausted; then he has to cry a halt, much to his own disappointment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, he possesses remarkable recuperative power, and it must be a noticeable feature in his life work, that he is able, through his wiriness and grit, to rebound with wonderful rapidity and recover his exhaustion with a little rest.

We made the remark when examining his head that he must have come from rather an unusually long-lived ancestry, and with his characteristic frankness he said: "My father was able to read at ninety without glasses, my mother was eighty-eight, and my grandmother on my father's side lived to be one hundred years old."

We believe, however, that Dr. Savage has put in two to one of many of his working years, up to the present period of life, and that even if he does not live to be one hundred, one can safely multiply his span of life by an algebraic sum, which will show more clearly the proportions of what he has accomplished than by any other way. His Vivativeness is one of the largest cerebral organs he possesses, and perhaps this is the secret of his continued marvellous mental activity.

He is a scientific inquirer into facts, and remembers ideas much better than verbatim reports, names, words, etc. He loves accuracy of statement, rather than philosophic theories, and therefore

he drives at facts and endeavors to present these to his hearers, instead of any speculative form of dogma. His power to classify, compare, contrast, and remember by analogy or suggestion, is fifty per cent. better than his verbal memory of unassociated, unconnected facts; in fact he has a much better memory of ideas than of little things or names connected with events. He is essentially an analyst, and this applies to intellectual subjects, rather than to any chemical formula. Had he chosen the profession of law, he would have made an excellent analytical interpreter of legal matters, and he would have dissected the testimony of witnesses, and he would have classified his facts connected with every case that he considered; he has the true lawyer's type of mind that enables him as a speaker or writer to attract the individual attention of the thoughtful listener.

Although he has a keen sense of wit, yet it is not of that order that simply likes to amuse and entertain others. He prefers to use his humor through intellectual wit, for when he gives way to wit, he says something that is keen and pointed, and has common sense in it; thus his power for repartee is a striking factor of his as a speaker.

He is logical, and one end of his arguments corresponds with the other end. He is not one to lead you into a labyrinth of visionary speculative thought, and leave you there, without pointing the way to a clearer understanding of the road you have travelled. He is in this respect quite unique, and so individual in his way of presenting a subject, that he does not copy anyone.

Music has a charm for him, in that it soothes his mind, and helps him to understand the melody of life and the light and shade of all musical sounds in Nature. There are times when music appeals to him very distinctly, though he does not appear to have sufficient musical talent to take it up as a profession.

One of his largest moral qualities

gives him his strict sense of justice and an ever present consciousness of duty in the smaller, as well as the larger affairs of life. He has not what one might call an easy conscience that can

along, but he does not get so much out of life, and the pivot upon which he revolves is not a safe or satisfactory one. Dr. Savage does not weave a garment, and let a stitch down here and there.



THE REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE.

be satisfied to allow things to slip along, without troubling himself whether they will be carried out or not. When duty calls him, he feels he must be on the spot and superintend the carrying out of certain work, plans or self-imposed duties. The man with an easy conscience may slip through life without paying his dues as he goes

His machinery makes a firm web, and consequently there are no weak places in the fabric that he produces.

Another salient characteristic shows itself in his firm resolve to carry out the work he has set himself to do, whatever that work may be. He is not a man to falter or to recant, but pushes forward as far as divine and human

possibilities allow him to go, though we believe that of late years his experience has been of great service to him in moderating his zeal to his power of endurance. In other words, we mean that where mere volition guided him in a thing when he was a young man, now the added help of his scientific mind assists him in promulgating his plans, and in setting forth his ideas.

He is not a man who changes his opinion as often as the weathercock turns its head; in fact he has great strength of resistance and wonderful perseverance, which has enabled him to conquer many difficulties, and solve many problems which he otherwise would not have been able to do without his exceptional will power. Even his constitution has been considerably strengthened at times, through his will power and energy which he has held in reserve, and many young men must have been helped by his strong moral bias and tenacious beliefs.

Ceremonies do not have much weight with him; he would rather cut them out than add them to his everyday life. Simplicity has much more charm for him, and he is attracted by it; hence the simplicity of the country life, when compared with the conventionalities and the artificialism which surrounds one in the city has more weight with him, and if he had his choice, he would always embrace the natural interpretation of things to the stilted, artificial and unnatural methods, which are so much in use and favor at the present day?

Character stands higher in his estimation than reputation, and were he to consult anyone for a special object, or were he anxious to collect information concerning certain topics, he would go to the best authority, even if that person was not Governor of the State in which he lived, or a President of a Trust Company, or a financial business man. The coat that a man wears has less sway with him than the knowledge he has stored; so with Divine inspiration, he seeks it direct, rather than

through an agency, human or otherwise, and when he feels inspired on any subject, one may be sure that it is the genuine article. He is broad-minded, and does not levy a tax upon others if they do not agree with him, but he has a particular personal and logical persuasiveness that attracts and draws persons to his way of considering the matter. It is on this account he should be a leader; a pleader for the right; an instrument for good, and an upholder of truth.

The faculties that are not so marked in Dr. Savage are those that are recognized by Phrenologists as the organs of Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Continuity and Eventuality. The gustatory centre is not a strongly accentuated one; therefore he spends less time in thinking about what he is going to eat than many men; nor is he a man who works on a business plan of giving so much for the return he receives in hard cash. He will never make an ordinary business man, in the usual sense of the term. When giving to others, he gives freely, without regard for the quart measure, and needs someone to pay more attention to his material affairs, than he is inclined to do for himself.

His small Continuity makes him versatile, and capable of passing from one phase of life to another in quick succession, and were it not for his persistency of mind and his will power, he would be more liable than he is to be drawn away into the labyrinth of many interests that continually besiege a central city church, and it is largely through his keen sense of order that he is able to regulate his work on a scientific plan, and execute the multiplicity of duties and calls upon his time. He is methodical, and he likes everything to go with clock-work regularity when he has a hand in the arrangement or carrying out of the thing. He uses his organ of Order in a mental, as well as a material way, for he lays out his ideas with some distinct plan before him, and knows when he has said enough, or elaborated his thought suffi-

ciently for his hearers to carry it away with them.

As a public man, he shows great independence of thought, but he has not sufficient Self-confidence and should cultivate more of this element, in order that he may have more peace of mind at the outset of any work. When he warms to any subject, he entirely loses himself in it, but he has much self-distrust at the outset of any new enterprise, however well he may have succeeded in the past.

As a man among men he will therefore be known for his strong, scientific bent of mind, his clear, logical argu-

ments, his firm and persistent efforts, his distinctly thought-out conscientious principles, his versatility of mind, his love of law and order, his broad sympathies for the sufferings of humanity, his inspiration to think and act on the spur of the moment, his keen appreciation for wit and his spiritual insight into the problems of life.

He has decided gifts as a speaker, writer, pleader, judge in the high Court of Appeals, especially in the line of equity and justice, and as a minister of independent thought, interpreting the truth as it appeals to him.

J. A. FOWLER.

Practical Value of Physiognomy.

Everything should be popularized and patronized in proportion as it may be useful to the public. In other words, where any given material object, element of truth or class of facts is seen to be capable of improving mankind the people should be induced to realize its good and a demand created for its use according to the benefits to be derived. Compared with other lines of knowledge, there is no question but that the branch of science known as Physiognomy might be highly beneficial to all intelligent persons, and, therefore, ought to be made familiar among them. The way to promulgate its usefulness is to thoroughly interest the people in it by acquainting them of its nature and convincing them of its general utility. All writers who are versed in its principles and all enterprising publishers, as well as others interested in human welfare, will most assuredly lend a hand in this noble work.

The term, "Physiognomy," is a compound of two Greek words, one meaning *to know*, and the other meaning *nature*, and hence literally signifies a knowledge of nature. In a more restricted sense, it is used in application to human beings; and may be defined

from this standpoint as the *science* and *art* of reading the characters of persons from their facial features and general bodily forms.

It is not a species of witchcraft or fortune-telling, as some seem to have erroneously supposed, but a *science*. It rests upon the same fundamental truth in common with Phrenology, viz.: that shape throughout all its details accompanies and indicates character. In fact, Physiognomy is really a branch of Phrenology, every physiognomical feature having its nerve pole extending from a brain centre and representing in the external forms the activities of the brain organs as the real sources. Physiognomy, however, has a decided advantage over Phrenology so far as it goes, in that one well versed in its signs may correctly read the character at a glance, without the trouble of taking physiological measurements and examining the entire head. In short, Physiognomy is the science of looks.

As to the utility of this science, nothing is more interesting as a study, which is something; but it is also very useful otherwise in many ways. It will bring out and develop and beautify the real character of every person acquainted with it. It will give to reformers a

powerful lever to regulate mankind. It will guide the matrimonial candidate. It will aid the business man in knowing whom and whom not to trust. It will detect rogues and rascals and greatly curtail vice and crime. It will teach men and women to feel that their countenances are improved as their minds are—that as we *look*, so we *feel*, so we *act*, so we *are*; and *vice versa*. And a knowledge of this science will help parents, full of hopes and fears about their children's future, teaching them to recognize their faulty features and how to train the little ones so as

to avoid this fault and that weakness, and to cultivate their whole natures into harmonious beings, mentally and physically. Physiognomy tends to make us study ourselves better, and enables us to see below the surface in others, which we cannot do without a knowledge of it. All this tends greatly to the happiness of the individual and to the betterment of society in general, and surely calls for a heartier and more general recognition of the science. It is not a difficult thing to master. Why not take an interest in it?

M. TOPE, Bowerston, O.

Head Measurements of School Children.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, NEW YORK.

It is to be deeply regretted that educationists in general, and teachers in particular, are unaware of the value of a knowledge of Phrenology in the education of the young. For although no two children are alike in natural ability or in character, yet they are *taught* alike as though they *were* all alike—as though all require the same instruction and development. Does the clever arithmetician require the same teaching as the boy who has little capacity for figures? Does the courageous and self-reliant boy require the same instruction as the fearful and gentle boy? Certainly not. Both require special attention. The one to use his courage and self-reliance in defending what is true and just rather than as elements in arrogance and quarrelsomeness, and the other to cultivate a feeling of self-defence and self-appreciation. Similar remarks apply to the clever and the dull boys, the selfish and the benevolent boys, and to many other characteristics of individual children.

Confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the teacher and injury to the pupils are common enough in school work. Some boys are so taught

that many otherwise excellent qualities degenerate into culpable vices, self-reliance into self-conceit, generosity into prodigality, economy into cupidity, affection into sensuality, etc. Looking round my own school I could illustrate the value of Phrenology in a striking manner. Here is a boy with a large sense of Humor—with a large organ of Wit. He is smiling all day long and any attempt to check him broadens the smile—the teacher's concern about him appears so ludicrous. Another boy draws well. His school-mate of same age and class draws badly. Here is a boy with large Caution and small Combative-ness. There is a boy with large Self-esteem and weak Caution. The good drawer has very large Form and Size, with well-developed Individuality. The weak drawer has these organs poorly developed. The boy with large Self-esteem and moderate Caution is bolder and more venturesome than his mate whose Caution is large and whose Combative-ness is small. This has been well illustrated in learning to swim. The former boy when taken to the swimming-baths jumped into the water at a place where no one would have told

him to take the first plunge on account of its depth. The other boy, after many visits to the baths yet remained afraid to leave the steps. Many other similar cases could be related. These remarks are ample proofs that children should be taught in accordance with their individual characteristics.

Without differentiating so as to require a teacher for every individual boy, teachers, at any rate, should not have too many pupils under their individual care. In England there should be (in the Elementary Schools) twice the number of teachers that there are at present. Every teacher on first making the acquaintance of a boy should take his cranial measurements, especially three—the circumference, the part anterior to the opening of the ear and the part posterior to it.

It is a fundamental principle that, other things being equal, size is a measure of power. This is proved by the measurements of some thousands of heads taken by myself.

Children in the lowest classes (Standard I.) measure $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in the upper classes 21 inches (Standard VI.) and $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Standard VII. Hence school-boys' heads measure from $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches—the largest heads being in the highest class.

The boys in the lowest class are of different ages—some of them ten and eleven years of age. These have smaller heads than the boys of the same age in the higher classes. They are backward because of their defective brain development. Several of the boys in the first class (Standard VII.) have heads somewhat over $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and boys with equally large heads are found in the lower classes, but in such cases they are found to possess less anterior developments than those in the higher classes. Some months ago I measured the heads of two brothers, one of whom had been pilfering money. I find on to-day's local paper (October 15, 1904), that this same pilferer a few days ago, was before the Stratford magistrates for stealing from an orchard. His head

is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, half an inch larger than his more honest brother's, which is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches. His brother is one year older than he, and *two* classes in advance of him: but the relative sizes of the anterior and posterior regions of the brain are very different and account for the peculiarity of the larger head being in the lower class. The younger brother, O. B., is overweighted with cunning and mischievousness (very large Secretiveness and Destructiveness). The difference between the anterior and posterior measurements are $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches anterior the following figures.

O. B., "liar, thief and very sly," has 11 inches anterior brain and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches posterior brain. His elder brother's measurements are $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches anterior and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches posterior. O. B. has half an inch posterior more than anterior brain and his younger brother has three-eighths of an inch more anterior than posterior brain. But this is not all. Owen has a remarkable wide head, indicating cunning and energy. He measures across the temporal region a trifle over 6 inches, more than Geo. Combe, with a much larger head, measured in that region. Here lies the organ of Destructiveness. He also measures 6 inches across the head at Secretiveness—i.e., at the lower parietal area.

His brother, twelve years of age, one year older and two classes higher, has a less breadth of head, but measures the same in length of head. These measurements—ratio of anterior and posterior regions, and ratio of length to breadth—explain the difference in character and ability. Owen's larger intellectual development is handicapped by his immense animal propensities.

At seven years of age the ratio between the anterior and posterior regions is as 10.6 is to 10.8; at ten years of age (in the same class) the ratio is 10.3 to 10.9 inches. In Standard IV. the average measurements of the children nine years of age are, anterior 10.8, posterior region 10.9 inches; while of those eleven years of age in that class the ratio is as 10.7 is to 11.

This shows that the children of eleven years of age have stronger propensities and somewhat less intellect than their younger classmates. The development of the anterior region increases with education, the boys in the highest class having the ratio of 11.6 to 11 inches. It is seen that when boys are kept to intellectual work the posterior region (*i.e.*, the region of the animal passions), have less activity and therefore develop less rapidly than they otherwise would do.

It may be taken for granted also that a boy whose head is less than 19 inches in circumference is somewhat of an imbecile, though if the anterior region be larger than the posterior region there is hope of intellectual improvement with years. I measured a weak-minded boy of 19½ inches. The ratio of the two areas was 9¼ inches. Anterior, 11½ inches posterior. He was passionately fond of pets, as his large posterior brain would indicate.

JAMES M. WEBB, F.B.P.S.

A Phrenological Detective.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

Continued from page 45.

It was New Year's night, one of those perfect winter evenings which are always welcomed in frigid climes under frosty skies. Mother Earth was resplendent in white as a result of the recent snowstorm. The moon was shining brightly. Here and there, as her light fell upon the trees and fences, one's eyes were almost dazzled by the sublime and glittering beauty of the icicles. Trees, fences, housetops, all seemed to have donned their old laces and costly diamonds in honor of the sacred festival.

Mr. Clemont invited Lillian to dine with him on New Year's night. She was to be accompanied by her new affiancé, whom Clemont was eager to meet. To this dinner he also invited the duke and Miss Coleman. The latter-named couple arrived promptly and wondered why their host was waiting, when Lillian and her companion were announced.

Lillian was becomingly attired in a dress of crimson velvet. For this occasion she had laid aside her precious gems and wore instead a cluster of American Beauties (red roses). "How beautiful you look to-night, Miss Lillian," said Clemont as he stepped forward to meet his guest; but he suddenly drew back, his eyes opened wide, his breath coming thick and fast.

There before him, by Lillian's side, hat in hand, stood the man with the abnormal side-head, the man for whom he was looking. The formation of his head and his features were in exact accordance with those he had imagined.

"I am delighted to see you both," he continued, recovering himself. "How thoughtful of you both to come this evening. Here are some of our old friends. Now we shall have a jolly good time." "I decline to recognize them," cried Lillian, reaching for her wraps. "A laborer and a street waif," sneered her escort. "Take that back, you cur!" said the duke. "Take it back, or, by heavens, you shall never speak again!" "You know it is true," shouted Lillian, almost beside herself with rage. "The money on which you have been living is not yours; it belongs to the express company of Morris Dudley & Brothers." "All we need do is to say the word, and to prison you will go," chimed her companion. "Then your pretty pet would again have to sell papers to buy her br—" A blow from the duke checked his utterance. The man drew a revolver, but Clemont quickly stepped between and wrenched the pistol from his hands. Then, wild with rage, he sprang upon his opponent, crying,

"You laborer, tramp, thief, it is my money you are spending! Mine! You took it from the swamps in the South Woods. I will have your life for this." "Your lives are too precious to be ended thus," said Clemont, as he blew a whistle, to which summons four officers appeared. "Handcuff these men, and see that they do not escape. This woman goes along, too. The little girl is innocent. I shall see her home."

At the trial the Italian duke confessed his identity. He had once been a gentleman, but adversity had reduced him to a laborer's position. His possession of the money was by a mere accident.

One day after cutting down a tree of the South Wood he was exhausted and fatigued, and, leaning against an adjoining tree for support, he thrust his hand into the hollow side. He felt something cold and hard; drawing it forth, he found it to be a \$10 gold piece. Almost beside himself with joy, he again thrust in his hand, with the result that he continued to take out handfuls of gold, until he possessed the fortune that was hidden therein.

Lillian turned State evidence and explained that the money had been hidden in the tree by the real robbers, and before they came to take it away Giovanni Antonio had become a duke, spending the money in the way before described.

She was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. The real criminal was sentenced to a lifelong imprisonment.

What of our other friends? Giovanni Antonio, with the loss of his chance wealth, relinquished his assumed title. He married the little beauty whom he had rescued, and they both settled down to a life of honest thrift, which was blessed with the success that is sure to follow honest labor.

The energy and skill which Mr. Clemont bestowed upon the case was met with the consideration which it merited. In his office are treasured many relics of his strange adventures, but none occupies a more prominent position than the old slouch hat through which he had traced and convicted one of the most notorious criminals of the country.

ADINA C. E. MINOTT, F.A.I.P.

A PHRENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

In the study of life, mind may be divided into two classes, the Scientific and the Philosophic.

The scientist has large percepts and comparison. The philosopher has well developed reason and intuition.

The scientist begins with visible facts and develops an incomplete but ever-enlarging idea of life—of Nature. He collects data, and by comparisons harmonizes them into a whole, which is limited by his knowledge. He makes the most of things as they are, and presumes a harmony in that not understood from the harmony in that which he sees.

The philosopher reasons usually from the intuitional, or what he hopes for, to a theory of "universal causation." He forms a theory of the whole, and looks for data to prove it.

Imagination modifies the practical results of both methods of thinking. With the scientific it beautifies and enhances the value of common things of life. With the philosopher, imagination and hope introduce errors which lead to suffering in the attempt to fit nature to the theory. The history of

religions is a record of the sloughing of unnatural ideas.

Partly right and partly wrong, Imagination and Intuition start Reason on a "brush trail." The traveller loses his way and misses the sun. Brush must be trampled down and branches broken before the light of Nature again reaches him.

The scientific mind is slow of growth. With it "the proper study of mankind is man." The philosophical mind leaps out into space and falls back, hearing these words, "Who by trying can find out God?"

As the scientific mind develops old errors in the thought-world are torn down. Nothing daunted, the philosophical mind starts again, nearer to Nature, but with a new lot of errors, also to be torn down. And so the pendulum swings—Science against Religion—back and forth, the strokes becoming shorter. And finally, when the pendulum stops, when war has ceased, all minds will "perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own work . . . for who shall bring him to see what is after him." WM. J. SHAWHAN.

In the Public Eye.

PHRENOGRAPH OF DR. FRANCES DICKINSON, PRESIDENT OF HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In every large city there are certain educational advantages not afforded by the smaller cities or towns, and for that reason it is but natural for the young man or young woman in whose brain the faculties of Approbation and Self-Esteem are strongly developed to turn their face toward the field of larger opportunities. In all educational centres there are the conservative and liberal factors, each striving to serve the interests of education as they see it. One of the staunchest advocates of liberal education in Chicago is Dr. Frances Dickinson. She is so thoroughly American that she cannot forget that Abraham Lincoln and Peter Cooper and many others of our departed heroes had to labor under great difficulties in order to obtain an education. And indeed America would today have much less of its glorious color if these men had not striven to develop their noble intellects. Therefore, it is with pleasure that the writer presents to the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a brief analysis of the cerebral development of Dr. Dickinson. She has a head measuring $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, the temperament is mental, vital; the latter element has within the past few years gained a predominance over the motive element, which was quite marked during her earlier career. Her head is very compact, the skull is thin and has that convexity of appearance that suggests a finely moulded brain and one rich in complexity and depth of convolutions. It gives one the impression that "here is a brain that is constantly at work." The head is notable for the splendidly developed frontal brain; it is well extended over the face, the orbital segments having at birth been well organized, hence she is an observer at first hand, and has a love for scientific accuracy. "Examine and test a thing

for yourself" is her watchword. However, the work in which she has been engaged for the past ten years has called her faculties of Causality, Comparison and Human Nature into intense and continued activity, and accordingly we see that the upper frontal brain is splendidly expanded, and in the function of these faculties her mind works with the directness, breadth of grasp and depth of insight into a subject or proposition that one would expect only from a vigorous man of ideas and affairs. She looks facts squarely in the face and proceeds at once to draw conclusions from them; in other words, her mind is not used simply as a storehouse for all sorts of facts merely to be retained as such whatever she knows is on top, her strong reasoning faculties sift every particle of intellectual substance before it is accepted for mental digestion. Her mental habits, acquired from so many years of teaching and speaking to adult minds, have developed her constructive imagination and reason to such a perfect degree that she constantly eliminates the dross from the subject under discussion; there is no hair-splitting, quibbling, or pitty-patty style of handling a subject, its truths must bear investigation; its facts are to be held up in full view and examined, so that her audience feel that what has been said is fair, reasonable, practical and largely the truth.

Her faculties of Self-esteem, Firmness, Approbateness and Conscientiousness are so strongly developed that the entire crown and vertex of the head is high and broad. In this respect she resembles her well-known cousin, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Dr. Dickinson has a powerful will and through the foregoing faculties she stands firmly for liberty, equality and the right for individual opportunity and opinion, as

opposed to the dogmatic conservatism or expediency of the centuries. She is essentially a woman of great independence of character and will always be found contesting for principle. The front part of the temporal lobe of her brain, the organ of Acquisitiveness is not strongly developed; therefore she cares little for making money for the

M.D., president of Harvey Medical College, one of the most progressive, energetic and intelligent women now in the medical profession in America." These words were part of a tribute penned by the late N. S. Davis, M.D., dean of the American Medical Association. And when one knows that Dr. Davis was a very careful man in the



DR. FRANCES DICKINSON.

Courtesy of F. H. Rives.

sake of storing it up. She will never know the pang that comes to the niggardly rich, there will be no regrets because "shrouds have no pockets." From the earnestness of her will, the logical tone of her intellect and the deep strong desire to help the worthy and ambitious to achieve the power to think for themselves, that is her song, her hope and her reward.

"I consider Frances Dickinson,

use of words, the merited praise heightens one's interest in the work of this useful and capable woman. As president of Harvey Medical College during the past ten years, Dr. Dickinson has proved that the ambitious young man and woman are entitled to an opportunity for special education. She has demonstrated that an adult who has not been born with a rich father or fine opportunities for an edu-

cation, but who has gathered a vast amount of practical knowledge of human nature through his association with people in business life is capable of taking up the study of medicine and surgery during the evening hours and acquitting himself with credit. She has equipped the college with modern laboratory apparatus, and in its physiological laboratory for experiment and research work it compares favorably with the same department in the great Universities. And the Faculty are selected from the best of the medical profession. During the ten years, it has given special work to more than 1,000 students, and has conferred the degree of M.D. on 150 men and women. For the past five years the State has had an examining board. The graduates of Harvey Medical College have stood second three years; third for two years—a pretty good test when one considers that that record was made in competition with graduates from fourteen other medical colleges, several of which are departments of great Universities. Dr. Dickinson in no uncertain words urges the students to “free your minds from prejudice and have the courage and good sense to think for yourselves. We do not pretend to teach you all the truth there is; much that is being taught in every Medical College will be revised within the next few years. We hope to give you breadth of view, so that when you leave Harvey you will not decide because some professor said, ‘there is nothing of value in it’ that it is not worthy of your investigation. We give you two instructors on all subjects so that you will not become mentally warped to a one-man idea of it. Oppression and misrepresentation of truth has existed from the beginning of civilization, and it has come largely from so-called high authorities. Nearly every physician that has dared to give to the world the result of his intelli-

gent investigation and research has suffered for it, and there are those in the medical profession to-day who are as narrow-minded and bigoted as the physicians who persecuted Havey and Gall.” Dr. Dickinson became acquainted with Phrenology many years ago, through reading the works of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim which her father had in his library.

For five successive terms Dr. Dickinson has been elected president of the Chicago Social Economic Club. She is a strong advocate of woman's right to think for herself. She believes that her sex have as much responsibility in the development of the social and economic welfare of this country as have the men. And to that end she invites free discussion of important subjects and conditions affecting the home, family life and education. Every year she sends out announcements of certain subjects to be discussed at the Chicago Social Economic Club to the various women's clubs throughout the state of Illinois, and each club is requested to send a speaker to represent its views upon the subject under consideration. During my interview Dr. Dickinson said that “last year she sent out notices to nearly two hundred clubs. The topic was ‘The three essentials of home.’ Nearly all of the clubs responded and each person was limited to five minutes.

There can be no question in the mind of an unprejudiced observer, that the Social Economic Club of Chicago has had a salutary effect upon many of the reforms worked within our midst and is fast becoming a power in those things that make for better citizenship and better homes.

Dr. Dickinson is a member of the Chicago, Illinois and National Medical Societies, also an active member of the Chicago Women's Club.

J. M. FITZGERALD, of Chicago.



Hints and Helps for Young Men.

By One of Them.

THE VIRTUE OF SELF-CONTROL.

The world admires a heroic, sturdy character, against whom the storms of calumny beat in vain; one who stands erect, conscious of his strength of character, and firm in his belief in the ultimate triumph of right and justice, making no reply to his accuser—such an one exhibits self-control.

This is what I would like all the young men who read this column, specially written for them, to show.

Self-control shows a person possesses a goodly amount of the following characteristics: The spirit of independence, large Conscientiousness, Firmness and tact, as well as the intellectual faculty of Causality, which enables the person to reason out the analogy of a subject.

THE RESULT OF IDLENESS.

Nothing is more tedious than idleness. Fourteen hundred prisoners, it is said, convicted of various crimes, and confined in the Illinois State Penitentiary, pass their days in idleness.

A new law provides that convicts in prisons in that State shall not be employed in any class or species of labor, except such as pertains to the maintenance of the prisons. Convicts spend twenty-one hours every day in their cells, and they are beseeching Warden Murphy for work—work of any sort that will take them out of their cells, out of the gloom and solitude that are driving them to madness.

Young people who regard work as an evil should take a lesson from these poor unfortunates. It is a pity that some labor too much, and their brain and body are worn out before their time; but there is a middle line which all should strive to work by, for occu-

pation is absolutely essential to health and happiness. Work is more than a blessing. "It is a natural right," as one writer has beautifully expressed it, and it is the requirement of every healthy human being.

Fortify yourself against the evil of procrastination.

Want of concentration is the thief that robs many young men of success.

Do not nurse your troubles, but plunge ahead, and get above them.

You must know yourself first; then you can be natural. When you are natural, then you will be consistent.

When you are consistent, then you will be true to others as well as to yourself.

Clear the rubbish away from your own doorstep first; then you can get out to help others.

Be strong yourself; then you can point others to the way that has helped you.

Care more for elevating your character; then your reputation will stand on solid foundation.

"Optimism is the other name for effort, or rightly directed energy. Pessimism kills success in the bud.

Work by the clock, if you have no other outside incentive, and see how much you can do in the time at your disposal.

No young man should excuse his dissipated habits by saying, 'I am sowing my wild oats.' Such grain is sure to produce evil results, the same as good oats produce good quality.

Do not wait until to-morrow; do your best work now. Examine yourself and see if your good intentions in life have not been lost for want of effort.

Gravitate toward some great object, and you will be surprised with your approach toward it, when you really make an effort to do so.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

HYDROTHERAPY IN INSANITY.

Only recently the superintendent of one of our large asylums, in writing to me, said: "I have come to have very much reliance upon hydiatic measures properly applied in the treatment of these cases, and I think that the simpler forms can be readily applied in almost any household. One of the most effectual methods to quiet excitement, secure sleep, and promote elimination is the wet-sheet pack. Were I called to a private house this morning to see a case the type of which is familiar to us, with wakefulness, agitation, psychomotor restlessness, and the train of symptoms that accompany acute maniacal excitement or agitated melancholia, I should, if it were possible, first give the patient a large simple enema of water at 100° F. I would then thoroughly wash out his stomach with sterilized water at about 107° F., and then wrap him up in a large wet sheet saturated in water at about 112° F., and then thoroughly roll him up in blankets, using two or three or more if necessary. A little experience will enable one to so envelop the patient in the wet sheet and blankets that, however restless and uneasy he is, it forms one of the very best methods of restraint. We very often find that a patient in a wet-sheet pack soon quiets down and presently drops asleep, sometimes sleeping the night in the pack. In any event he often gets from one to two or three hours of refreshing sleep. When the pack is removed, he can have an alcohol rub or a little light massage, which any intelligent person

can give, with a little instruction. There are dangers of collapse, but the signals of such danger are so plain that the doctor will recognize them very readily, and his patient may be removed from the pack, and such methods of stimulation resorted to as may seem to be required. When in the pack, ice to the head and hot-water bottles to the feet are important. This wet-sheet pack may be repeated when the patient again becomes restless or disturbed. The quantity of water which he drinks while in the pack promotes elimination, and this method is altogether so much more rational and simple than the heavy dosage by drugs that I think it important that it should be brought to the attention of every physician who is likely to have a case of acute insanity upon his hands for two or three days or longer."—Dr. Hitchcock, in "Medical Age."

The following article on "Hydrotherapy in Insanity" we find in one of the leading allopathic medical journals of this country, and it is of such value and importance that we are sure every reader of the SCIENCE OF HEALTH and science of the mind will be glad to read it. It furnishes valid evidence of the great power of water as a remedy for diseases of the mind, as well as of the body. Water, at the various temperatures at which it can be used, is the most invaluable remedy for all forms of disease both of body and mind that has yet been discovered.

CENTENARIANS.

Dr. John Marshall French, in an interesting study of centenarianism in

the "Medical Examiner," shows by a table of comparison that the United States has ten times as large a proportion of centenarians as England. Bulgaria, however, has twenty-five times as many as the United States. According to the author quoted:

"Of races, the whites have the least proportion of all, followed by the Mongolians with twice as many, while the Negroes have twenty-four times as many and the Indians thirty-nine times as many. As to sex, the females have a larger proportion than the males. The natives slightly exceed the foreign born.

"As to physique, very rarely does a person weighing two hundred pounds or over reach the age of one hundred years. As a rule, centenarians are inclined to be thin and spare in build, and this is especially true of males.

"Mrs. Catherine Sharp, aged 114, placed great stress upon the fact that she never worried about anything in her life.

"Mrs. Christiana French, of Chester Township, N. J., 102 years of age, attributed her longevity to the fact that her supper, throughout her whole life, had been the old-fashioned dish of mush and milk. She estimates that she has consumed about five hundred barrels of this food during her lifetime.

"Of 580 centenarians interviewed by American newspapers during the past two years, practically all have given the same rules for long life, namely these: (1) regular habits; (2) hard work; (3) plenty of exercise; (4) simple food (5) marriage; (6) the avoidance of worry."

Philip Keifer, of East Dolon, Ohio, enjoyed perfect health to over one hundred years. He said:

"At the more advanced age I made the laws of life and health a study. The secret of a long life is to know how to take care of the vital organs, especially the stomach. As it is the receptacle of food, it requires the greatest care. If the stomach is overloaded,

it fails to do its allotted work, and disturbs the harmony of all the others."

Of twenty centenarians, ranging in age from 100 to 131, who, according to a published account, were recently asked to tell how they lived to be one hundred years of age. They all agreed in four things: (1) excesses of all kinds should be avoided; (2) worry should be absolutely banished, and cheerfulness promoted; (3) hard work in the open air is an essential rule; (4) regularity of habit is necessary. Ten, including four of the women, used liquor and tobacco, and approved their moderate use. All save one declared that marriage promotes longevity. Only one was unmarried.—Good Health.

I am the spirit Nicotine;
'Tis I who glide the lips between;
Through the lips I trace the brain;
There I am a mighty pain.
I pursue my fatal track
Down the arched and narrow back,
And the vertebræ grow slack.
Naught can hinder, naught can swerve.
I pervade each secret nerve;
Pick my meal with knife and dart
From the palpitating heart;
Quaff the leaping crimson flood
Of the rich and generous blood.
I the yellow bile diffuse,
Paint the face in ghastly hues.
Muscle and sinew
May not continue
To hold their wonted haughty pride,
The while I through the system glide.
Slowly I my purpose wreak,
Slowly fades the blooming cheek.
Gloomy fancies I suggest,
Fill with fears the hardy breast.
The limbs then fail,
The lamp burns dim,
Life hears Death's hail,
And answers him.
Heart and liver, lung and brain.
All their powers lose amain,
And yield to me;
And I! and I!
Laugh to see
My victim die!

The "Jewish Messenger."

Physical Culture Methods.

By PROFESSOR A. ROBERTS.

It shall be my aim in this article to give the readers of the JOURNAL clear, concise, complete and practical in-

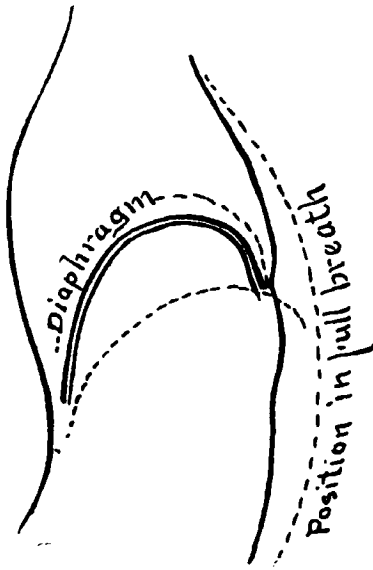


FIG. 1.

struction in correct breathing; the best methods for *increasing the breathing power and space*; how to build up *health, energy and reserve strength* through breathing. It is impossible in an article of this scope to go into detail theorizing or explaining the why and wherefore. However, my advice is learn all you can about the anatomy and physiology of the respiratory organs.

But one may be thoroughly conversant with the anatomy and physiology of the different organs, and still have little knowledge of the art of perfecting their functions.

In this article we are dealing particularly with the *function of respiration* and the *art of perfecting it*.

The organs of respiration, as are generally known, consist of the lungs and the air passages leading to them.

The lungs of the average adult male have a capacity of from 250 to 300 cubic inches; and the female about 50

to 75 cubic inches less. One noted "physical culturist" and "respiratory specialist" has increased his lung capacity from considerably less than 300 cubic to 436 cubic inches, which was (and is now nearly) the largest recorded. This is unusual, but only proves the susceptibility of the respiratory organs to development.

The act of respiration is mostly performed by the diaphragm, aided by the intercostal muscles, especially in breathing deeper than ordinary. The diaphragm is a broad sheet-like muscle acting as a partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. Its usual action is involuntary, but can be transformed at will into voluntary. See Fig. 1.

Few people can control the diaphragm perfectly and intelligently, or realize the importance of such control, although it can be easily acquired and

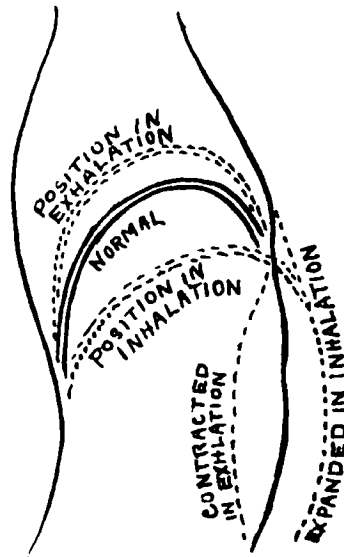


FIG. 2.

is the first and most important step to perfecting the function of breathing.

Exercise No. 1 (for acquiring control

of the diaphragm). Stand erect, but not rigid, and try to take a full inhalation without raising the chest or shoulders, but by distension of the abdominal region.

Then exhale as completely and forcibly as possible by drawing in or contracting the abdomen all you possibly can. See Fig. 2.

In this exercise the action of the diaphragm should be emphasized, and perfect control of it will soon be acquired.

All the vital organs are massaged, stimulated and "toned up" by exercises of this character, not only by the mas-

saging the diaphragm and muscles which expand the chest by holding the ribs outward, and slightly contracting the abdomen and raising the diaphragm.

Exercise No. 2 (for increasing the breathing space or lung capacity). Stand erect but relaxed, commence inhaling steadily (as described in complete breath) through the nose, until the lungs seem completely filled; while inhaling raise the arms slowly outward and upward to a horizontal position, and exert yourself to touch with the finger tips two imaginary walls, one on either side just out of your reach. While in that position with the

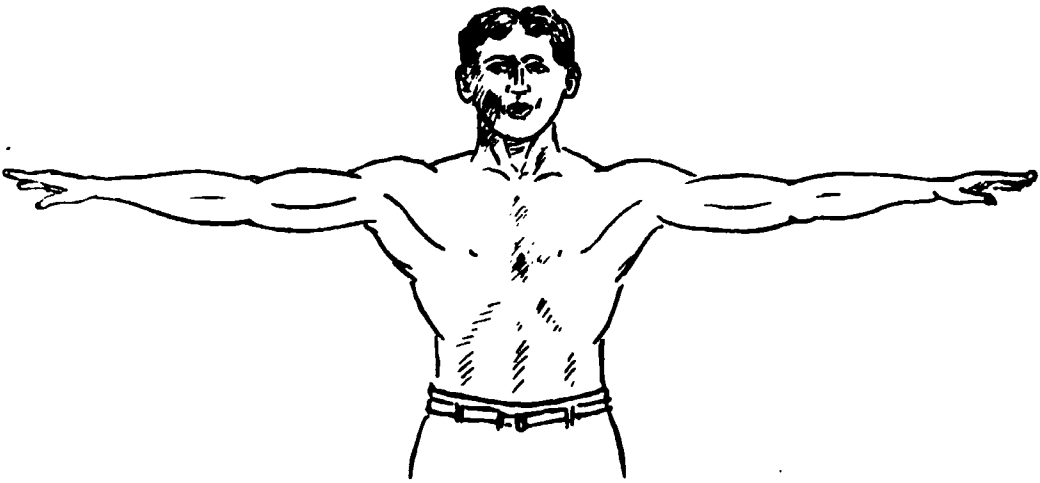


FIG. 3.

saging or motion, but by reason of the improved quality of the blood due to the greater amount of oxygen absorbed, the better aeration of the blood.

But the foregoing exercise is not given as a model or complete breath, but only as an exercise for acquiring control of the diaphragm. Yet that control is the foundation of proper breathing. Right here we will describe a complete breath (see Fig. 1). Always breathe through the nose, commence by filling the lower part of the lungs first (expounding in the abdominal region by depressing the diaphragm) and continue the inhalation until the lower, middle and upper parts of the lungs are filled with air. Exhale by relaxing

lungs as full of air as you can force them through the nostrils, open the lips slightly without letting any air escape, and by a strong suction action attempt to force more air into the lungs. See Fig. 3.

It can be done in every instance, because of the strong suction power of the cheek muscles; keep up the effort to crowd more air into the lungs for a few seconds. Then exhale by pursing up the lips and blowing as through a tube until you have emptied the lungs as completely as possible, forcing even after you have exhaled all it is possible, though never to the point where it becomes very uncomfortable or strains you. In young healthy people

there is little danger of overdoing this exercise. No exercise is more beneficial to the middle-aged and old, though they must start in carefully and be satisfied to make haste slowly. The foregoing exercise is unsurpassed by any method,

locking), inhale slowly, steadily and completely, all the while exerting to pull the hands apart, and rocking the arms from side to side. Exhale slowly and completely, with arms and hands in same position but pressing together,

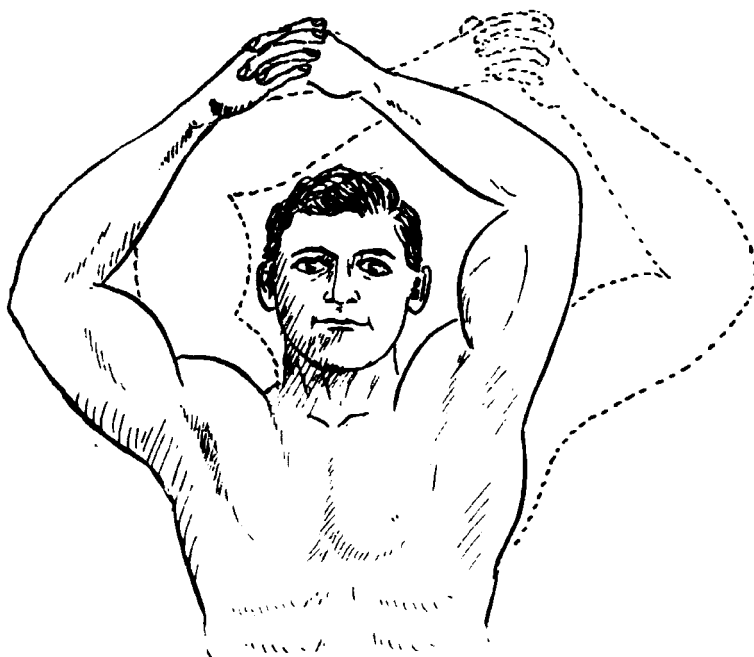


FIG. 4.

system or apparatus known to man for increasing the capacity of the lungs. This exercise may be practised while walking along the road (minus the raising of the arms).

Practise deep rhythmic breathing, emphasizing the action of the diaphragm, when walking out-doors; breathe more air than you need for the amount of exercise you take. It will preserve your health and increase your vitality positively in every instance. At the beginning many will find it downright hard work, and it will require considerable attention and perseverance. But stick to it and you will be well repaid. And remember that in a little time it will become a habit and require no special thought or labor.

Exercise No. 3 (see Fig. 4). Clasp the hands over the head (fingers inter-

and rocking from side to side continue until slightly tired.

Exercise No. 4 (see Fig. 5). Clasp the hands in front, arms straight down, pull outward and raise slowly, at the same time inhaling; let the arms reach that point straight over the head just when the inhalation is complete. Exhale slowly and at the same time press the hands together and lower them until position before inhalation is resumed, which position should be reached just as exhalation is completed. This may be varied by commencing with the hands clasped over the head. Many persons who are troubled with catarrh will probably have some difficulty following instructions regarding breathing through the nose. This can usually be relieved by a little violent exercise, such as jumping rope, taking a good brisk run of a

hundred yards or so, or by simply jumping or bouncing up and down as in jumping rope, "punching a bag," etc.

Exercise No. 5. Stand erect, take a full inhalation, and while holding the breath extend the arms out on each side in a horizontal position and describe circles (see Fig. 5). Exhale and reverse circles. Repeat and reverse the order of circles.

Now a word about holding the breath. Many authorities condemn it, and indeed we do not think it should be held until it becomes uncomfortable. There is no harm in holding the breath for 20 or 25 counts if held properly, and not repeated too frequently in succession. In holding your breath, do

tary contraction or depression of the diaphragm and muscles, which hold the ribs outward as in an inhalation.

Exercise No. 6 (for developing wind or endurance). Where it is convenient get out on a country road or one not much frequented and start out on an easy lope or dog trot (landing only on the ball of the foot), and breathe through the nose the complete or full breath steadily and rhythmically, taking say from four to six steps at each inhalation, and the same or one count less at each exhalation. Breathe in excess of your actual need. This method of breathing rhythmically enlists the mind more fully in the act and increases the amount of benefit derived

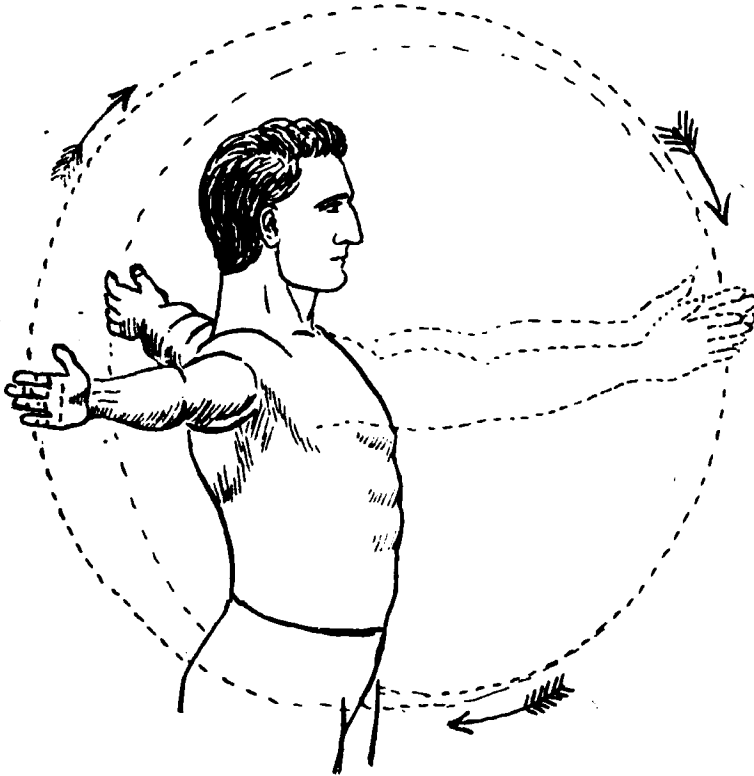


FIG. 5.

not relax your control of the diaphragm and muscles which expand the chest, and retain your breath by choking or blocking it in the throat. Your breath should be held by a continuation of the act of inhalation, viz., the volun-

from the exercise. Be careful not to overdo. You are not gaining strength while you are exercising, but only when you are resting and relaxed after exercise. The exercise is simply a demand on nature for more power of the

kind you are using, and is the only demand nature pays any attention to.

The reader may know of many other breathing exercises which are beneficial and may be used. However, those given will be found sufficient, if all are used and varied judiciously.

These exercises may be taken both

on arising and retiring, and, if one works at a sedentary occupation, again in the middle of both forenoon and afternoon. It is better to exercise ten minutes at a time three times a day at intervals of three or four hours, than to exercise one hour continuously once a day.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 635.—Louisa May Loomis.—Just as the snowdrops and daffodils pop up their heads above the earth in the springtime, or just as the roses bloom in June with a fragrance and beauty all their own, so children appeal to us through their innate characteristics, and teach us many lessons which we cannot learn from any other source.

This little girl represents in embryo an almost perfect type of womanliness. Her back head is symmetrical, and, if our readers will notice the length of the back head, behind the ears, they will see what goes to make a warm-hearted, friendly, social, domesticated type of individual. The elements to appreciate child life are very strong. She should have quite an army of dolls, ranging from the paper, and including the rag, china and wax. All will be real to her, in a motherly sense, and she will appreciate the conditions and the apparent wants of each doll. Her love for animals will increase as she grows older.

She is in her element when she has something to care for; therefore ani-

mals will appeal to her, and finally children will take a very large share of her interest.

She will make an excellent teacher, as her sympathy, thoughtfulness and organizing ability will come to the fore and help her to explain the subjects she knows; and what she does not know, if asked about, she will show the industry of mind to study out for herself.

She is a magnetic child, and warms up to people readily, and will make hosts of friends.

She should be quite musical, and were she to take to singing, we think that her ability in this respect would be far above the average.

She is four and a half years old, weighs thirty-two pounds, has a circumference of head of nineteen and a half, by twelve and a half inches in height, and thirteen inches in length.

She has dark brown eyes, light brown hair, and fair complexion.

She should devote herself to teaching and music. She can study the art of healing by musical tones, the theory that is much in vogue at the present day.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY BOY AND GIRL?

A very pertinent answer to the above question was recently given by Mr. James Greenly Crosswell, head of the Brearley School for Girls, in an ad-

is not a profession, but a human relationship.

"Take those children who drop out of school in the early years, or even from the High School. How have we fitted them for life?"

Such remarks are pertinent to our



NO. 635.—LOUISA MAY LOOMIS.

dress before the Young Women's Christian Association. He said in part: "What are we educating our boys for? To follow a profession or business, we say. What are we educating our girls for, we ask. For matrimony, is the reply, forgetting that matrimony

query, and we should see to it that the education of the young man and young woman should be useful in introducing them to their various spheres.

If we are fitting them for medicine, we would do well to consult the best

authorities in selecting this career, and also should consult a Phrenologist as to the capabilities of the individual.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., LL.D., president of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, says: "What rewards may a man expect who has entered upon medicine? He will have an excellent social standing, and troops of friends. A successful practitioner may be able to have his comforts of life, so far as his time will allow him to enjoy them. In the legitimate

practice of medicine, wealth is very rarely to be obtained, but there is no calling in which a well-prepared and competent man may have a more useful or a happier life."

To be a useful and successful medical man or woman a person should cultivate the vital temperament, and have a full share of Human Nature, Benevolence, Hope, the perceptive faculties, as well as a strong social nature, which will give him an understanding of the needs of his clients.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Lecture by Rev. ARTHUR JAMIESON.

The Rev. Arthur Jamieson has a strong infusion of his mother in his constitution, which, when combined with the sterner attributes inherited from his father, make him

The keen sympathies, the wide-awake mind, the accurate intuitions of his organization are the characteristics which he inherited from his mother; while the energy, will power, executiveness, planning talent, which characteristics show in the base of the brain above the ears, the height of the head, the prominent brow, the width and length of the strongly defined nose, the length of the ear, especially the lower lobe, are attributes inherited from his father.

He has superior taste in the selection of language and could excel in literature, for in this line of work he would have scope for his originality of mind and a full expression of his ideas. As a preacher he is unique, for he understands the needs of his congregation through his study of human character and his spiritual insight.

The Rev. Arthur Jamieson said:

The subject chosen for me to-night is upon Scottish life and character. Perhaps I ought to say at the outset that I was brought up in the atmosphere of Phrenology, for my father and my eldest brother were enthusiastic admirers of the science. And it may interest you to know that it was through the influence of the Rev. William Ferrie, one of the disruption worthies of the Free Church of Scotland, himself a firm believer in the system propounded by the father of Miss Fowler, that I was induced to visit the office of Fowler and Wells to undergo an examination at the hands of Prof. Sizer. On that occasion Mr. Sizer gave me a (written) description of my character, and I remember he depicted some of my ancestors with graphic accuracy. In fact, so wizard-like was his power that even now the memory of his examination brings back to me



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. ARTHUR JAMIESON, OF NEW YORK.

Executiveness; Excellent memory of faces; Intuitive insight into character; Keen sympathies; Spiritual inspiration, and artistic appreciation for Nature, and all things that are beautiful.

a more all-round man than as if he was a typical Scotchman bearing the Motive Temperament only.

something of the sensation I then experienced. And when I remember that his revelation—startlingly correct—of the mental and physical make-up of my forebears were disclosed to him through the medium of my head, face, stature, and perhaps voice, I am free to confess that there is in the science of Phrenology that which teachers and preachers cannot afford to ignore. This much, I think, I ought to say on this occasion; and perhaps I may add one word more, namely, though I cannot speak in any sense as an expert on the science of Phrenology, nevertheless I have found the study of Phrenology most serviceable in many practical directions, enabling me to get insight into the lives of men, and bringing me nearer to the actual needs of my fellows than I supposed at first was possible.

Now, as to the subject of this evening, Professor Nathaniel Shaler, of Harvard University, says that the Scottish people are the most mixed race of any country; and that no country can show a clearer record of high-grade blood—blood that runs in the veins of the humblest. To this Dr. Shaler attributes the success which has attended the Scotch from the beginning. But while we must recognize the tremendous influence of blood strain in the fashioning of character we must not overlook the mastering influences of masterful religious ideas. To ignore this is to miss the key to the citadel. These native traits of inheritance were affected greatly by the tide of intellectual and religious ideas set in motion by the Protestant Reformation. Add to this the years of almost constant struggle with England for national existence, and the years of struggle and stress which followed the Reformation, and you know how the tough fibre of the Scottish character was formed. Here is independence, thrift, practical sagacity, the faculty of looking before and after, based, if you will, on vigorous brains and solid thews; but here is the Puritanism which ran a similar course and with similar results in New England. Here is Puritanism with its great formative forces, its mixed sense of retribution for ancestral sins and Godly mindedness, its love of education, its wealth of motive for making the best of both worlds, its literature, its deeply rooted respect for law, and you have the formative forces behind the Scottish character. The Calvinistic conception of God, its doctrine of divine sovereignty and its doctrine of human depravity were materials big enough to try the souls of men and to test the strength of any mind exercised thereby.

Now you will have little difficulty in finding ample evidence of the working of these forces in the life and tempers of the modern Scot. As compared with the Irishman he is not as likable a fellow. For Pat has less of the Puritan conscience and has less anxiety concerning the morrow. The present is to

him the paradise of boundless enjoyment. And the joy of living in the immediate present leaves no margin for the sting of doubt or of fear. His keen wit, as refreshing as a sea-breeze, his sportive joyous happy-go-lucky temper make him by far the best companion for the easy hour, the best companion for the tedium of the more strenuous expedition. It is otherwise with Sandy, for living is most serious business, and he must needs make his calling and election sure. It was a Frenchman who suggested an addenda to Sandy's catechism. For he said, "In Scotland a man's chief end is to keep the commandments and everything else he can lay his hands on." Nevertheless he is upright in his dealings, for that is the law and the testimony. When someone asked a Scotchman why his countrymen took kindly to the cold and matter-of-fact aphorism, "Honesty is the best policy," he replied: "We found it oot nae doubt by experience to be true, the same as every other sinner will find to his cost." Now and again his pride of theological ability will at times expose him to some peril. "John," said a minister to a neighbor, "what do you think of the doctrine of depravity?" He ventured to reply, hit or miss, "Well, it is a grand doctrine, minister, if one could but live up to it."

And this, as some of his detractors would have it, Scotchmen have been fully able to do. For what with Scotch whisky and sweet and winsome Highland Marys, the doctrine is in no danger of being forgotten in Scotland. But there is another side to the shield, as many Scotchmen know. The old Scottish preacher gathered up this side in a most suggestive remark. On his return from the continent of Europe—or it might have been New York—he said as he dropped into the chair in the chimney corner, "Ah, Scotland, Scotland! I find thy sins everywhere, but thy virtues newwhere."

The slides illustrating the lecture (over sixty in number) showed many of the historical and picturesque parts of Scotland. The first slide represented Edinburgh, many of its buildings carrying out the Corinthian style of architecture. Through the valley, which divides the old and the new town, runs a now important railway, but was once filled with small lakes. The second view was Edinburgh by Moonlight, which, being colored, showed off the "modern Athens" to good effect. The lecturer mentioned the foresight and prudence of the Presbyterians in giving the great impulse to education that existed in that city. During the last two hundred years great changes have taken place in the educational advantages of the city, where much wealth and thought have been expended; in fact, nearly six hundred thousand dollars is annually expended for this purpose. Many Americans have found their way to this metropolis of the North, and the Scotchmen seem to

like them, for they spend their money freely wherever they go.

The next picture was of the beautiful monument to Sir Walter Scott, in Princess Street, Edinburgh, which is 206 feet in height. "Sir Walter Scott," the lecturer



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

mentioned in passing, "was called the Greek Dunce at school, and the teacher considered him so stupid that he said he could not get a Greek verb into his head even if he bored a hole with a gimlet. But Scott had shown his national love of things that were right and true, as well as displayed his latent talents by rising to the occasion and paying off all his debts, even to the utmost farthing; so that he could not have been so dull a boy as he was made out to be at school, even if he could not then conjugate a Greek verb. The architect of the monument was a young man named Kemp, who lost his life by drowning before the completion of the work.

The next picture was a view of Edinburgh, looking toward Carleton Hill, on which was a monument of Nelson, and the thirteen unfinished columns, which make one think of the Coliseum in Rome.

The next picture was of the church where David Livingstone attempted a ministerial career. He showed his true Scottish character throughout his work. He was unpretentious, thoroughly honest and sincere, and endeavored to follow out his parents' desire for him to become a minister. He began the real work of his education by purchasing a Latin grammar for thirty-seven cents, and continued the study of it until he had conjugated all the verbs therein, but he was ill at ease in the pulpit, and offered himself to the mission field, where God made a suitable opening for him. He was quiet, faithful, and unassuming, and the English people appreciated his wonderful labors in Africa, by interring his remains in Westminster Abbey.

The next picture represented the Old Wall, and the high buildings, some of which contained twenty-seven stories. When in Scotland recently, the lecturer told some of the

old Scotchmen that they had as high buildings now in New York, such as the Flatiron Building, but it was difficult to make them believe any such story, for a Scotchman needs to see a thing before he can believe it. A friend who was with him told the old Scotchman that he would have to get his eyes cut before he came to New York.

The next two pictures were of Princess Street, which is one of the most magnificent streets in the world. Carriages from here will take you around the city for fifty cents; at least if you are a Scotchman, but if a driver sees an American come along he will charge him considerably more than this sum, for he knows he can generally get what he asks.

The next picture was of the Fettes College, which was founded by Sir William Fettes, and designed for sons of merchants who had lost their fortunes, or for gentlemen's sons who were financially embarrassed. Many men come there from all parts of the world, and receive an excellent education.

The next few pictures were of the Castle, which was once an old Roman camp, and is a place of beauty, like many of the castles of England. A part of the "Black Watch" was on parade in the Castle grounds. The "Black Watch," it will be remembered, showed such wonderful courage in the recent South African war, and met with such disastrous results. The Castle from the Grass Market shows another aspect of this fine



JOHN KNOX THE REFORMER.

edifice. The interior views of the Castle which were thrown on the screen showed the old armor, the jewels, and many of the old mementos of historic days. Another picture showed the reclining figure of the great Duke of Argyll, who was betrayed by his friend into the hands of the English and

hurried to execution. His friend comes to see his sleeping form, and goes away re-



ROBERT BURNS.

greeting that he has committed such a cowardly act.

We were then shown the Scottish Parliament House, and the Court of Sessions, and the spot where John Knox was buried. "Scotland is his monument," remarked the speaker. "He was a man who never feared the face of any man." The stone in the pavement near the old St. Giles' Church was then shown, which contains the simple letters "J. K., 1572." This, the lecturer remarked, was a permanent monument to his memory, and which, as the saying goes, "You can spit on, but you cannot take away."

The old Church of St. Giles was next on view, which was the third edifice that had been erected there, the others having been destroyed by fire. This one was erected in 1416. At that time there were no permanent seats in the church and each person took his own chair. A monument erected by Mr. Gladstone stands in front of the doorway. Within the church the well-known incident occurred of the enraged Scotchwoman, who threw her stool at the head of the minister for daring to use the Anglican prayer-book, which she considered to be an insult to her religious faith.

Here the lecturer gave some interesting facts concerning the dawn of the Reformation in Scotland, contrasting the new movement with the older religious views. He spoke of Chambers' publications, and what Chambers had done for Scotland.

Further, pictures of old Edinburgh where

the greatest poverty existed were then given. Old Canonsgate, looking up and down High Street, were memorable pictures.

We then had a portrait of the famous John Knox, which showed up his physiognomy and his Phrenology to a good purpose. He here asked Miss Fowler if she would describe his characteristics as she found them depicted on the screen, which she did in a condensed form, by saying that the head showed unusual energy and executive power, through its width over the ears, also extreme height of head, which gave him remarkable firmness of character, sternness in opinion, perseverance and determination of mind. His Benevolence appears to be outweighed by his Conscientiousness and Firmness, while his intellect showed tremendous scope of mind and originality of character. She marked out his keen critical ability, his analytical power and his intellectual discernment of mind. The features showed a pointed chin, which greatly resembled the French style, and Voltaire, as Dr. Hyde, remarked. As Knox had lived so long abroad, he had evidently absorbed the French way of cutting his beard. His nose, Miss Fowler remarked, was indicative of great strength of character, and was at least half an inch longer than the average nose, and showed power of analysis, criticism, will



ROBERT BURNS' HOME.

power, and fighting capacity. We were then shown John Knox's house, where, for

six cents, the lecturer said, anyone could examine his Bible, his sleeping-room, and the curiosities preserved in his sitting-room.

We were then introduced to Holyrood, the beautiful old stately palace where kings, queens, statesmen, and warriors lived, moved, schemed, and died. We were then shown the room occupied by Queen Mary when the eventful tragedy of the murder of Rizzio took place; the stairs that led up to Queen Mary's apartments; Lord Darnley's room; Queen Mary's bedroom, which is supposed to have remained as she left it, with the bed and bedding intact; the large hall, where paintings of Scotch noblemen were hung; the exterior of Holyrood, showing Arthur's Seat behind, eight hundred feet high; the Grass Market, where eighteen thousand perished; Greyfriars Church, and Martyrs Monument, in memory of the eighteen thousand men who perished for the Reformed faith.

We were then shown several views of Abbotsford-on-the-Tweed. Here was where the illustrious Scott lived, and wrote some of his renowned Waverley Novels. The interior of Scott's home showed the study of this gifted man, his chair, and his rows of books, beautifully bound, "For," remarked the lecturer, "Scott was very particular about the binding of his books, and showed exquisite taste in regard to the same. Gladstone, on the contrary, cared but little what the outside binding to a book was, provided the inside was all right. Scott was a gentleman in every sense of the term, a man of honor, and held in great esteem, though he was highly aristocratic in his ideas." Dryburgh Abbey was shown to good effect, by day and night, the coloring of the pictures being most graphic. Other pictures of historical interest in his books were given, also exquisite glimpses of Western scenery, including the beautiful sunset, the home where Queen Mary was confined and escaped, to make one more vain attempt to regain her throne.

Views of Loch Katrine, Glen Coe, Stofa, the Rocky Mountains of Scotland, and Fingal's Cave; here the lecturer explained the geological features of the Cavern, and suggested that here we have fragments of the lost continent Atlantis. Another view of the inside of the Cave was followed by one of Ben Nevis; the natural scenery of all the mountains is well known to all Scotch travellers, therefore we need not describe the views here. The beautiful Roslin Chapel was not left out of this part of the lecture. Then we were introduced to a picture of Robert Burns and the house where he died in Dumfries.

He here asked Miss Fowler to say a few words about the characteristics of Burns, which she did by drawing a comparison between the stern, inflexible, conscientious, immovable John Knox, and the genial, social, sympathetic, affectionate, companionable,

loving, poetic, and emotional Burns. The temperament of the two men, she pointed out, was singularly different: the one having the enthusiastic, emotional vital temperament, the other the stoical, thoughtful, mental-motive temperament. The lecturer added the remark that Burns' temperament inclined him to seek the company of those who were fond of drinking, and, like our own Edgar Allan Poe, had that weakness, which often interfered with the exercise of his genius, but the more one saw of human nature the more one was inclined to look at the good and useful side of a man's character, and no one will contradict the statement that Burns succeeded in preaching great sermons to not only Scotland and the Scotch people, but to the people of all lands. The picture of his monument in Edinburgh, with Arthur's Seat in the distance was next given. The monument, the lecturer remarked in passing, was being taken down for the erection of one that would fittingly express Scottish admiration for his genius.

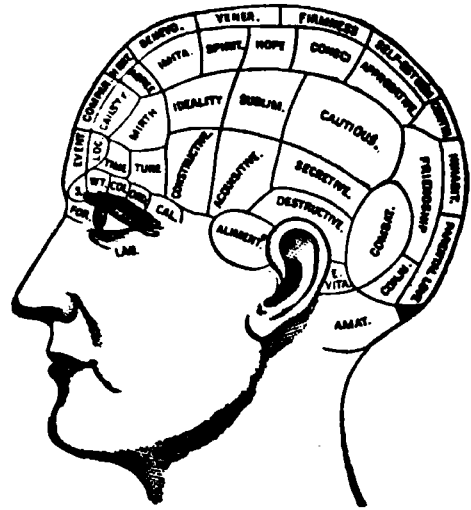
We were next shown the "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," where the song of that name was written; also the old and new Bridge of Ayre.

The lecturer then called the attention of the audience to the portrait of Margaret Campbell, and, before describing her, he asked Miss Fowler to make a few remarks about her character. The picture represented the most typical Scotch person we had seen on the screen, for neither Burns nor Knox are truly Scotch in outline and form of face and head. Had we been shown Livingstone we should have seen much more of the squareness and height of outline of the Scotch face and head. Burns partook largely of his mother's nature, consequently was somewhat feminine in type, and had not that strong, bold, executive build of the Highlanders. Margaret Campbell, who lived to be ninety-four years of age, represented a joyous, sympathetic, practical, energetic, enthusiastic woman, and she was described as having the evergreen spirit, the joyous, mirthful nature that would be interested in a large number of her fellows. Her moral brain showed a strongly imbued religious character and a prophetic nature; she must often have felt very near to her Heavenly Father, and felt his guiding hand.

The lecturer said she sent for him when she was dying, and then, even as in all her life, she showed no sadness, but joyously looked forward, as she was ever wont to do, to new experiences. He said her thoughts ran forward like nimble fire in the direction of the larger life. She was a sweet spirit, inspiring those around her with courage. "Death cast no shadows," were her last words.

He then showed us a picture of another lady quite different in type, and asked if he
(Continued on page 97.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
 (1838)
 INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1905

*That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for
 Knowledge,—this I call a tragedy.*—CARLYLE.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

Life's currents drift us
 So surely and swiftly on,
 That we scarcely notice the changes,
 And how many things are gone.
 —A. Procter.

THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPERA-
 MENT.

An article appeared recently in "The Author" on "How Men are Made or Marred." The writer said that probably to a greater extent than anyone imagines, is this world governed by temperament. The religion which a nation embraces is due to the temperament of that nation. It imprints itself upon all his actions, determines them, shapes them to the same extent that the form of a mould governs the metal which is run into it. There can be no *kudos* gained by the man of philosophic temperament, in the mere fact that he is philosophical. It is no cumulative

part of righteousness on the part of the woman possessed of an unselfish temperament that all her actions are unselfish. Such temperaments are a *sine qua non*; they mean success, and are success for the fortunate possessors thereof.

"A soldier requires a certain temperament, that he may become a successful leader of men. It is then born in him.

"Quite another temperament is necessary for a parish priest; another again, for the man of business. So long as the right man finds himself fitted with the right cap, he has a chance of success.

"There is one temperament which stands out from the rest more or less,

and of which we often hear. It is known as the artistic temperament. Some people are said to be cursed, sometimes to be blessed, in the possession of this temperament; that is to say, it is a magnificent gift in the hands of the man who possesses besides it, genius and opportunity, but a stumbling-block in the path of him whose talents are but mediocre, and who must do battle for the sake of daily bread.

"That temperament has to account for many of life's difficulties, mistakes and failures, lies in the fact that it seldom fits in with environment; that is to say, for example, that circumstances having prevented the man who is born with the temperament which would have assisted him to become a good soldier from going into the army, he becomes a clergyman, or a schoolmaster, with his heart in neither, and the remark is frequently made about him: "That man was never intended for the Church—he has missed his vocation!"

"While the above quotation presents one half of a great truth, it should have also gone further, and pointed out the optimistic side of life and temperament, for in the foregoing remarks we only see pessimistic limitations. The zeal of the writer, in trying to prove what temperament is accountable for, makes the mistake of leaving out of the argument altogether, the possibility of a person changing his temperament. Through the study of Phrenology, a person in time can alter his temperament to suit his environment, if his environment cannot be changed to suit his temperament. This is the great use of studying one's organization; for chiefly in this way can the individual mind grow out of a

rut and change the die in which he has first been moulded and grow into a larger, fuller, spiritual and intellectual life.

THE GROWING HANDICAP OF MARRIAGE.

The growing handicap of marriage is the theme of an interesting correspondent in the "London Press," and cabled over to the "New York World." It was started by Mr. Cloudesley, Berreton, who has made this exertion that "The increasing extravagance and selfishness of women, acting as a powerful deterrent against matrimony, is the source of an enormous amount of unhappiness. Mrs. Craigie, or "John Oliver Hobbes," has taken up the gauntlet on behalf of her own sex. "Mr. Ferreton," she writes, "should have blamed women's unselfishness. Where their feelings are in question they are not selfish enough. It is the suicidal unselfishness of woman which makes the selfishness of the modern bachelor possible. Bachelors are not all misogynists, and the fact that a man remains unmarried is no proof that he is insensible to the charm of woman's companionship, or does not have such companionship on irresponsible terms to a most considerable degree.

"Why should the average vain young man," she continues, "egotistic by organism and education, make sacrifices for the sake of any particular woman, while so many are too willing to share his life without joining it? Modern women give bachelors no time to miss them, no opportunity to need them; their devotion is undisciplined and becomes a curse, rather than a blessing.

"It is quite true also that any young

married man in quest of ornamental or picturesque appointments, is discouraged by his superiors, and boycotted by their wives; they are not content to remain with other young couples of their own status, and they confuse the yearning of snobbery with honorable ambition. On the other hand a large number of men and women are constitutionally unwilling to marry, not because they are selfish, vicious, or incapable of affection or shirk responsibilities, but because they lack overmaster-

ing impulse; they will not accept compromise. Sometimes they meet their loves too late, and their fate is tragic. All fates are not domestic, and if some find sorrow in marriage, others find it in singleness, some not anywhere, and, isolated, live serenely enough, contented with mild friendships and no human ties."

Some of the old-fashioned regard for home and for home influences are, after all, the safest and the best. When will the majority of people think so?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 94.)

should describe her life before he asked Miss Fowler to indicate her character. Several voices replied, "Wait until after we hear her character." Miss Fowler called attention to the highly cultured, susceptible organization seen in the lady's portrait, and mentioned the well-balanced character that she possessed. She asked the friends present to notice the development of the temples, which indicated that her mind was highly poetic and artistic, and she was also kind-hearted and sympathetic, and capable of using her talents in a variety of ways; that she was retiring in her nature, but very reliable and substantial. The lecturer said she was one of the most refined and well-balanced ladies it had been his privilege to know. Her father was an engineer, she had studied engineering also, and she was highly talented in poetry and literature, and possessed a modest, retiring disposition.

Among the closing pictures was one thrown upon the screen which was known to many present, namely, Mr. Drew, who was the father of one of the graduates of the Institute. He then asked Miss Fowler if she would say what she saw in his face and head. Miss Fowler, in a few words, described the principal factors of his character, and said that he looked very much like a typical Scotchman. He was broad-featured, well built physically, possessed a high moral nature, was hospitable, without being effusive, was practical and far-sighted, and very intuitive. To her knowledge, he had been a staunch believer in Phrenology for many years, and had had a delineation of character written out by L. N. Fowler in 1854, since which time he had used Phrenology whenever he could in his business, and had introduced the subject to many young men just starting out in life, who needed a

guide of their own characters. She called him one of the G. O. M.'s of New York.

He is not a member of society who will lean upon others, and consequently will be in



MR. DREW.

Photo by Rockwood.

Executive, Practical, Utilitarian, and Hospitable.

his element when carrying out his principles of life and doing good to the largest number.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent, and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 776—C. E. G.—Pomfort Centre, Ct.—

This photograph indicates an expression of character that delights in collecting facts, information, data, and consequently no knowledge will come amiss to him. He is thoughtful and considerate, and is able to draw up plans for the execution of his work; consequently he will not be at a loss for ideas, and will do his utmost to concentrate his efforts on certain lines of work. He is a born critic; in fact, sees too much for his own ease and comfort. He would make an excellent lawyer, and an expert one, too. He sees the why and the wherefore of things, and is not easily blinded to defects nor excellences. He is capable of giving a full report of what he has seen. He is orderly and systematic in his work, and sees everything that is out of plumb-line. He, as a man, is able to judge correctly of the artistic worth of people, and would make a very good art critic. His language is well chosen, but he is not so copious and voluminous as a speaker as he is intelligent as a writer. His sympathies are strong and easily called out for his fellow man, and in club life he would show this most distinctly. He likes appreciation, and gives considerable thought to the work that he does. He should be a public man, engaged in public interests. He is shrewd, intuitive, analytical, ingenious; in fact, looks ahead with more than an average degree of power, insight, and capacity to predict what is likely to take place. He should be a lawyer, or connected with a large trust company, where much responsibility is called for. He believes in allowing other men to work up to their ideas of right if he is allowed the same privilege.

He is a little too easy with people, and should make his conscience stand before his sympathies instead of letting people get round him.

No. 777—V. J. F.—Pelican Rapids, Minn.—The photographs of this lady indicate that she has a capable mind, is wide-awake to external influences, has a warm, sympathetic nature, as well as a keen desire to reason everything out for herself. She is not so docile as to take her view of life from

any one else's standpoint. She is an original thinker, and she must be allowed latitude to think and work out her mind in an individual way. She reminds one of the writer of "Robert Elsmere," only this lady has a little more sociability about her, and will be anxious to gratify her taste for the social side of life. It will not hurt her to take responsibilities in a home, office, or school, for she will dearly like to work things out which have a reasonableness about them, and in the accumulation of knowledge she will never be weary. In literature she will state her ideas clearly, and will be fond of beauty wherever she finds it. The tiniest flower will have a charm for her, as well as the colossal statue which is grand and imposing. She does not waste her sympathies on the desert air. She would make a good reviewer, and might follow the example of one gentleman engaged by a publishing house, to whom the publisher once said: "If you continue to refuse so many manuscripts we shall have to go out of business."

She must have a fully written out character in order that she may have all her questions answered. We cannot do justice to this lady's character in this short sketch.

778—J. M.—Spokane, Wash.—This photograph indicates that the lady is in earnest when she takes up any special work, and that she is practical in carrying through any line of thought that she studies. She appears to be quite musical, and should, we think, be able to read music correctly and with considerable expression. Her perceptive faculties indicate that she is a keen observer, and takes everything into account, whether it is the latest spring hat or a little daisy buried in the grass. Her eyes see minute objects, and she is attracted to lines of beauty wherever they present themselves. She appears to be rather cautious, careful, and anxious about results; in fact, will worry a little too much over whether she pleases people or not. She could devote herself to anyone for whom she really cared. She is intuitive in judging of the characteristics of people, and were she a teacher, she would understand her children individually. Her sympathies will not jump into her heart nor carry her away. She will be in her element when she is studying some new phase of character, and it will not take her long to make up her mind whom she likes or dislikes. She is not changeable or fickle in her friendship, though she is fond of fun and humor.

Seldom can the heart be lonely,

If it seeks a lonelier still,—

Self-forgetting, seeking only

Emptier cups with love to fill.

—F. R. Havergal.

J. D., Darwen, England—Possesses a strongly marked organization, with a predominance of the Motive temperament; he is positive and decisive in character, and cannot tolerate restraint; he will take his own part with vigor and show determination in accomplishing his purposes. He will prefer a position of responsibility where he can superintend work. He is quick and prompt in all his mental operations, yet is not a close student; he is best adapted for mechanical work, or for a commercial career. He should avoid being impetuous, and should carefully weigh consequences before executing his plans; moderation in all things should be his motto then he is more likely to succeed.

Miss J. D., Lincoln, England—Possesses a very happy temperament, a frank, open disposition, and an active, intuitive and perceptive type of mind. She is fully alive to her surroundings, and is quick in arriving at conclusions. She is very practical, observant, also self-reliant and decisive in carrying out her plans; she is not easily elbowed on one side. Her versatile mind enables her to readily adapt herself to different kinds of work. She is resourceful, critical, warmly sympathetic, also independent, and will prefer a position of responsibility where she can have full charge of affairs. There is much strength of character and mental clearness, also an appreciation for change and variety.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

A. D., Dakota.—You say that your little boy is so full of life and energy that you do not know how to govern him. Your best plan would be to help him to govern himself. Give him plenty to do during his waking hours and he will do useful work instead of getting into mischief. Give him beautiful ideas to think of, and he will not have the taste for those things that are vulgar and objectionable. Boys cannot help mixing with other children in school life who miss

home government. But show him the difference between right and wrong conduct, and let him see that you trust him, and you will do more for the boy than if you put a high wall around him and give him no chance to look over and see what is on the other side of it.

J. B., Kansas.—It is possible for you to cultivate your executiveness by drawing out your energy and applying your mind definitely to a certain line and standard of work. Do not be so easy, and let others take advantage of you. Be true to yourself, and prevent others from taking undue advantage of your kindness, thoughtfulness, sympathy, etc. Get in touch with your work, govern your impulses, and firmly determine to accomplish what you have set out to do.

REVIEWS.

"The Blues: Causes and Cure (Splanchnic Neurasthenia)." By Albert Abrams, M.D., New York. E. B. Treat & Co. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

This book has rather a novel and interesting title. Many persons are troubled with an attack of the "blues," but they do not know how to properly treat it. Thoughts are things, and therefore much can be done to relieve this condition of the mind by suggestion. Certain views on various kinds of treatment are presented in this volume.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general description of neurasthenia, while the latter part is given up to thoughts about eating, exercise, local massage exercises, and electricity. His theory corresponds with that recommended by our graduate, Dr. C. F. McGuire, in his popular booklet on "Rational Physical Culture," who explains a very practical series of exercises along scientific lines. Both men have a similar object in view.

"The Parliamentarian." By Cora Welles Troe. Randolph-Freeman Co., New York. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

This book, written by one who has taken (for many years) a deep interest in parliamentary concerns, contains excellent legal advice on parliamentary procedure. The writer is a lady of considerable experience along these lines, and is also president of the Post-Parliament Club. This book should meet a great need among women's clubs, and many officers are in doubt as to how to conduct the business of important meetings. Some authority, therefore, has to be consulted, and the book will be found to be of great service to the majority of chairmen. So simple is the diction of this book that it can be studied with profit. Very often manuals written by men are labored and confusing because so many unnecessary points are included. If a club desires only to deliberate or debate a subject, very little parliamentary knowledge is required, but it is another thing when a

club wishes to legislate on matters, and to conduct matters and formulate bills that are to be of permanent use.

We bespeak for this book a ready sale, and feel sure it will be appreciated by club women all over the country.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, LONDON.

On Wednesday, January 4th, an excellent lecture, illustrated by limelight views, was given by Mr. A. Dayes, F.F.P.I., on "Comparative Anatomy." The various illustrations of birds, animals, etc., were remarkably good, and Mr. Dayes's description of them was much appreciated. The lectures, in a very lucid manner, showed how faithfully Phrenological principles describe the intelligence and habits of birds and the lower mammalia. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Huntly Carter, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Elliott took part. Mr. Dayes was accorded the thanks of the meeting for his lecture. A public delineation was given by Mr. Elliott.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Horace Eaton, one of the oldest subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, has forwarded to us a menu and order of exercises of a Phrenological gathering at Freiburg, Germany, from his friend, the American Consul, Mr. Liefeld. We give it in the original text, and it will be interesting, from the point of view, to show that Phrenology is not forgotten in Germany, its fatherland.

PHRENOLOGISCHER VEREIN, Freiburg, Baden. JAHRES-FEST.

TOASTE.

1. Begrüßungsrede vom Vorstand,
Herr Consul Liefeld.
 2. Dr. Gall und sein Werk,
Dr. G. v. Langsdorff.
 3. Phrenologie in dem Kindergarten,
Frl. Emmy Kahle.
 4. Phrenologie für Jedermann,
Herr Christian Weillbrenner.
 5. Charakter-Studien vom Vizevorstand,
Herr Karl Pfeiffer.
- Musik- und andere Vorträge.

The time has come, in fact is overdue, when something should be done in this country of a permanent character for the special education of those children who are mentally weak. We are glad to report that an effort in this direction has been started by Dr. Cora M. Ballard, of Brooklyn. Being a physician herself, and a graduate of

the American Institute of Phrenology, she has the necessary knowledge at her fingers' ends to direct a school for the mentally weak, and we are glad that she has taken the initial step in this direction, which may lead to valuable efforts in the future by the Board of Education.

In England there were eleven schools of this nature in London in 1896. With all the boasted progress of this enlightened country, we think that more efforts should have been made to introduce special help for backward children.

We congratulate Dr. Ballard on having initiated this movement.

Professor Fitzgerald lectured on Phrenological Psychology before the Senior Class of Bennett's Medical College, Chicago, February 8th.

PRIZE AWARD.

The Prize Competition which was offered for February 1st is given to C. H. T., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

We are anxious that these Prize Contests should be simple and interesting enough for persons who have a limited knowledge of Phrenology to understand.

Please remember the Prize Offer for the best answer to Dr. Spitzka's article on page 60 in the February PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

This competition is open until April 1st. A reply will be issued in the May JOURNAL.

The Prize offered for May 1st is for the best description of Rubinstein the musician,



RUBENSTEIN

a picture of whom appears above. This should prove a very interesting subject.

For the best answer of each of the above questions a yearly subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be given.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

The fourth meeting of the season was given in the hall of the above Institute on Tuesday, February 7, when a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the address of our old and esteemed friend, Mr. J. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, whose subject was "Phrenology Applied to Art and Sculpture."

The chair was taken by Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M.D.

"The geography" of the mind of two individuals, and the interpretation of character of a Dane and Norwegian, were given by Miss Fowler, while pianoforte solos were finely rendered by Madame Anna Jewell, and violin solos were given by Isidore Moskowitz.

Mr. MacDonald was in good form, and did ample justice to his subject, a report of which will appear in our next JOURNAL.

At the close of the lecture, Dr. Brandenburg said he was sure that all present had been very much gratified with the lecture and the testimony that Mr. MacDonald had given regarding the usefulness of Phrenology in relation to the Study of Art and Sculpture. He said in part: "Not only those who have heard the lecture to-night, but people all over the world who read a report of it, will be benefited, as it will be translated into different languages. The graduates and subscribers of the American Institute of Phrenology are to be found in all parts of the world, and as the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is sent to all parts of the world, the meeting this evening will be discussed at many smaller meetings. We are doubly pleased this evening because Mr. MacDonald has told us that through his long and eventful life he has adhered to the phrenological principles he studied when a young man in company with that great reformer, Horace Greeley, who was a charter member of the American Institute of Phrenology, which should encourage us all to do what we can to further the interest of the science, and thus follow his worthy example. According to some of the present theories in vogue to-day, Horace Greeley may have been with us to-night. In the words of the German philosopher and writer, Dr. Gall, we know that wisdom of all kinds imprints itself upon the face, and the face is an interpretation of the brain behind it. We know, by looking at our venerable speaker this evening, and judging of his face and head, that he thoroughly understands his business. The soul of man expresses itself in his face."

Dr. Brandenburg further said that he noticed that there was a gentleman with them this evening from whom they would all like

to have a few words, as he was one who had taken a deep interest in the psychological section of the Medico-Legal Society, and had followed the development of Phrenology for many years. He would therefore call upon Mr. Clark Bell.

Mr. Bell said, in part, that he was pleased to be present, as he was a great admirer of the lecturer and his work. He had also given considerable thought to the study of Phrenology, and as a young man studied the works of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe. He said that it was in 1832 that Phrenology began to attract some attention in this country, and although science has frowned down upon it, he himself had never given up his interest or study of the subject. Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, were the ones to light the torch that has gone out into the world to awaken the interest of others, while the work has been carried on by the Fowler Brothers. He said, in 1864, when he came to New York, he remembered reading a paper prepared by one of the ablest medical writers of that period, Dr. Carnican, who was well-informed upon the subject of cerebral localization, and his theories were along the lines of Gall and Spurzheim, and they are accepted by the medical world to-day. Every great artist should have a knowledge of Phrenology and Anatomy. He agreed with the lecturer in his criticism of art among the Greeks, and believed it could be only understood from the standpoint that the Greeks' ideal of beauty showed itself mainly for symmetry of form and beauty of face, rather than accuracy in form of skull, and the conclusion that he had come to was that the Greeks sacrificed everything to personal beauty.

It was his pleasure to know Mr. Greeley, who was a member of the Union League Club in 1864, and he voted for him when he was candidate for President. He was a grand old man, and studied progressive subjects with deep interest, same as Beecher, Chapin, and Brady and O'Connell, colleagues at the bar, and he was glad to hear the beautiful tribute of the characteristics which the lecturer had given, whom he knew so well, and whose busts he had made.

Dr. Brandenburg then called upon the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde to make a few remarks.

He said: "I have given up an important meeting this evening on purpose to hear our friend, Mr. MacDonald. He said before the lecture that I should be disappointed, but I want to say that I have not been disappointed in the least; in fact, when I

come to have gray hairs like our lecturer I hope I shall be able to retain as much enthusiasm as he has displayed to-night. He is a proof of Phrenology. Here is a man who began to study Phrenology at sixteen years of age, and has continued to apply it to his art all his life. Talk of the brain declining in old age; that is not the case with our lecturer, who, at eighty, is as vigorous as many men twenty years younger, and he has had the courage to defend his ideas of truth concerning cerebral localization amid all the false arguments that had been raised against it during the greater part of his life."

He said: "One word with regard to the works of Greek sculptors. I have often observed that the Greek philosopher, Socrates, was given the brow of a philosopher in his busts, but I cannot help criticising Munkacsy's picture of Christ, exhibited everywhere, which possesses so poor a representation of the head of Christ that one would hardly know it to be His. His brow was as narrow as a hatchet. The day is coming when we shall have a new order of sculpture. Then artists will study the outline and form of head along the lines of Phrenology."

Of the examinations that were made, the chairman, who selected the subjects, remarked that the lady described is a Norwegian, and had been for many years a manager of a theatre and thoroughly enjoyed executive work. She has never seen the examiner before, but every point in the examination seems to fit her character. The gentleman examined was a Dane. A lady spoke for him, as he did not know much of the English language. She said: "The examiner has struck him in every point, even to some things that I know are true that he would not like to admit himself."

The notices were then given out for the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening, March 7, when it is expected that the Rev. Minot J. Savage, D.D., will lecture on "Personal Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer," and Master Thomas Kerfut will sing.

Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks were announced for February, the subject being "The Psychological Effect of Music upon Nervous Diseases." Patriotic, sacred, classical and ballad music, and their effects, will be explained through the exercise of the executive, intellectual, moral, and social faculties.

The announcement made that Mr. MacDonald's portrait and sketch appeared in the November JOURNAL called for many of that number.

Among those present were Mrs. Le Compt, Mrs. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Glaser, Miss Leuth, Miss Donaldson, Mr. Drew, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ahl, Mr. Gilbert

White, Mr. George Baker, Dr. Carrie Brandenburg, Mr. Tasker, from Iowa, graduate of '97; Mr. Marsden, graduate of '97.

A full report of the lecture will appear in the next issue.

MONTHLY LECTURES.

At the monthly meeting, March 7 (which is the first Tuesday in the month), an address will be given by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, his subject being "Personal Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer." His estimate of him as a philosopher is in itself of interest to us all, while his personal knowledge of the man is of still deeper interest. He is a man of great ability, a receptive turn of mind, and a most independent thinker; though not in the common use of the expression, an egotist. Demonstrations of Phrenology will be given at the commencement of the meeting.

JANUARY TALKS.

The January Talks given by Miss Fowler were "The Psychology of Childhood," or "Phrenology for Teachers," "Children's Talents," "Failings," "Habits," and "Sports" were discussed.

Among the guests of honor whom Miss Fowler has had at her morning receptions have been Thom R. Bligh, graduate of '97, from Waterbury, Conn.; John P. Wild, graduate of '85 and '86, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. De Coriche, of Brooklyn; B. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Flagg, of Grand Rapids; G. H. Meakin, of Canada; J. W. Mallaby and Mrs. Wheeler, from Port Chester, N. Y.; Mrs. R. H. Sellers and Mrs. R. S. Sellers, Mrs. K. Brooks, of New York; Margaret P. Pascal, of the Pascal Institute, New York; Mrs. C. E. Munch and Mrs. F. Hand, of New Jersey; Mrs. Tristram Coffin, Miss M. A. Hammann, Miss A. L. Drew, and Mrs. G. H. Griffiths, of New York, etc.

The report of the February talks on "The Therapeutical Influence of Music" will be given in the April issue.

The Lenten Talks for March will be upon "Phrenology and the Scriptures." These demonstrations of Bible references will be upon popular topics, and include many thoughts upon the newer lines of interpreting the various phases and attributes of the mind. (1) The Natural and Spiritual Man Compared; (2) Friendship and Parental Attachment; (3) Courage and Energy; (4) Vanity and Pride. The Talks reveal truths seldom explained and will go into the heart of things. Many persons are groping in the dark with regard to how some of these attributes of the mind can be cultivated and others restrained. Hints in regard to these points will be made clear.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—Contains an article by the editor, Prof. Allen Haddock, on "The Pathetic and Comic History of Alan O'Dale." He has always something interesting to give to his readers on Phrenology, Health and Human Culture.

"Human Culture"—Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on a series of lessons in the character-reading art, illustrated with various types of hands. There is an excellent picture of Prof. Haddock, whose portrait is given to illustrate an article on "Spirituality, or a Belief in the Hereafter," by Prof. Lundquist.

"The Book and News-Dealer"—New York City.—Contains an article on "Popular Talks on Law," "New and Forthcoming Books," and a picture of Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "A Clansman," also reviews of books.

"Ethological Journal"—London, Eng.—Is a new publication which is the official organ of the Ethological Society, which was started in London on November last. It contains the presidential address given by Dr. Hollander at the inauguration of the society, and will, we trust, be a power for good along educational, ethological, and health lines. We extend our hearty good wishes for its success.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—The question, "Are Thoughts Things?" is settled by Capt. W. L. Billingsley in an article read by the New Psychological Society in Nebraska. This is a theory that we have been promulgating for many years, yet many persons seem to think that it is a new subject because they have only just begun to consider it.

"Character Builder"—Salt Lake City.—Is devoted to the general good of humanity. It is broad in its principles and educational in its articles, from the pen of John T. Miller and N. Y. Scofield.

"The American Medical Journal"—New York City.—This magazine has been published for thirty-two years. Its first article this month is by its founder and first editor, Prof. G. C. Pitzer, M.D. One interesting article is on "Acute Affections—Bronchitis," by J. R. Barry, M.D., which is an important article, and should be read, especially at this time of the year. Dr. John V. Shoemaker discusses the abuse of drugs to some purpose.

"The Vegetarian"—Chicago, Ill.—This magazine has a number of articles which our meat-eating friends would do well to ponder. They would then see that there are other foods besides beefsteak and onions that are good for them to eat, and which would, in fact, be better for their health.

"Mind"—New York City.—Contains two articles on music, one by the president of the National Society for Musical Therapeutics, which holds its meetings monthly, and another article on Richard Wagner.

"Review of Reviews"—New York City.—Is a valuable magazine of reference. It gives in a condensed form a consensus of the best thought of the month in our magazines.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—Philadelphia, Pa.—Is an old-established monthly, which is kept up to date with its brilliant short stories, together with its helpful and serious articles, which, together, make the light and shade of a very popular magazine.

"Madame" — Indianapolis, Ind. — This magazine from month to month increases in size and importance. It has added a prize department, which seems to be quite attractive.

"The Pacific Tree and Vine"—San Jose, Cal.—This is one of the most valuable magazines we have on gardening, poultry-keeping, flowers, the family doctor, and it also contains stories for our young people.

"Our Best Words"—Lithia Springs.—Contains a picture of John R. Clarke, orator, vocalist, etc., also one of Capt. Jack Crawford and announcements of the forthcoming meetings in the summer.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Memory and Intellectual Improvement." Applied to self-education and juvenile instruction. American edition; illustrated. By Professor O. S. Fowler. Price, \$1. Fowler's Memory goes to the root of the subject, and no late work approaches it in value.

"The Biography of Dio Lewis, A.M., M.D." By Mary F. Eastman. 12mo. Price, cloth, \$1.50. This work prepared at the desire of and with the co-operation of Mrs. Dio Lewis.

"The Handbook for Home Improvement." Comprising how to write, how to talk, how to behave, and how to do business. Complete in one volume; 600 pages. Price, \$2.

"The Emphatic Diaglott." Containing the original Greek text of the New Testament, with an interlineary word-for-word English translation. By B. Wilson. 884 pages. Price, cloth, bevel edge, \$4.

"Systematic Memory; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better." By T. Maclaren. Enlarged and improved edition. Price, 60 cents.

"How to Improve the Memory." By G. H. J. Dutton. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

"Vegetarianism the Radical Cure for Intemperance." By Harriet P. Fowler. Price, by mail, 30 cents.

"How to Strengthen the Memory; or, Natural and Scientific Methods of Never Forgetting." By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Price, \$1. Success in life depends largely on never forgetting.

What is a Phrenological Examination? is asked occasionally by those who are not acquainted with the claims of Phrenology and the method of applying it to the living subject. The purpose of a Phrenological Examination is to study the temperament or constitution in relation to health, talent, and character, and how the different vital organs are developed and act with each other in the promotion of physical and mental harmony and power. Next, the Size of the Brain and the Quality which the temperament gives it; then the developments of the different Groups of Organs: those of intellect, perception, memory, reason; those of force and energy; those that give policy, prudence, thrift, ingenuity, taste, refinement; those that give aspiration, pride, self-reliance, ambition; those that give social power and affection; and not least, though last, the strength and tendency of the moral sentiments.

"Accidents and Emergencies: A Guide Containing Directions for the Treatment in Bleeding, Cuts, Sprains, Ruptures, Dislocations, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Mad Dogs, Choking, Poison, Fits, Sunstrokes, Drowning," etc. By Alfred Smee, with Notes and Additions by R. T. Trall, M.D. 32 illustrations. New and revised edition. Price, paper, 25 cents.

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"Science of Life," \$3; by O. S. Fowler. For centuries the world has endeavored to solve the vexed problem of the mutual relations of the sexes, but thousands of the wisest of men and women have abandoned the effort in despair. It was reserved for the present century to throw the greatest amount of light upon the subject that it has ever received, and at the present day men and women hold a truer position toward each other than they have ever before occupied. Each year adds to our store of information on the subject, corrects errors, reforms abuses, and places social life on a higher and nobler basis.

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"The Human Face," by R. D. Stocker, 60 cents, has reached a second edition. It is a very able text-book on the character of the face, and gives a series of rules to the beginner, some of which we quote: "In the first place, always estimate the predominant temperament of the subject and then observe in how great a degree the other temperaments are represented. Then regard the contours of the head and forehead, and the lips and jaw, noticing whether the will, the intellect, or the passions dominate character," etc., etc.

"Transmission," by Georgiana B. Kirby, 50 cents, is full of valuable suggestions, and contains many valuable thoughts which might profitably be pondered over while enjoying the vacation period. It has been clearly demonstrated in these modern days that nothing is to be had without paying the full price. Thus the satisfaction and joys of parentage can only be had by the study of, and obedience to, natural and spiritual law at the cost of much effort, self-denial, and self-control. It has been proved that woman has the large balance of power in the formation of character.

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"The Natural Cure. Consumption, Constipation, Bright's Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, 'Colds' (Fevers), etc. How Sickness Originates and How to Prevent It. A Health Manual for the People." By C. E. Page, M.D. 294 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

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"Life of Dr. Gall," by J. A. Fowler, contains an examination of his skull which she made when on a visit to the Anthropological Institute, Jardin des Plantes, Paris, and also a portrait of Dr. Gall's grave, Père La Chaise, and the Anthropological Institute. Price, 25 cents.

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"Science of a New Life." By John Cowan, M.D. A book well worth possessing by every thoughtful man and woman. "The Science of a New Life," has received the highest testimonials and commendations from the leading medical and religious critics; has been heartily indorsed by all the leading philanthropists, and recommended to every well-wisher of the human race. To all who are married, or are contemplating marriage, it will give information worth hundreds of dollars, besides conferring a lasting benefit not only upon them, but upon their children. Every thinking man and woman should study this work.

"Fruit and Bread." A Natural and Scientific Diet. By Gustave Schlickeysen. Translated from the German by M. L. Holbrook, M.D. In addition, it also contains a complete and radical cure for intemperance by the use of a vegetable and fruit diet. By Charles O. Groom Napier, F.R.S. 250 pages. Price by mail, \$1.

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The next session of the American Institute of Phrenology commences the first Wednesday in September. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, care of Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22d Street, New York.

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"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting," by Magdalene Kinsel-Thumm. \$2 net.

Life's currents drift us

So surely and swiftly on,
That we scarcely notice the changes,
And how many things are gone.

—A. Procter.

That there should one man die ignorant
who had capacity for Knowledge,—this I
call a tragedy.

—Carlyle.

Fear is an instructor of great sagacity.

—Emerson.

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[WHOLE No. 795

The Man of the Hour.

THE HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

An Analogical and Synthetical Character Sketch.

The road that leads to the topmost rung of the ladder has two turnings; one leads along the line of hard, persevering study and discipline; the other one leads along the line of special individual gifts. In either case the person's energy must be utilized, for a man finds it necessary to put his shoulder to the wheel in order to rise to a position of eminence whether he has talent or not.

When heroes and heroines are found in the pages of history, it is interesting to note what characteristics have shaped their minds.

Some men are born to rise to certain positions of responsibility, just as surely as the ebb and flow of the tide has determined the changes in the sea-coast line of different countries.

All down the ages since the time, when, as the story goes, Esau sold his birthright to his brother Jacob, to the time when Abraham Lincoln filled the rôle of President, as the result of prophecy, we have found that again and again men have been called to fill positions which seem to have been carved out for them, and they have been devel-

oped for their positions. Roosevelt is one of these men, and the subject of our sketch, who is in the public eye to-day, is another rising star in the horizon of political life, and should serve as an incentive to the young men of to-day to follow his example.

The Hon. George B. Cortelyou was born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1862, and after graduating from the Institute there, took a three years' course at the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. Shortly afterward, while studying music at the New England Conservatory, he began the unpoetic study of shorthand, and carried it into the realm of an art, and mastered it with the thoroughness of an expert. Fifteen years ago he entered the service of the United States Government, as a stenographer in Washington, where he was secretary to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. In his spare time he studied law, and graduated at Georgetown University, from which he received the degree of LL.B., and later earned his LL.M. by post-graduate work at Columbian University.

He has filled the rôle of Chairman

of the Republican National Committee, was the first Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and previous to that period, he served as secretary to three Presidents, namely, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, who, according to Postmaster-General Bissell's recommendation, "was as smart as lightning, as methodical as a machine, and a gentleman above everything." A man of this stamp must have certain marked characteristics, and he should certainly possess more than an average amount of keen insight into men and things.

His success in life is largely due to his concentration of mind, his thoroughness in every work he undertakes. His tact in handling men (and he had nearly nine thousand men under his control in a work entailing a cost of ten million dollars a year, with the responsibility of fostering domestic and foreign commerce), versatility of mind, which has enabled him to work under men of different political views, personal popularity, gained by his fairness in dealing with all classes of people, and his wide range of knowledge of law, mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries, labor interests, transportation facilities, and politics.

It is said that Mr. Cortelyou has earned every position he has held, and has justified every promotion. We believe that this is scientifically correct; at the same time few men were better able to do the work that he has accomplished, and he has done this through his mental fitness in the following directions:

It will be noticed that Mr. Cortelyou has a very well-balanced physique, hence is able to vitalize his brain and build up or replenish his nervous energy from day to day in a remarkable way. His recuperative power is great; his body and mind work harmoniously; there is less friction in the working power of his mind, therefore he knows how to conserve his energy, save his strength and be ready for emergencies.

His ample chest power, circulatory power and breathing power make the

work of his large and active brain comparatively easy; or in other words, less exhaustive than if he had not the constitutional vigor he possesses to fall back upon.

Disease will not feel at home in such an organization as his, and it is gratifying to find that as he matures he is taking on more rather than less vitality.

His mentality shows that he possesses several prominent characteristics, such as the following, which we will mention in the order of their importance: First, the organ of Concentration (or Continuity), is phenomenally developed, and he should be able to bend his mind exclusively to the details of one line of work with exceptional ability, for the time being. His profile portrait shows this faculty to be unusually active and his experience has proved that he could not have so successfully filled each important duty so well if he had lacked this mental factor.

Whenever he has changed his work, it has always been for some more important undertaking, and this would not have been the case if he had shirked the details of any previous position.

Secondly, he is a firm and resolute man, and his organ of Firmness is very marked and gives him volitional power. He must be an exceptionally persevering, tenacious, reliable worker, and his intellect does not belie him in this respect.

Thirdly, another very strong characteristic shows itself at the out angle of his brow which, if the localization theory is correct, indicates that Mr. Cortelyou is a very methodical, painstaking and systematic man. As incidental to his character, we find that he has a scientific, observing and practical cast of mind which indicates memory for special things, such as people, facts, events, statistics and places. Were his head deficient in the qualities that surround the eye, he would not be able to memorize what he saw, and he would never be able to bring system

out of chaos. In organizing the late Republican campaign, he has shown these qualities to a full extent.

Fourthly, the power to judge of the

Human Nature is remarkably developed. Under the keen mental glance of such a man, no deception is likely to escape him, and he is a man who



THE HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

individual fitness of a man for office is singularly well developed in Mr. Cortelyou, and any tyro of Phrenology can, by examining the top of his forehead, see for himself that the organ of

will be able to see excellences just as quickly as defects.

Fifthly, the organ of Tact is also fully represented in Mr. Cortelyou, which all people who hold confidential

positions, like physicians, lawyers and secretaries, ought to possess in order to hold the confidence imposed in them. This, unfortunately, some persons cannot do, and they cause untold mischief, and cannot be relied upon.

In the positions held by Mr. Cortel-

you, one which shows the resourcefulness of the man. Imitation, therefore, gives him availability of power and ability to adapt himself to people of different opinions, creeds and nationalities. A man who is biased, or whose mind is set in a narrow groove, cannot appre-



THE HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

A photograph taken some years ago.

you, his organ of Tact has been largely exercised and called into play; hence a faculty that was in the first place well represented, has been accentuated by continual use.

Sixthly, his versatility of mind, which has enabled him to use his talents in a diversified way, is another point which claims our attention, and

ciate the best points that exist in people with whom he is thrown in contact.

Mr. Cortelyou has shown exceptional skill in this respect, and his personal popularity is largely owing to this power of his mind.

In short, he is a man possessing a wide knowledge of men and things, and what is more important, he knows how

to use the same to great advantage. He has met with almost meteoric success through the proper use of his mental powers, and while there are other characteristics of his mind which are

through the height of his head above his ears.

Few men, if any, have done what Mr. Cortelyou has been able to accomplish, but we do not say that other



MR. CORTELYOU'S TOPHEAD.

almost equally important to the ones we have mentioned, yet we consider that those we have pointed out are

young men cannot emulate his example, and endeavor to do as thorough work as he has performed.



MR. CORTELYOU'S FOREHEAD.

the ones that have served him the best, and have been mellowed by his judgment, his power to differentiate between

Physiognomically speaking, Mr. Cortelyou's top head shows a fullness and squareness, which, being rightly inter-



MR. CORTELYOU'S EYES.

cause and effect, and his dynamic energy of mind. That he will rise still higher in the line of responsibility and

preted, means a sincere, upright, honest, scrupulous character.

The forehead indicates the power to



MR. CORTELYOU'S NOSE.

official life we can safely prophesy, as he possesses conscientious regard for the rights, duties, obligations and

master details and power to organize, through his large development of Causality and Comparison, and the eyes



MR. CORTELYOU'S MOUTH.

claims of public office. This last observation is founded on fact, which is revealed in all his profile pictures,

show keenness, scrutiny, clearness of insight and power to take everything in at a glance.

The well-shaped nose indicates mental strength of character, mental control and business-like executiveness.

General. This seems an admirable selection of the Government.

After writing our analysis of Mr.



MR. CORTELYOU'S CHIN.

The mouth indicates resolve of purpose, and perseverance or will power.

The chin, which is firm and square, is

Cortelyou, we have had the pleasure of reading the estimate given by Mr. Louis A. Coolidge, a man who knows Mr.



MR. CORTELYOU'S CHEST.

the strongest finish to the face that he could have; it is the reverse to weak or vacillating.

The chest is ample to give reinforcement to the brain, for there is excellent breathing capacity; thus he should be able to sustain himself for a lengthy period without exhaustion.

MR. CORTELYOU'S FUTURE.

Owing to the strenuous work which Mr. Cortelyou has undertaken during the past year, he recently went to Europe for a seven weeks' trip. On his return he was appointed Postmaster-

Cortelyou personally. We leave our readers to read between the lines, and decide on the correctness and the method undertaken by each; the one was taken from the heading, the other from a close association with the man. It strikes us that they harmonize remarkably well. Mr. Louis A. Coolidge's estimate of Mr. Cortelyou contained the following points: Complete mastery over self, long-sustained effort, forcefulness, tact, high purpose, assurance of hope for those who look for honesty, cleanliness, frankness and fair dealing in our national politics.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Phrenology and New Thought.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BY
PROF. ALLEN HADDOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen: During the session just closed, your wise and able instructors have clearly demonstrated to you that "The Brain is the Organ of the Mind." Also that "Nature operates always and everywhere by means of organs or instrumentalities, and

never without them; and what is more, the organism is in perfect correspondence with the function."

A gorilla with its heavy base brain possesses all the instincts of the beast; the animal and selfish propensities and feelings are strong; but it fails to direct

them as intelligently as man, because it is not endowed with his higher intellectual faculties. It fails to manifest religious feelings, lacks moral sense, and cannot philosophize or enter into a logical argument, because the faculties devoted to these higher functions in the brain, as found in man, is entirely in the lower animals. The gorilla has not spiritual insight because the spiritual faculties are entirely absent, therefore it can no more conceive Divine things than a man devoid of his eyesight can see material objects.

In common with animals, man possesses a good base brain, and manifests animal instincts, but the Creator also endowed him with Reasoning, Idealistic, and Spiritual faculties, by which he may raise himself to the sphere of the angels.

Phrenology discovers, however, a great diversity of character and kind in the races of men. Some are in touch with the Divine, others as materialistic and gross as the beast. Texture, Temperament, and Form, and Shape of the Head and Body, clearly indicate the type and character to a Phrenologist. Character, disposition and talents of an individual are as easy to be read as a placard on the wall, by one who knows how to read Nature's hieroglyphics. Phrenology is the only system of Mental Philosophy by which the Nature of men and animals can be understood; it presents an objective analysis of the mind, based in Nature, and is in harmony with Nature all through.

Ancient philosophers, metaphysicians, modern psychologists and writers on Mental Science, having ignored the brain as the organ of the mind, having paid no attention to the great discoveries of Dr. Gall, but clinging to their own pet theories, have always floundered in a sea of fog. They had no system, no two agreed in their conclusions, each analyzed from his own standpoint, each built his edifice without a foundation, and the structure fell as the baseless fabric of a dream.

In the latter days a "New Thought" cult has sprung up, phoenix-like, from

the ashes of the earlier dreamers, and although its teachings are as ancient as the hills and as obsolete as the tenets and beliefs of the Pagans, the term "New Thought" has caught on with the curious who are always on the lookout for something New, and by dreamers who have never studied Nature from an objective point.

New Thought holds on to the ancient ideas of the Pagan Philosophers and the superstition of the Orient. One New Thought writer told me "New Thought caught glimpses of the soul behind the brain; that the faculties of the mind are not bounded by the skull, and are not in the cranium, but IN THE SOUL," and that "he who would change what Phrenology tells him must leave Phrenology behind and enter unexplored regions."

The mystic minds of India have attempted to prospect that mystic ground for thousands of years and failed; so will New Thought fail, because their promises are false; and where do these false promises lead to? To false conclusions, of course.

Here are a few of their planks in a platform erected in the air:

"Man's power is unlimited."

As a student of Phrenology you know that man's power is limited by his brain and body.

Of course, his powers can be improved, but they are limited. Man is Mortal.

Here is another foolish tenet of the New Thought cult:

"I can do what any other man can do, and I concede that any man can do what I can do."

It is very generous of Prof. Weltman to grant others to have as much ability to make money out of unthinking dupes as he has done. Perhaps the people only lack the "will" to become a Weltman, or better still an Edison or a Shakespeare.

Here is another one:

"Man is a God."

Did the New Thoughter who wrote that "catch a glimpse of the soul behind the brain"?

Still another: "Everything is possible with Man."

Of course, if "Man is a God," that settles it.

Another one: "All is Mind."

If you have an excruciating tooth-

ache, never mind that; if "All is Mind," you have no teeth; then how can you have the toothache?

Who says New Thought is illogical?

PROF. ALLEN HADDOCK,
San Francisco, Cal.

Hints and Helps for Young Men.

By ONE OF THEM.

SUCCESSFUL LIVING.

According to a contemporary, the successful man is the man who lives most, whose interests in life are most vital, whose sympathies are broadest, who feels most, enjoys most.

We think the writer of the above words is on the right track. Almost everyone can make a living, but not everyone can, or does make a life. The piling up of dollars is a comparatively easy thing. It is not so easy to keep the dollars from getting so near to the eyes to prevent ones seeing the glorious vision of real living. "The accumulative thought of the day is upon money, spelt with a large M, but close beside this word, is the word Misery." The person who possesses the dollars, but has no golden charity for others, and is a slave to his low ideals, certainly interprets a state of misery that is not to be emulated or coveted by the one who has but little of this world's goods.

Young man, I say, be successful in building up a grand character. Let this be your chief object in life.

THE ORGAN OF "FIRMNESS"— ITS VALUE.

This faculty is of great importance to young men in business, and there are many occasions in a business life when a young man is tempted to lose his temper, especially when he has to listen to abuse from customers which does not appear to him justifiable; but clerks are employed to sell goods to

customers, and are supposed to have control over their tempers so that they can pacify chronic fault-finders, and it requires a great deal of moral courage and deep determination of mind to listen patiently, and without becoming angry, to the "tale of woe" poured out by a fussy individual who fumes because something has gone wrong. It is certainly a test of a man's real worth, and if he is able to listen attentively to the complaints of his customer, and answer his or her questions in a kindly way, the chances are he will make a firm friend of the grumbler.

There is a certain characteristic in some people that makes them like to "blow off" on someone, though afterward they may feel quite ashamed of their conduct. A point is scored when young men are able to meet these circumstances, and treat them in a cool, kind and courteous manner. Almost anyone can get angry.

Be one of the few who do not allow anger to influence their character.

THE USE OF "DESTRUCTIVE- NESS."

Young man, don't waste your energy. I saw in "Answers," the other day, a point that may be of use to you. It was this: only a hundredth part of the possible light contained in a ton of coal is made use of; the other ninety-nine parts are dissipated in various ways.

The waste of energy which goes on in man's use of his own powers is

equally extravagant. A very small amount of percentage of his energy shows itself in sound work.

People expend ten times the energy really necessary in almost everything they do. Some grasp a pen as if it were a crowbar, and pour out as much energy in signing their name as a football does in a match. Look back over the day and see where your energy has gone. See how much has leaked away in trifles. By no means try to curtail your energies, but stop the leakages. If you will do this you will learn a very important lesson.

HINTS.

Do something worth while every day that will lift you out of the crowd, and make you feel stronger within.

Do not be discouraged with your first effort, but be willing to try many times before you are contented with your success.

Do not copy others, but be yourself, and use your own talents, your own thinking powers, your own energy and courage.

Delay is dangerous, and may cost you more than you think at the time, therefore go ahead.

In the Public Eye.

ISODORE MOSKOWITZ, AN EXPERT VIOLINIST.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

As it is our privilege to examine many types of individuals who excel in various kinds of work, it is with pleasure that we present to our readers a rising genius in the line of music, who is somewhat above the average for his extreme modesty, delicacy of organization, and susceptibility of mind. He has given many years to the study of the violin, and now at the age of twenty-one he is a successful teacher, as well as an exquisite performer on the violin.

He has good cerebral capacity, as will be found in the following measurements. The circumference of his head measures twenty-two inches, and the height and length, respectively, are fifteen by thirteen and three-quarter inches. The width of his head, by caliper measurement, is six and a quarter, while the length is seven inches. He is five feet nine and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs a hundred and forty-five pounds.

It will be readily seen that his organization is developed largely on the mental rather than on the physical side, and were it not that he has a good hold

on life (though he is slight in build and highly strung), he would be more liable to use his brain at the expense of his body. It would, however, be well for him to pay a little more attention to the building up of nerve tissue, for his brain is so active that it must be difficult for him to know just where to draw the line and keep within the limit of his strength.

He reminds us considerably of the famous violinist Paganini, in his build and delicate texture of organization. Had he a little more of the wiriness of Ole Bull, it would be an advantage to him.

His more important characteristics show themselves first through his height of head and the impress that his moral brain makes upon his character; secondly, in his constructive ability, which shows itself in the width of his temples. Not only does he show keen perception of musical notes, but as a reader he is able to play understandingly and memorize his work.

His moral brain, as we have said, is of immense aid to him in his work; in fact, no talented artist can succeed

without drawing very largely upon his moral force, and this is what we find young Moskowitz is able to do.

A violinist or pianist may be good in execution without the aid of the moral qualities, but the latter add to

As a musical artist, he could heal the sick by the quality of his musical tones, and the more he does of this kind of work the more he can succeed in carrying it out, for there is something individual in his technique, musical con-



Photo by H. Caplan.

MR. ISODORE MOSKOWITZ.

the person's ability to produce tone pictures, and show reverence and delicacy of touch, along the higher lines of music.

Being retiring and modest, he does not care so much for publicity for its own sake, but simply because he feels he has a message to give to the public through his instrument.

struction, and artistic rendering of music, that expresses itself through his sympathy and his exquisite musical taste, and we would advise him to use his talent very largely for the new therapeutical movement that is now stirring the hearts of many people.

His excellent constructive ability enables him to interpret music with won-

derful skill, and he will show the light and shade of the spiritual influence that he gathers from his music.

Not being one who is easily contented with what he has accomplished, he will press forward to higher achievements, as he puts forth new thought into the style, expression, and technique of his work.

We would advise him to let his mind improvise and combine new melodies and harmonies, for he will be capable of gathering inspiration when his bow touches the strings, and if he cultivates confidence in his work, he will show to the world the depth of his musical genius.

The perceptive part of his mind is well developed, and he is therefore able to read music correctly and interpret the scientific side of his subject, through accurate intonations.

His intuitions and sympathies are strong, and he will understand the inner side-lights of character, and be able to select his friends wisely, as he passes along through life.

The elements of force and energy are not lacking in his character, and his versatility of mind will enable him to adapt himself to a variety of circumstances.

We predict for him a remarkable future in the musical world, for as he becomes better known he will be thoroughly appreciated.

NOTES ON HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Mr. Isodore Moskowitz was born at Krakau, near Vienna, Austria, of Polish parents. His father is highly musical in his tastes and a player in orchestra, and is also very ingenious. Isodore is one of twelve children and is now living in New York, and began to play the violin when he was twelve years old and has been teaching seven years. He played the piano when he was nine years old, but finally followed his father's taste for the violin. He has studied in New York and abroad, and intends to give a pupils' concert the end of April in the Carnegie Lyceum. He has over thirty pupils and intends to give fourteen numbers and arrange one number which will include them all. Many of his pupils are quite accomplished. Mr. Moskowitz plays in the best orchestras in New York, and is much sought after.

SKETCH OF MR. GEO. HAMILTON ARCHIBALD OF CANADA.

By ESTHER HIGGS of London.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. G. H. Archibald, is interesting both on account of his personality and also his mission. For he is at the present time making the tour of Great Britain, and, under the auspices of the Sunday School Union, conducting a series of Lecture-Conferences with parents and



MR. GEO. H. ARCHIBALD.

teachers upon the all-important problems involved in the training of the children.

He was formerly a business man in Montreal, and at the same time acted as superintendent of a Sunday School. But ordinary Sunday School methods did not please him; he was much dissatisfied and eager for improvement, so that when opportunity offered in 1893, he gave up business and studied for several years, especially along lines of education and child study. Since 1895 he has been engaged in "teaching teachers." He is closely associated with the Harford School of Religious Pedagogy, a college where teachers are trained to

become superintendents of Sunday Schools, boys' club workers, infant class teachers, etc. When at home Mr. Archibald is an extension lecturer of this school, but his engagements in this country will probably last at least another year. He is a member of the British Child Study Association, but his work is especially to interest teachers in both day schools and Sunday Schools, to see the need of studying the child, and also to bring about a better organization of the Sunday School.

He believes in small classes, especially in the Infant Department, and maintains that a far greater number of subdivisions is necessary to secure that children of mixed ages shall not be taught together, but only those of the same natural development.

In the very brief interview which I was able to secure with Mr. Archibald I brought forward the subject of Phrenology, but quickly ascertained that he regarded it as unreliable, evidently not having made it a subject of personal investigation. We hope that he will do this at some future period, but in the meantime he has much to teach that is in line with phrenological principles, and no one could listen to his lucid utterances upon the various types of child, for instance, or any other of the many departments of his subject without being pleased and edified.

Asked what he considered to be the chief deficiency with regard to the training of children Mr. Archibald replied: "The need of trained teachers; the need of higher and holier ideals in life; the unsympathetic attitude of adults toward children; the ignorance of adults concerning the developing periods of a child's life and the meaning of these nascent periods."

Mr. Archibald is a man of moderate stature, of the mental-motive temperament, with intensity and activity clearly denoted. The head, as a whole, is long rather than broad, but there is a noticeable breadth and fulness in the region of constructiveness, ideality and sublimity, which with his well-developed perceptive shows a man of practical

ideals, ingenuity, scope and comprehensiveness of mind. As an organizer he must be in his element, and in the strife for progress and advance he is sure to take an active part. Yet there is a kindliness and geniality about him that will win him many friends as he continues his journeyings. The social part of the brain is well developed but the intellectual and moral take the lead. He is an ideal teacher, most apt in the use of illustration and turning constantly to the blackboard to illustrate his points, most lucid in his style he gives effectually the lesson he wishes to convey. Mentally active and alert his mind is constantly at work, engaged in the gathering of facts, organizing some fresh scheme, seeking the solution of some problem or following up a line of research. His nature too is open to all beautiful influences, poetry, imagery and such things as will always appeal to a healthy imagination. To him there is a halo round every little child for he is thoroughly in love with the children both because of what they are as well as of what they may become.

The crown of the head in the region of self-esteem is not greatly developed, hence we know he will be modest in the estimate of his abilities and sensitive to appreciation. His sympathetic insight into the needs of others is great, as we can see by comparing the large development of "Benevolence" with the smaller one of "Acquisitiveness." His untiring energy, enthusiasm and aggressiveness in his particular line of work have their spring, not from the organs at the base of the brain, but rather from the direction of the intellectual and moral faculties, working with "philoprogenitiveness."

Caution is well represented but is fully balanced by a due share of hopefulness and a keen sense of humor.

The intellect is clear, practical, definite, logical and wide-awake. The emotional nature, which is certainly influential in the character, gives tenderness, sympathy and susceptibility to the whole nature. It is not often that we find so practical an intellect allied with

such true poetic instinct and it is this pleasing combination of qualities which renders his Lecture-Conferences at once so lucid and inspiring.

One of his favorite mottoes, "You can't keep anything you don't give away," is an excellent comment upon the brain form which he possesses; and it is also well borne out by his untiring efforts to impart information and to make his meaning clear.

He has the utmost confidence in his message and is fully alive to its value, but after delivering a lecture he does not sit down with feelings of self-satisfaction; on the contrary, he begins to think of his short-comings and where

he might have done better, so that a hearty vote of thanks or expression of appreciation is accepted gratefully and he is glad to think that he has helped others.

There is more independence of thought, love of freedom, originality of mind than self-esteem, dignity and conservatism. He has a love for the genuine, the unconventional, for things that are simple, innocent and beautiful; flowers, poetry and little children fill his mind with glad thoughts and eager questioning wonder; he sees greatness in them all and reverences them accordingly. We wish him much joy and success in his valuable undertaking

Dr. Osler Answered.

The remarkable statement made by Dr. Wm. Osler, namely: "A man more than forty years old is useless, a man past sixty should be chloroformed," is an argument that is so impractical that it would deserve but little attention had it not come from one who is about to leave Johns Hopkins University to become the head of the Medical School of the Oxford University, England.

In the face of so many facts which prove the usefulness of men's minds after sixty years of age, one would think that the learned doctor was merely romancing, and wished to say something sensational before he takes his departure to the "Old Country," but we do not think his idea will be received any more cordially in England than here; in fact, the only person who has indorsed Dr. Osler's views has made a mistake in his statement concerning the growth and development of the brain. It is not true that at the age of forty the brain slowly, but steadily declines at the rate of about one ounce in ten years, according to Dr. L. W. Zwisohn. An eminent English medical

lecturer once boldly stated the truth when he said that "the brain of a healthy individual continues to keep up its vitality even to the age of seventy or eighty; that there is no age limit, when the brain decreases, provided the individual is healthy, and knows how to use his brain as life advances."

The theory that the brain stops growing at twenty-five is exploded, and instead of this theory of Dr. Zwisohn's supporting Dr. Osler's theory, the facts actually prove the other way, and the brain weights of a number of celebrities, show that their brains did not deteriorate at sixty. In the present article we wish to point out that if all men at sixty had been chloroformed in the past the world would have been the loser of a vast amount of valuable experience and good work. For instance, Cornelius Vanderbilt was seventy when he seized the opportunity of open transit to California, by way of the Panama Railroad, and between the ages of seventy and eighty-three increased the mileage of his road from a hundred and twenty to ten thousand.

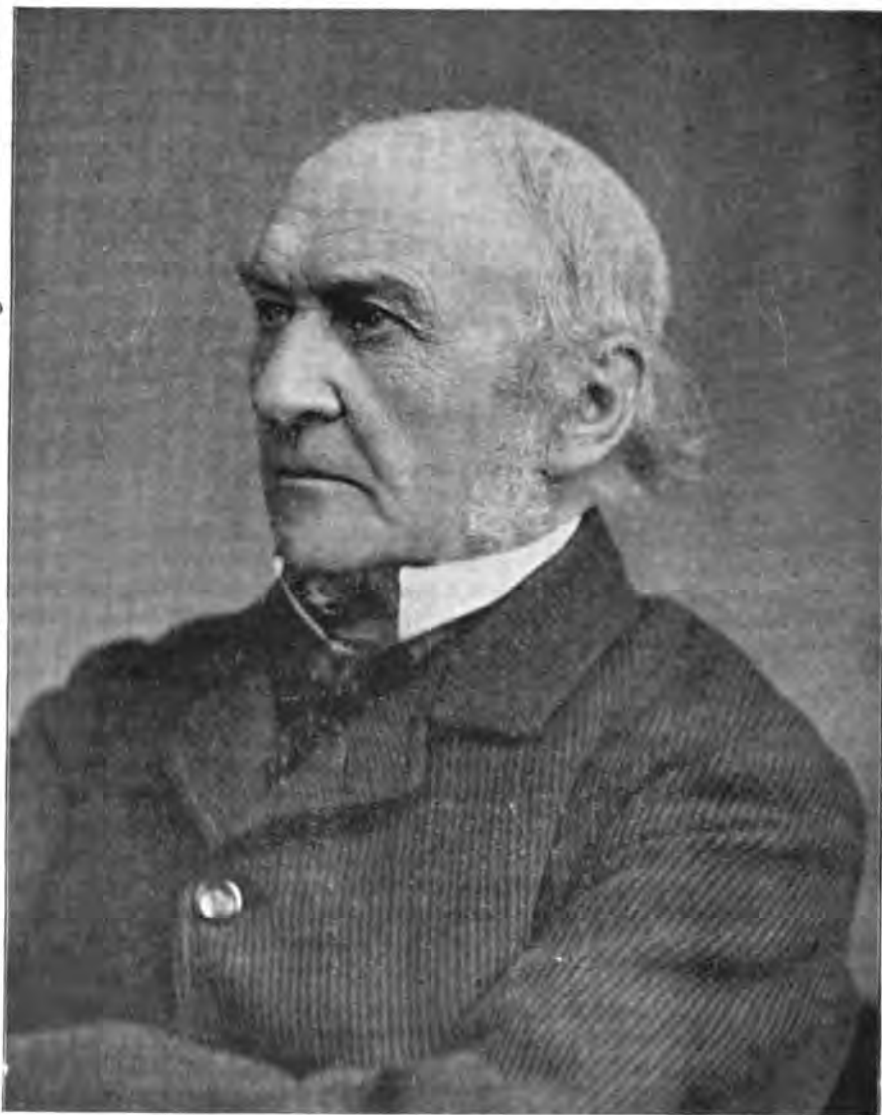
Gladstone became a mighty power

in the English Parliament at eighty, and did some of his best literary work after that period.

Leo XIII, one of the most beloved and ablest of popes, did some of his best work after he was seventy years

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was over eighty-five when she died, and did the bulk of her public work after she was sixty years of age.

Prof. Virchow, the able scientist, is another example of a man possessing



GLADSTONE, THE ENGLISH STATESMAN.

old, and some of his wisest and most philanthropic schemes were promulgated after he was eighty.

Susan B. Anthony, the octogenarian speaker, writer and suffragist, still lives, works and writes.

able brain power, though he has passed the milestone of eighty.

Dr. Gall was fifty-five when he brought out his important work on "The Functions of the Brain," and lived to be seventy years old.

Mrs. G. Gilbert, the clever actress, was still in harness when she died, over eighty years of age.

George Combe wrote his celebrated work "The Constitution of Man" when he was fifty years of age.

Bismarck, who accompanied Von Moltke, and consolidated the German

five when he took command of the Army of Virginia.

Admiral Farragut was sixty-three when he achieved his fame in the victory of Mobile Bay.

At the age of sixty-seven General Roberts left England to assume the position at the head of the army in the



DR. GALL, FOUNDER OF PHRENOLOGY, WHOSE 147TH BIRTHDAY WAS CELEBRATED ON MARCH 9TH.

Empire, was fifty-five, and lived to be over eighty.

Thiers, who was elected President of France at the close of the Franco-German War, was seventy-three.

Lord Beaconsfield became Premier of Great Britain at sixty-four, and at seventy-four took the lead of the Berlin Congress.

General Grant was over forty when he became the greatest general this country has produced.

General Robert E. Lee was fifty-

South African War, and in a short space of time brought about order and victory, and left Lord Kitchener to complete his work, who was well over forty.

General W. T. Sherman was sixty-five when he became famous as a general.

Marshal Von Moltke was seventy when he assumed the position of the head of the German Army, in the Franco-German War.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes on Health.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

MICHIGAN'S OLDEST CITIZEN.

"Good Health" for April, under the heading "A Vegetarian Centenarian," says:

"Michigan's oldest citizen, William



MR. WILLIAM GIFFORD.

Gifford of Memphis, who last September celebrated his 105th birthday, passed away three months later at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Gurney.

Born in 1798, Mr. Gifford had lived in three centuries. The members of his family attribute his remarkable longevity to his strict adherence to a

healthful diet, and to his active outdoor life.

His uncompromising temperament, which made the expression, "No half masts for me," a familiar phrase with him, constituted him a strong temperance man. He never used tobacco in any form, nor tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind. He became a member of the first temperance society organized in the United States.

Mr. Gifford was accustomed to adopt immediately and hold to steadfastly any principle of healthful living that was brought to his attention. Though he never used tea, he was in his youth accustomed to the use of coffee, for breakfast. But being assured by his physician that this was the cause of a nervous disorder which troubled him, he abandoned it at once, and would not afterward allow it in his house.

For the last forty years of his life he abstained from the use of meat, and lived mainly upon grains and fruits. Before that time he was laid up one winter with rheumatism, but the banishing of flesh foods from his table freed him from the tendency to this disease.

The centenarian, until within a short time before his death, enjoyed excellent health, and was remarkably vigorous and active for one of his years. He occupied himself with light gardening work, and, having good eyesight, spent much time in reading.

He was six feet in height, and well proportioned. The accompanying photograph, taken on his 104th birthday, shows him to have been a fine specimen of the results of healthful living.

TRANSFORMING THE PLANT WORLD.

There is an article in the March issue of "Success Magazine" under the above heading which should attract wide attention and be of much interest to all who read it. It says: "Through human interference, more variations and imitations in plant life can be brought about in half a dozen generations than nature would form in a hundred or a thousand generations. Nature, once in a while, produces a single spineless cactus, but Mr. Burbank has produced fields full of spineless cacti, furnishing nourishing food for cattle, and offering a means, it may be, of reclaiming for the uses of civilization vast areas of desert land.

"Nature, in a timid, half-hearted way, made a few palely white blackberries. Mr. Burbank crossed these wild sports with the Lawton blackberry, and produced the wonderful iceberg berry, a huge luscious fruit, white as driven snow. Blackberries crossed with raspberries produce a fruit that possesses the combined flavor of both the parents. Strawberry and blackberry have been crossed, but the resulting hybrids have thus far produced no fruit.

"How wild seems the idea of crossing the apple and the blackberry! yet Mr. Burbank has done it, by fertilizing the flowers of the one with the pollen of the other, and the cross came out, as President Jordan describes it, 'essentially apples in foliage and growth, though raised from blackberry seeds.'

"The burs have been bred off from chestnuts, but it was found this was going too far, because it allowed the birds to get at the kernels. Desiring to make nut-cracking easier, Burbank developed an English walnut with a superior flavor and a very thin shell. But he made the shell so thin that the birds got through; and then, by means of fresh selections and crossings, he developed a shell a little stronger without destroying the fine flavor of the kernel.

"Peaches crossed with almonds;

pears crossed with plums; lima beans crossed with pole beans; petunias crossed with tobacco plants, and many other sorts of hybrids, many of them exceedingly beautiful, produced by crossing the flowers: such are some of the results of Mr. Burbank's amazing experiments, to say nothing of stoneless prunes, seedless oranges, plums that have the taste of Bartlett pears, and potatoes that know no equal."

WHY DO THEY DIE?

Ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who was for two terms elected Senator by the Colorado Legislature, recently died at Monte Carlo, where he had gone in the hope of getting relief from chronic difficulties from which he was suffering. He was born March 26, 1848, in Long Meadow, Mass., and would have been fifty-seven years old on the 26th of this month. He was for one term a student of Yale College and later graduated from the Harvard Law School. He was eminent in his profession, was a member of the Colorado State Senate for a time, and was considered one of the ablest counselors in his profession. The question arises, Why should a man so well educated, with a good natural, healthy physical organization, die when in the very prime of life? The despatches do not state the real cause of his death, yet say it is known that he had suffered from stomach trouble for a number of years. It is also stated that Senator Wolcott married in Buffalo in 1890, the widow of representative Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo. In March, 1900, a suit for absolute divorce was brought by Mrs. Wolcott in Denver, on the ground of desertion, and was allowed, as it was not contested." Now the stomach trouble for years was doubtless due to over-taxation of that organ by eating and drinking without regard to the laws of his organization.

Why should members of the United States Senate die at 57, when it is possible to live to 257 or even much longer? Many of the antediluvians lived over

800 years. "Enoch walked with God for three hundred years, and Enoch was not, for God took him." Methuselah, a son of Enoch, lived to be 969 years old. Jared, the father of Enoch, lived 962 years; while Noah, a grandson of Methuselah, lived 950 years, and Adam, the father of all living men, lived 930 years. The most of the human family became so sensual and corrupt that God destroyed all that were living except Noah, his three sons, and sons' wives. In the present age the masses are living in such disregard of the laws of their Creator that three-quarters of them die before they have lived one-half the days they ought to live. What is needed now is to learn the exact causes of disease and death and then so live as to avoid them.

ELECTRICITY AS AN ANESTHETIC.

New discoveries in the use of electricity are being made every few days.

Dr. Stephen Leduct, of Paris, France, has recently discovered how to apply electricity to the brain so as to produce profound sleep. Anesthesia can be so induced by his process that in the near future electrically-induced anesthesia may take the place of sulphuric ether, chloroform, and nitro-oxide gas, in the performances of all surgical operations.

Dr. Albert J. Atkins, of the California Medical College, recently claims that he has discovered that our food is digested by electricity. If, as others claim, it is true, that the force and energy used to work our muscles, brains and nerves is also electricity, is it not probable that electricity is "the flaming sword which turns every way to keep the way of the tree of life," as repeated in Genesis iii, 24?

HOW AND WHAT TO EAT.

There is probably no phase of hygiene or physical culture upon which there are more fads, theories, or notions than that of dieting. Upon a few important essentials however there is

almost universal agreement, viz.: thorough mastication of food, tranquillity of mind and moderation in eating. But upon the relative food or nutritive value of fruits, nuts, cereals, vegetable oils, milk, eggs, fish, meat, etc., as compared with one another, and upon the quantities and proportions used, the number of meals per day, whether cooked or uncooked, whether or not the free or excessive use of liquids be allowed, the time of day for meals, whether vegetarian entirely or in part, whether meat-eating or not, etc., etc., there is great diversity of opinion. And what makes it more bewildering than ever to one commencing an investigation of this subject is that all the supporters of all the different theories seem able to produce evidence or proof of the merits of their respective systems in living examples. They always have been and always will be able to do so. And there is nothing strange in this diversity of opinion when one considers all the conditions. The principal factors that affect the dietetic likes, dislikes, habits, etc., are temperament, occupation, organic quality, climate, and the acquired tastes or appetites for condiments, stimulants, etc., which latter often indicate a diseased or abnormal condition of the nerves or sense of taste, and which often lead to serious trouble of the digestive organs and an early breaking down of the constitution. Now this diversity of temperament, organic quality, occupation, climate, etc., clearly explains why there is such diversity of opinion (and rightly so) on "How and What to Eat." Not that these different factors influence our appetite in the right direction always, or adjust the diet to the exact requirements of the body. For instance, a person of the vital temperament will almost always have an appetite for such foods as will exaggerate an already abnormal condition. How often do we see the pale, puny, bloodless youth, who longs for rugged health and strength, unable to eat such foods as are known to be rich in bone, brawn and brain-forming elements, yet with a keen

relish for pickles, pastry, ice-cream, and all sorts of condiments and highly spiced dishes—articles known to be injurious to him and that will aggravate his abnormal condition. Again, I have never known a man of unusual muscular strength, one who possessed great massive muscles (and I have known a great many), who was not fond of lean, rare meats, eggs, peas, beans, oatmeal, etc. Notably among those I refer to are the champion wrestlers, Tom Jenkins, Hali Adlai, and Mordoulah (the two gigantic Turks) Jack Carkeek, Jack King, "Farmer" Burns, and Bert Williams. Among exhibition "strong men" the Cyr brothers, Louis and Peter, Prof. Donahue and David Michawd; John L. Sullivan was a great meat-eater and had a tremendous appetite. The same is true of Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Monroe, Sharkey and almost all heavy-weight pugilists. Now we are not contending that a meat diet is absolutely essential to the attainment of the highest degree of physical strength and vigor; but the fact remains that the greatest weight lifters, weight throwers, wrestlers, pugilists, and all-round athletes in the world to-day include animal food in their dietary. This fact is partly due to their temperament and partly to climatic conditions, because nearly all the champions of the different branches of athletics are natives of and live in the northern part of the North Temperate Zone, and the colder the climate the more nitrogenous food man requires and consumes, and meat up to date is the most convenient form in which he can procure it. We believe, however, that it is possible for man not only to subsist, but to reach the highest development, both physically and mentally, as far as diet is responsible, on a vegetarian diet; and in a warm climate a vegetarian diet is unquestionably better than one which includes meat.

In answer to the question, whether our food should be cooked or eaten raw, we would say, everything necessary for man's sustenance was here when he came, and in condition to use as he

found it. And while we do not agree entirely with the objection to cooking, that it robs an article of food of its nutritive value, because we think that theory lacks evidence, we do maintain that cooking, together with hot drinks, is almost wholly responsible for the poor teeth, and largely so for the poor stomachs, of the people of to-day. Cooking renders food more easy of mastication, but it also robs the teeth of their labor, and the law of nature that "every unused thing must die," is unvarying. It also furnishes a tendency to overeat. Then the temperature of cooked food when eaten is often too high, because it overexcites the stomach. Of course it facilitates the flow of the digestive fluids; but hot drinks, hot soups and hot food, all relax the muscular walls of the stomach and intestines, and lessen the tone and vigor of function, and are the chief cause of constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, etc.

And as food and drink of a much higher temperature than the stomach cause a reaction or relaxation and lack of tone consequent from their introduction, so a drink of cold water (not ice-water, however) tones and invigorates. But cold water, if used at meal-time, should be used in moderation (and can be without injurious results); though its excessive use lowers the temperature of the stomach too much, and the process of digestion is stayed until the normal temperature is regained. It also dilutes and weakens the gastric juice. A good time to drink water is from an hour to a half-hour before each meal and just before retiring at night.

As to the number of meals per day, we should say certainly not more than four or less than two, it being a matter depending largely on the individual, the climate and the occupation. For the majority of people who perform manual labor we think three meals a day best; brain workers and people of sedentary habits in most cases will do better with two: We do not agree with some writers who advocate one or two meals a day and advance the theory that with the one or two meal a day plan,

the tendency to overeat is lessened. The writer in experimenting found in the greater hunger greater tendency to "gorge" than when eating at more frequent intervals. Still the results of one individual's experience would not prove a universal rule. To summarize, then, a complete, well diversified uncooked vegetable diet that would supply all the elements of nutrition is preferable. But health, strength and longevity are possible on a cooked and mixed meat and vegetable diet provided that the selection is intelligently made with reference to climate, temperament, and work to be performed, and that

thorough mastication, and moderation in regard to quantity be observed. Also the temperature of food and drink should not be above that of the blood, when they enter the stomach. Last but not least the element of mind has great influence over the process of digestion, a cheerful, happy frame of mind (which by the way is principally a matter of individual election) being a wonderful stimulus to good digestion, and stormy passions and racked emotions most detrimental. Other factors that influence digestion such as exercise, rest, sleep, etc., will be discussed in articles which follow.

PROF. A. ROBERTS.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 636.—Master Douglas Lorrain Rees, Oak Tree, N. J.—To those who study the development of children's minds, it is no surprise to them to find that boys and girls differ in individual mental powers; in fact, they look out for variations of temperament and disposition. They are able to account for the precocity of one child and the backwardness of another.

To stimulate all alike would be a mistake, and to keep all children back to the dead level of one weak-minded child would be an equal mistake.

It pays, therefore, to study Phrenology, and Boards of Education would reap the benefit to prepare teachers to deal with a subject that would enable them to produce better results and obtain finer fruit.

The world is made up of all kinds of talent, and the embryo bud is to be found in the infant school, the unfold-

ing bud is found in the young man at College, and the full-blown flower is seen in the downtown business man or the uptown professional man. Sometimes, however, the grafting that goes on in the school is done in such a way as to produce thorns instead of roses, leaves instead of flowers, just because the children have not been surrounded by the right environments. It is a positive fact that some broad-headed children can get along in school much better with a narrow-headed teacher, while some narrow-headed pupils succeed better with a broad-headed teacher. Again, we find some children succeed in spite of certain circumstances, while other children must have circumstances to help them to succeed, or they make a failure of their work.

This little boy, whose portrait adorns the present number, is one who will not need any coaching or urging, for he is

bright and luminous in his ideas, and his mind will stretch out to thoughts far in advance of his age. His wings may have to be clipped a little, and it may be necessary to keep him back, if this is possible, so as to give him an all-round chance and prevent his brain from maturing too early. He asks the oddest questions of everyone to whom he speaks, and they, in their turn, are

room where he can make shavings, and try his talent in this direction.

His hair has now been shorn, so that he looks like a veritable boy, instead of a girl.

When we had the pleasure of examining his head his hair was short, and we could readily handle and examine his head. He is a boy who will think of a hundred and one things in rapid suc-



NO. 636.—MASTER DOUGLAS LORRAIN REES.

amused that one so young should think of puzzling them over the subjects he wants to know about.

He has large Language, and will make a good talker, an excellent entertainer, and a fine business man, to engage in promoting business or extending its claims.

His head is exceptionally well-developed over the brow and in the temples; hence he will show originality of mind and capacity to do many ingenious things with tools and material. He had better have a box of tools handy, in a

cession, and he will know whether he is receiving the correct answer to his questions.

He is firm and tenacious and very persistent, and will not give up readily any project he has in mind to carry out. He is a generous-hearted boy, and will want to share with others what he himself possesses.

He will make a fine engineer and business man, and he has also considerable administrative ability, which he will manifest through the study of law, and will be a strict disciplinarian.

Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs.

MRS. EDWIN ARDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

No. 3.

By J. A. FOWLER.

It is a fortunate thing to be born with availability of mind and body, for, with this power, one is able to convert one's talents into a condition that is acceptable and useful.

Formerly the slow, plodding horse was the most valuable; to-day the fast horse brings the highest price. "Slow and Sure" used to be the motto, but "Despatch" is the present order of things in this twentieth century.

To-day, talent, when possessed by a man, woman, or child, is respected. It matters not whether the talent is for writing, speaking, or acting, etc., provided it is available.

In Mrs. Edwin Arden we find much availability of talent, which has enabled her to specialize in her line of art.

When recently interviewing Mrs. Arden, we pointed out that she had an available and healthy constitution, and that she must have shown a remarkable amount of tenacity and hold on life, which had probably enabled her to go through an unusual amount of fatigue, as her vivativeness was exceptionally active.

She replied, "If this is so, it may account for the reason why I was able, as a child, to act continuously, from the age of four, until I was twelve, and after I finished my regular school education I continued my art with my father, and starred with him for five or six years."

In temperament, Mrs. Arden has a predominance of the mental temperament, with the united influence of the motive, and a fair amount of the vital temperament. The mental temperament is noticeable in her active brain of full size, being twenty-one and a half,

refined features, delicately chisled, while the motive temperament manifests itself in her height, which is five feet, seven and three-quarter inches. For that height, she has a moderate weight of a hundred and forty-two pounds.

A little more of the vital temperament would add vitality to her wiriness and susceptibility of mind. To judge a person simply from appearances, one may do great injustice to an individual, unless a knowledge of Phrenology accompanies one's estimate; in fact, physicians who possess a knowledge of Phrenology have a better chance of diagnosing a case correctly than those who are unacquainted with the localization theory.

Had Mrs. Arden possessed a small development of the above-named organ, she would have found it much more difficult to pass so successfully through such an arduous life.

To judge her by her looks, then, one might consider that she possessed but a poor hold on life, but her brain development decides otherwise, and Phrenology sees the tough and enduring element in her nature.

One characteristic that is strongly developed is Human Nature. This faculty, despite what critics may say concerning it, gives her an insight into the characteristics of others. She has the ability to sum a person up and judge of a person's motives at a glance. She knows whether an individual has honest or dishonest contentions, and she has evidently used this faculty, and we judge that it has been of very great advantage to her in interpreting character.

"When acting," she said, "I have

evidently used my intuition very largely, as it is easy for me to see how each part should be interpreted to make a play a success, and in studying my own parts, I have always entered thoroughly into the spirit of the character I was representing, especially when I have played Pauline, 'The Lady of Lyons,' and Portia, in 'The

As a little girl, she must have had a distinct sense of justice to others, and was morally conscious of what was required of her. This quality is what has enabled her to a large extent to hold many positions of influence and show a decidedly beneficial influence over others. It is this power of her mind that has enabled her to sustain



MRS. EDWIN ARDEN.

Merchant of Venice,' and other star pieces."

Another very strong characteristic of Mrs. Arden's comes from her large conscientiousness. She has always had very strong convictions of her moral duty and obligation to others, and toward her work. She never slighted any point that she considered to be in the least important, and she is not one to merge her ideas of equity and justice into another person's point of view, unless they thoroughly coincide.

herself through many trying difficulties.

You have a keen spirit of independence, are very ambitious to excel in whatever you undertake to do, are strong in your sympathies, are candid in expressing your opinions, are faithful in your friendship, conjugal in her attachments, and possesses a strong love for children, and a motherly regard for the young.

She could use her pen to write, and could cultivate her literary taste to

advantage, such as in writing plays, reviewing books, describing what she has seen, and depicting the characteristics of people.

The trend of her mind is largely intellectual, but at the same time she has a strong domestic tendency of character, which she evinces for her family, and the social circle in which she moves, as well as for the club, of which she has been a member and a worker for over ten years.

She is wide-awake to objects of charity, and where she can assist or express a word of sympathy she is ready to do so, but always in an unassuming way, and without letting people know the full extent of her work.

She has a keen ambition for her own sex, and has a special desire to help

women to help themselves, to a greater fulfillment of their talents. She seems to know intuitively whether a person needs her help or not.

In a word or two, she will be known for her energy, executiveness, and power to make the most of circumstances; for her remarkable intuition and insight into character; for her keen sympathies in weighing and balancing the wants of others; for her distinct love of justice; her faithfulness to her friends; her keen sense of order, method and system in arranging and planning out work; her love for the young, and her excellent memory of associations.

She is bound to have a distinct and mellowing influence wherever she is, and has a distinct personality.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

MR. MACDONALD'S LECTURE, FEBRUARY 7TH.

On February 7th, Mr. Wilson MacDonald lectured on "Phrenology as Applied to Art and Sculpture." His portrait, specially taken for the "Phrenological Journal," appeared in the November issue. The one that illustrates this article shows him in his characteristic hat.

Mr. Wilson MacDonald said in part:—"When I look back at the early struggles of my boyhood in the West, and see the advance that has been made from time to time in the work of sculpture, I rejoice that I was allowed the necessary education for my work. My mother wished me to become a doctor, and therefore, I was sent by my parents to study medicine, and devoted six years to the preparation of this work. Opportunities, however, fortunately developed by which this knowledge was turned into another channel, namely that of art, and I have not regretted the scientific study I gave to the human form, as it prepared me thoroughly for my work in art, and having been born in the backwoods in the far West, I have learned to appreciate the culture and refinement of after years, as one can only do who has had such a background in one's early life.

"I have always been a believer in Phrenology, but my first interview with L. N. Fowler was in 1849, when I had a personal examination, and wondered why all people did not believe in Phrenology, for it appeared to me such a useful and practical subject.

"I took my first lesson in Phrenology

about that time, in company with Horace Greeley, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and Bayard Taylor. That was about fifty-five years ago.

"The subject appealed to me because I felt sure it could help the lawyer, the physician, or the farmer; in fact, it should be of interest to us all in our individual work.

"The ancient nations, such as the Egyptians, knew nothing of Phrenology, nor did the Persians, Chinese, the Hindoos, nor did the intellectual Japanese know much about the differences which bring about and produce various shapes of heads.

"The Greeks laid great stress upon the physical forms of their statues of fighting gladiators, but they were too much wrapped up in this department of their sculpture to care much about the more important outlines of the head they placed at the top of their fine statues. It is altogether inexplicable to me why some of the older nations did not take up Phrenology. There were plenty of examples in those Eastern nations to prove to them the truth of the subject.

"In some of the islands of the Eastern Ocean there were the type of Heckel's man (the monkey), besides the wild men of Borneo; the Chinese and Japanese surely could have seen the difference in the heads of such men, but it seems they did not. The ordinary observer should see the difference between the heads—in size and general formation—of the inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean, the dwarfs of the humid forests of Africa, the negroes of Equatorial Africa, and the earlier Aztecs of Mexico. The structure of

the skull, and therefore the weight of the brain, was greatly different, but those learned men of the East, even the Greeks and powerful Romans, failed to observe even that all animals that were broad between the ears were savage and cruel, while those that had narrow heads were mild and harmless.

"It has always seemed to me that heads

"No nation has equalled the Greeks in ideal representation, in action, dignity, anatomical detail, or in beauty and grace, as for example, the Venus de Medici, the most beautiful and most graceful figure in the world, yet this statue was given an insignificant head, while the statue of the Apollo Belvedere was given a Greek head and a Roman body.



MR. WILSON MACDONALD.

with little or no brain in the frontal region, or on the top head, agreed with their character, mentally and morally.

"There is no science so easily proved or demonstrated as Phrenology. Even mathematics may be applied to it, while they cannot be applied to some so-called scientific principles.

THE GREEKS AND GREEK SCULPTURE.

"It certainly could not be that the gods of the Greeks were deficient in intellect, for the ideal Greek statures are the most perfect in the world.

THE ROMAN PORTRAITURE.

"Considerable improvement was noticeable in the cranial portraiture of the Romans, when compared with their sculpture, but they never made perfect portraiture, for the reason that their busts showed no knowledge of Phrenological developments.

"Why was it that not until Gall's time, a hundred years ago, nothing was practically done in calling attention to the right proportions of the skull? Spurzheim, Geo. Combe, and the Rowlers have added much to the interest of sculptors and painters in the study of cranial developments.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

"Not until Canova appeared did the Italian school pay much attention to the contour of the skull. All modern sculptors pay attention to the configuration of the head above the eyes. Sculptors of the past century began improvements in the hair, and in some periods paid more attention to the hair than the Phrenological developments of the skull. Both are important in portraiture, and instead of depending upon old so-called ideas of breadth and generalities, the modern sculptor makes the portrait bust like his sitter. In order to get perfect portraiture, I would be in favor of making a cast of the skull, hair, and all complete, and then work the bust up from life, after one gets the Phrenological facts.

"Senator Benton and Colonel Ingersoll were very different in character, and in the shape of their heads. I knew them both intimately, and made a close study of their characters. In Senator Benton his Self-esteem and Firmness were enormous, while Ingersoll, whom I knew for twenty years, was the most natural man who was ever born. He was also the kindest and sweetest man I ever knew. He made millions, but he believed in the text or advice given to the rich young man, 'Sell all you have, and give to the poor.' That is why he died comparatively a poor man. It was hard work for any one to get along with Benton, though I knew and understood him for thirty years, owing to my knowledge of Phrenology.

POSTHUMOUS BUSTS AND STATUES.

"My success in Posthumous busts and statues I attribute to my Phrenological knowledge, which I confess I showed in my busts of Washington Irving, Benton, Ingersoll, John Van Buren, Edward Bates, Lincoln, Hancock, O'Connor, and Brady, among others, for I modelled them from what I knew must be the general conformation of their heads and the character and intellectual quality of the men. Brady bubbled over with fun, while O'Connor was sour; Washington Irving was ideal and graceful in the use of language, while General Hancock was a veritable soldier who stood straight up and down, all of whom thoroughly agreed with their Phrenological developments.

"Neither the Apollo nor the Gladiator, the Venus de Milo nor the great Venus de Medici had sufficient brain given to them in their statues or busts.

"There is a great difference between the Mexican dwarf, with his small brain, and the Romans of Julius Cæsar's type, yet it was not until the great German scholar brought forward his theories about the brain that any special thought was given to the greatest Science that we have ever known to interpret character correctly.

"Stanley Hall, of Clark University, recently stated that we all come from a single cell. When looking around the hall here we see a great variety of busts, from the strong gorilla to the refined bust of McClosky. I often wonder that Phrenology is only a little over a century old. Phrenology and Physiognomy agree. Take any of these busts—such as Fillmore—and their heads and faces agree perfectly with the character of the men. To-day the French, Germans, and Americans are paying strict attention to the formation of the skull, while a hundred years ago very little attention was given in Italy to the formation of the skull until the time of Canova.

"Napoleon, it is said, selected his generals by the shape of their noses, which was an indication that some thought was being applied to the subject of Physiognomy, but the attention given to the true outline of the head and face, even in Canova's time, does not compare with the sculpture of New York.

"To Hiram Powers we are indeed indebted, to a great extent, for the advancement made during his labors in Italy. Even Houdon did not model the bust of Washington according to the original, for his first model was very tall. When I made my bust of him, I enlarged his head, as I knew from his portraits it should be made, and from this information I made it proportionate to the rest of his body.

"Although a large brain does not always mean mental capacity of an intellectual type, yet men like Daniel Webster and President Roosevelt have large brains, large heads, and large bodies to work with.

"I would like to close my remarks with a short quotation which, I think, corresponds with much of the thought of the Phrenological Institute, in reference to the education of the future. It says, 'The modern Public School system is becoming universal.' There are public schools to-day in North and South Africa. Prof. Fitch says Madagascar has one of the best Public School systems he ever saw. China has a wonderful Public School system. Sixty thousand men each year take their examinations, even men eighty-four years of age. Of course the subject matter of their teaching is antiquated, but if China takes to grinding Western wheat out of her great Oriental Mills, then, indeed, we shall have to look out for the yellow peril. We have seen what Japan could do as soon as she undertook it. This great School System for the masses, all over the world, means something. It means the development of men and more brain cells. Some one has said that man is only the tadpole of an Angel. Sure I am that the human race of to-day is only the germ of one greater, stronger, better, mentally, morally, and physically that is going to be in the future."

THE Phrenological Journal

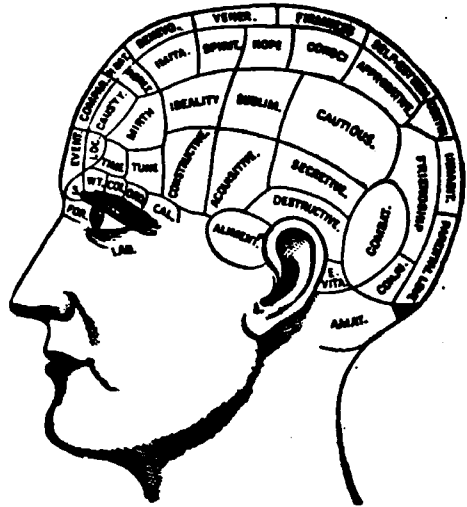
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1905

Men's minds are not so made as to grasp beginnings or endings.—MAX MÜLLER.

Come let us find the path to Easter Morn
By way of Bethlehem and Life of Love,
Gethsemane's sad hour and Calvary,
To that sad hour when Christ was throned above
Death and the grave. Come let us seek a place
Within our hearts, within thy heart and mine,
Let Love unseal to life each Easter grace,
Come let us make the Easter Morn divine.

MARGARET ISABEL COX.

SHALL WE DECIDE TO LIVE LONG?

In another column of our paper we have given a few facts with regard to the lives and habits of men and women of note, who have devoted themselves to the working out of strenuous lives in various lines.

The question comes to us, should we encourage the idea to live long, with the expectancy of gaining a richer experience by so doing, or should we burn the midnight oil and crowd our efforts into a short period, and then blow out the candle of life, thinking that we are of no use after we are sixty years of age?

We have culled ideas from many sources, and recently the editor of "The

Young Man," a magazine published in London, asked a number of well-known septuagenarians and octogenarians what their ideas were on how to live long. One reply to his inquiries came from Lord Avebury, who leads a busy life, in the realm of commerce, science, literature and politics, and is still hale and hearty at seventy. He defines the secret of a long life as follows:

"I believe the secret of health is to eat a little, drink little, be as much in the open air as possible, keep the mind free from anxiety, and the conscience from remorse."

The reply from Frederic Harrison, Chairman of the Positivist Committee, who long since passed his threescore

years and ten, has been a great traveller in his day, and even now takes pleasure in long walks, and says:

"Touch not tobacco, spirits, nor any unclean thing; rise from every meal with an appetite, walk daily two hours, sleep nightly seven hours, reverence all to whom reverence is due, be content with what you have."

From Justin McCarthy, who is seventy-four, he received the following reply:

"The best way to live long, according to my experience, is to keep up steady, regular work; have as much open air, physical exercise as possible, and think as little as may about your advance of years."

Previous to the last forty years, the presidents of the United States were all over forty years of age, for Washington was 57, Adams 62, Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams each 58, Monroe 59, Jackson 62, VanBuren 55, Wm. Henry Harrison 68, Tyler 51, Polk 50, Taylor 65, Fillmore 50, Pierce 49, and Buchanan 66.

During the last forty years our presidents have been somewhat younger, with a few exceptions: Lincoln was 52, Johnson 57, Grant was 47, Hayes 54, Garfield 49, Arthur 51, Cleveland 48, Harrison 55, McKinley 53, and Roosevelt, who has broken the record in youthfulness, was only 43 years of age when he reached the Presidency and is now but 46.

THE WORKSHOP OF THE MIND.

That the mind is a workshop, and an intensely interesting one at that, will be readily admitted by those who have given a little time to the consideration of what it does. We will illustrate our remarks by drawing the attention of our readers to the life of Maxim Gorky,

the Russian novelist, who has built up his life by the following strides of effort and has told us the following facts concerning himself:

In 1878 he was a cobbler's apprentice; in 1879 a student of painting; in 1882 a dishwasher on board a German steamer; in 1883 a baker; in 1886 a chorus singer in a travelling company; in 1887 an apple seller in the streets; in 1888 a candidate for suicide; in 1889 a lawyer's secretary; in 1891 a foot tourist through Russia; in 1893 day laborer on the railway; in 1894 his first book appeared.

In the last ten years he has made more than \$100,000 out of the products of his pen, which is compound interest for the various experiences of his early life.

THE ORGAN OF ACQUISITIVE-NESS.

People, as a rule, do not understand the full and highest value of the faculty of Acquisitiveness. They are inclined to look upon it as a selfish organ; one to be shunned and avoided, instead of which, we should thoroughly study its ethical meaning. Its interpretation will then dawn upon us in such a way that we shall feel inspired to cultivate, and of course regulate the faculty within its proper limits. It is astonishing, but nevertheless true, that we very seldom find successful men talking about mere luck. They have not gained their success by luck, but rather by hard work, frugal habits, and constant industry.

Though we hear of fortunes being made in a minute, that is not the usual way with our richest men to-day, and even the men who have made rapid strides toward building up a fortune, we

find they are men who have prepared themselves beforehand for such opportunities. So many people want a fortune, but are not willing to sacrifice themselves in the making of one, forgetting that a fortune is built up very much like the old Roman walls were built—a stone at a time. The building of a financial fortune requires as much foresight and preparation as the building of any permanent structure, and the elements of opportunity lie within young men themselves, rather than in luck or special opportunities. One reason why a large proportion of people in this country, and for that matter, in other countries also, do not amass wealth, is because they live up to their incomes, and lay nothing aside for the future. They think they will wait until their “ship comes in” and will put away a large sum when it comes to them, but will not put away a dollar at a time. On the other hand, the great

financiers of the world, like Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Jay Gould and Cornelius Vanderbilt, were not above saving even pennies, and fractions of pennies.

The young man to-day who refuses to put away a dollar a week, because it is small, will never put away a larger amount, when his salary is increased. He will spend his time abstractly reasoning out the philosophy of riches, and large profits, forgetting that the seed has to be sown in the Spring Time, in order that a rich harvest may be reaped in the Autumn.

The organ of Acquisitiveness should be properly trained in children, and a right commercial value placed upon their exertions, so that the habit of saving money for small earnings may develop an economical, prudent and far-sighted mind. All the faculties can be developed by habits, if they are rightly cultivated.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting.

By Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm. Translated from the German by Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm. Price, \$2.00 net. Fowler & Wells Co., New York; L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England; Melbourne, Australia; Cairo, Egypt.

“In this most interesting book the author sets forth in a masterly way all that can be learned from one’s handwriting. It is well worth while to read this book, if only to solve that perplexing mystery we have all

experienced, while practicing penmanship at school. Had we then had the knowledge contained in this book, we might have arrested the school-master’s sweeping brick or raw-hide by explaining the ugly strokes and irregular curves, we had just made in spite of all instruction, were due to our vigorous character and mental genius.

“The reading of the present volume has convinced me that no one ought to be ashamed of his penmanship, for it is an honest index of his character.

“The introductory chapter, though rather obscure on account of its brevity, is worth the price of the book as an accurate explanation of many obscure points in psychology. Those who desire a knowledge of the science of studying men’s character by the handwriting will certainly find it scientific and practical.”—Thomas A. Hyde, author of “Study of Character, Criticism of Professor Bain:” “Natural System of Elocution and Oratory;” “Christ the Orator,” etc.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions. Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 779.—O. M. S.—Chicago.—This little girl is very highly strung and delicately organized; is very sensitive to criticism; in fact, threats should never be made to her. She can be reasoned with, for she is wonderfully thoughtful and old for her age—too old. She must not be allowed to sit up late; her diet should be of the simplest, and she should be placed on her own responsibility as much as possible. Her perception of things is not very good; she is too liable to stumble over things and reach out for things that are beyond her. She needs lessons in balancing, gymnastics, and Swedish movements. Let her study elocution and learn recitations, for they will bring out her mind wonderfully.

No. 780.—W. D.—Providence, R. I.—This is a healthy boy and has an interesting character. He is full of life and has buoyant spirits, has always lots to talk about. He is a born naturalist and will be fond of tracing out the habits and characteristics of animals, birds, and insects, and will study their anatomy. He should be able to draw well, and if he gives his attention to design he should succeed in mechanical draughtsmanship. He will be accurate in making his observations and notice the construction of boats of all kinds. His breadth of head in the temples indicates his vigorous turn of mind. He is worth considerable care and study.

No. 781.—N. H. K.—Van Horn, Texas.—The vital temperament of this little girl

adds much to her beauty and her sweetness of disposition. She is musical and had better be given a good education in the art of music. She will be winsome and affectionate; people will be liable to spoil her and make much of her. Her memory will serve her well in her studies, for she can recall what she has read, and her studies will be easy work for her. She will be fond of hearing and reading stories, fairy stories and romances of all kinds. Her sympathies are strong, and will be easily called out. As a teacher, musician, and writer she will excel above the average.

No. 782.—D. D.—Steven's Point, Wis.—You have a clear intellectual vision. You have a broad forehead and do not spend many idle moments. Your mind is active all the time, generally with plans for new work. You are energetic and quite executive, in fact you have opinions about most everything and always have an answer ready for every one. Your imitation helps you to adapt yourself to different people, especially when traveling and when coming in contact with strangers. You have an intuitive mind and quickly gather thoughts concerning the worth, value and disposition of others. The study of Psychology will be interesting to you, and also Phrenology.

T. W. Price, England, possesses an active mental temperament; he will be anxious to excel and make headway in life. With persistency of purpose and application to study, he will realize his ambition for he possesses the necessary mental tools for acquiring knowledge. He is a man of peace, with high moral inclinations, and is very earnest, intense and enthusiastic in his work. He should take up public work that will bring him in contact with the people, for he is capable of exerting a good influence among men. He is broad in his sympathies, refined in his tastes, is frank and open in disposition and is self-reliant in spirit. He will not care to pass through the world in an obscure position.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Report of the March Meeting.

The fifth meeting of the season was given in the Hall of the above Institute, March 7th, when a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the lecture given by Mr. Homer Davenport, the celebrated cartoonist, whose subject was, "The Power of the Cartoon." Dr. C. W. Brandenburg was Chairman.

Pianoforte solos were given in a masterly way by Anna Jewell, the celebrated pianist, whose method of teaching as well as piano-

forte execution, have won for her great success in New York.

Vocal solos were rendered with great taste by Miss Davis, who has a promising soprano voice, and who sang "The Spring Song," and Master Charles Kerfut, soloist of St. Matthew's Church, New York. His voice showed culture, and the songs he selected were "The Winter Song," and "Who are These?" from "The Holy City."

Two delineations of character were given

by Miss Fowler, who pointed out in the living head two great classes or types of intellect—the Perceptive and the Reflective, the former being over the brow, the latter is in the upper story or portion of the forehead. Presently we shall have the pleasure of seeing the genius of Mr. Davenport illustrate on paper the value of facial and cranial proportions. The chairman then explained that in the place of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who was expected to address them, Mr. Homer Davenport, the celebrated artist and cartoonist, was with them, and from what he knew of him in the public press he was sure they would have a most entertaining lecture.

Homer Davenport is a gentleman some six feet tall, of commanding presence, said it was a pleasure to him to have an opportunity of speaking before such an audience composed of intellectual and thinking people. He first traced the scenes of his early childhood at Silverton, Oregon, where he was brought up on a farm. His father, he said, was a great believer in Phrenology, and his mother possessed a singularly strong belief in hereditary influences, and felt sure that her boy Homer would some day become a cartoonist.

His father was a member of the first Legislative Assembly in Oregon, and furthered his wife's desire for their boy to become a cartoonist and a lover of animals, and although his father was highly educated, his mother wished their son to be allowed to grow up without the artificial restraints of a fashionable education, preferring him to be educated in a natural, practical way. She died when he was three and a half years old, satisfied with the thought that her object in regard to her son would be carried out.

Soon after this, the father moved to Silverton, that the boy might have a few more advantages than he would on a country farm.

Mr. Davenport said he often laid on the floor thirteen hours in a day and drew on the white painted floor, and as soon as it was covered with drawings it was repainted and allowed to dry and have a day's rest.

The illustrations were cleverly and quickly drawn, and included a picture of Senator Spooner, Admiral Dewey, Senator Platt among others.

At the close of the lecture, the Chairman thanked Mr. Davenport for his excellent address, and then called upon the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde to say a few words.

Mr. Hyde said that after listening to a lecture of such a character, he doubted whether he had any power of oratory left to express himself properly, but he would like to say that it was the best lecture he had ever heard on the subject. He said cartoons, themselves, had a wonderful power to edu-

cate the people, some, however, were degrading; others were elevating, and carried with them the thrill of heroism, sublimity, and mirth. He thought that the minds of children could be educated considerably by the right kind of cartoons, and he believed that Mr. Davenport had been the means of doing a vast amount of good, politically and otherwise, through his work.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Constantine F. McGuire for a few remarks, who said that the thought expressed by Mr. Davenport of his mother's wish for him to be educated in a natural way was a happy one, and he wished that more mothers possessed the same spirit, and understood their children as well as Mrs. Davenport understood hers. He believed that throughout his speech the lecturer had given them the benefit of natural eloquence and no artificial or stilted methods of address.

He said the science of Phrenology was advancing, and underlying every Phrenological principle; the reason was given why it was not a subject for mere guesswork, for everything had an explanation. He said he could truly say he had never listened to a lecture that he had appreciated more than he had the one that had been given that evening.

NOTICE FOR THE APRIL MEETING.

Dr. Brandenburg then gave out the notices for the next monthly lecture, on Tuesday evening, April 4th, when it is expected that the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., will lecture on "The Atmosphere of the Mind." The Chairman said he had heard this gentleman speak on several occasions, and he could predict for them an interesting evening's entertainment.

A full report of the meeting with illustrations will be given in the May number.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The monthly meeting of the Fowler Institute was held on February 1st, when the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, of Ipswich, lectured on "The Mind and its Machinery." Mr. Wilkinson had a hearty reception from a large audience, and his lecture was full of practical points based upon phrenological principles. We are hoping to insert this lecture in the Journal in the near future. The lecturer replied to several points that were raised in the discussion. The chairman, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Messrs. Carter, Dayes, and Elliott took part in the discussion. A public delineation was given by Mr. Elliott. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman brought the meeting to a close.

FIELD NOTES.

D. T. Elliott is doing Phrenological work at the Fowler Institute, London.

John L. Capen, M.D., continues to do business in Philadelphia, Pa.

H. H. Hinman, of Forth Worth, Texas, says that business is good.

J. M. Fitzgerald can always be found in Chicago, where he has a permanent office for examinations and selling of Phrenological works.

George Cozens is again in Brandon, Ont., Canada, giving examinations and lectures.

George D. Erwin, class of 1904, is now in Seattle, Wash., doing Phrenological work.

R. J. Black is in Vinton, Iowa, giving examinations.

Alice Rutter has returned to Philadelphia, where she gives examinations.

Owen H. Williams is giving examinations in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Allen Haddock keeps busy at San Francisco.

J. A. Fowler can be consulted at the American Institute of Phrenology, Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

J. S. Barnhart, of Democracy, Ohio, writes us that he is travelling and giving a series of Phrenological lectures.

P. H. Flanagan continues to give examinations in Providence, R. I.

Levi Rummel is touring Pa.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien has been lecturing in Berlin, Ont., with great success.

Mr. Hinman has been doing good work in Texas.

FEBRUARY TALKS.

The February Talks given by Miss Fowler were "The Psychological Effects of Music Upon Nervous Disease." The subjects were Patriotic, Classical, Sacred and Ballad Music, exercising the Executive, Intellectual, Moral and Social faculties.

Among the Guests of Honor and others whom Miss Fowler has had at her morning receptions were Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Wark, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Lepany, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Hammann, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. A. L. Place, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. John H. Drew, Mr. G. H. Meakin, Mr. Frank Tasker, Mr. O. H. Drew, Miss Alice Drew, Rev. Annette Brown Blackwell, Rev. Alfred Evans, Miss Scheffer, Mary A. Brinkmen, M.D., Miss E. W. Crittenden, Mr. Blauvelt, Mrs. Cox, Miss Pascal, Mrs. Monnell, Mrs. De la M. Lozier, M.D., Mrs. Addison Greeley, Mrs. Munch, Miss L. D'Angelo Bergh, Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, Mrs. Imashi, Mrs. Katsuda, Miss Freeman, Mr. Prieto, Mrs. Turrell and Mr. Tassell.

The following artists have kindly assisted Miss Fowler in her Musical Talks: Mrs. Anna Jewell, Mr. Tassell, Miss Free-music each one preferred according to his L. D'Angelo Bergh.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE REVIVAL OF PHRENOLOGY.

We have had pleasure in noting the advancement made in Phrenology during the past year.

PHRENOLOGY IN SWEDEN.

Mr. Youngquist, a graduate of the Phrenological Institute, has established the footprints of Phrenological truth in Sweden, by publishing a magazine called "Frenografen," and also a book called "Frenologiska Fyrtornet." He has made many converts to Phrenology through his lectures and classes during the past year.

PHRENOLOGY IN ENGLAND.

Last month we recorded the fact that a new Society had been started in London, Eng., called The Ethological Society, or, in other words, the study of the formation of character, national and collective, as well as individual. Dr. Bernard Hollander, F.R.C.S., author of "Scientific Phrenology," is the president, and for vice-presidents it has the Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D., and the Ven. William N. Sinclair, D.D.; A. Flindell Brady, Esq., is



MR. EULOGIO PRIETO OF CUBA.

honorary secretary, and W. Cranstoun Todd, Esq., honorary treasurer.

PHRENOLOGY IN OUR COLLEGES.

In Chicago we find advances have been made in the study of Phrenology and that this subject is slowly but surely being recognized by scientific colleges. On good authority we hear that the professors and demonstrators of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Heric Medical College, and the Harvey Medical College are advocates of the study of Phrenology, and even advise the students to study it in relation to disease.

PHRENOLOGY IN CUBA.

Mr. Eulogio Prieto, who has one of the largest private Phrenological libraries in the world, has brought about the results of his Phrenological study by producing in that country a beautiful Phrenological bust made in plaster in three sizes, the smallest one being a pocket edition, and measuring nine inches in circumference; the second fifteen inches in circumference; the third one is the size of our China bust, or about seventeen inches in circumference.

He has had a hundred made of each of the three sizes. Each bust is finely colored to represent the various regions, such as red, scarlet, purple, green, blue, and yellow.

The description of the bust is as follows:

It is divided into six regions, and all the names, in Spanish, are carved (not printed or glued) on the bust. The base of the bust contains inscriptions which are as follows:

In the front, (1) "Know Thyself." (2) "This is Truth, tho' at War with the Philosophy of Ages."—Gall. On the left side, (3) "The Proper Study of Mankind is Man."—Pope. On the right side, (4) "On Earth there is Nothing Great but Man; in man there is Nothing Great but Mind."—Anonymous. On the back, (5) The names of the six Phrenological Regions with their collective functions.

The regions are divided and named as follows:

1. **IMPULSIVE REGION**, or Selfish Propensities, which comprises seven organs, as follows: Vitativeness, Alimentiveness, Destructiveness, Combativeness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Cautiousness.

2. **SOCIAL REGION**, or Domestic Propensities, comprising five organs, as follows: Amativeness, Conjugality, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, Inhabitativeness.

3. **RULERSHIP**, or Aspiring and Regulating Region, comprising four organs, which are as follows: Concentration, Approbativeness, Self-esteem, Firmness.

4. **SEMI-INTELLECTUAL AND PERFECTING REGION**, comprising five organs, which are as follows: Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, Imitation, and Agreeableness.

5. **INTELLECTUAL REGION**, comprising three groups and sixteen organs, as follows:

(1) *Perceptive* or observing group, comprising six organs—Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order.

(2) *Recollecting* or retentive group, comprising six organs—Eventuality, Locality, Time, Tune, Calculation, Language.

(3) *Understanding*, reasoning or reflective group, comprising four organs—Comparison, Casuality, Wit or Mirth, Human Nature.

The Physiological Poles (another new feature in the bust), are carved in the face as follows:

(1) The Heart, or Circulation, in the Chin.

(2) The Lungs, or Respiration, under the Cheek Bones.

(3) The Stomach, or Digestion, on the Cheek, between the outer angle of the Mouth and the lower lobe of the Ear.

The bust has been brought out in six different colors, corresponding to the above-named regions of the head, on the order of a map, that it may be better understood, studied and memorized. They are arranged as follows:

(1) The Impulsive Region (including the Selfish Propensities) is red.

(2) The Social Region (including the Domestic Propensities) is scarlet.

(3) The Aspiring and Regulating Region is purple.

(4) The Semi-Intellectual and Perfecting Region is green.

(5) The Intellectual Region consists of three shades of blue, one for each of the three groups: perceptive, retentive, reflective.

(6) The Spiritual, Moral, and Religious Region is yellow.

Mr. Prieto, in his Phrenological sketch, says: "Physiology limits itself to the practical study of the functions of the body, but stops before the brain, producing an acephalous science."

Again Mr. Prieto says to his countrymen: "We should try and investigate what man carries above his shoulders, and this is what he hopes to induce others to do, by the study of his bust."

The advantages of these colored busts is to arouse the attention of the general public to the study of Phrenology.

The two hemispheres serve different purposes. On the right the division of the regions only are given in colors. On the left the names of the Phrenological organs are also carved in their respective places and colored to suit corresponding regions on opposite side.

THE SIX PHRENOLOGICAL REGIONS AND THEIR COLLECTIVE FUNCTIONS, BY EULOGIO PRIETO, OF CUBA.

As the geographer divides the earth, by natural or arbitrary boundaries, into continents, nations, etc., so the phrenologist divides the head into regions, groups and organs, according to analogy of function.

1. **Impulsive Region**, or Selfish Propensities. Object: The exigencies of life; the struggle for existence. It comprises 7 organs, specified below.
2. **Social Region**, or Domestic Propensities. The wants of family and home; co-operative life. It comprises 5 organs, specified below.
3. **Rulership**, or Selfish Sentiments. Mental cohesion, emulation, ambition; self-control; beginning of all government. 4 organs.
4. **Semi-intellectual or Perfecting Region**. Object: Art, beauty, aesthetics. It contains 5 organs, see function below.
5. **Intellectual Region**. Related with the physical and metaphysical worlds; 3 groups and 16 organs: *Perceptive or observing group*, 6 organs; *Recollective*, 6; and *Understanding, reasoning or reflective*, 4 organs, specified below.
6. **Spiritual, or Moral and Religious Region**. It is the sky-light and throne of the soul; stimulating the noblest sentiments of man and restraining passion. 5 organs, specified below.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS PERSONIFIED, AFTER O. S. AND L. N. FOWLER, WITH AN IDEA OF THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Perceptive Group.		Recollective Group, or Reflective Group.		Social Region, or Domestic Propensities.		Semi-intellectual, or Perfecting Region.	
1. Individuality, or Observation.....	The sharp eye	1. Eventuality—memory of facts.....	The historian	1. Amativeness, or Reproduction—love of opposite sex. The lover		1. Constructiveness—dexterity, skill..	The mechanic, the inventor
2. Form—memory of shape, looks.....	The delineator	2. Locality—memory of places.....	The geographer, traveller	2. Conjugality—pairing instinct.....	The faithful husband	2. Ideality—desire to improve, taste, refinement. The artist, the poet	
3. Size, or Distance.....	The measurer	3. Time—memory of dates, compass in music.....	The chronologist	3. Philoprogenitiveness, or Parental Love. The affectionate father		3. Sublimity—grandeur in nature and art	The romantic
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"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—contains a delineation of Harry Gaze, author of "How to Live Forever," also an article called "The Pathetic and Comical History of Allan O'Dale," among other very interesting articles.

"The Character Builder"—Salt Lake City, Utah—has always some interesting articles on the study of "Human Nature," finely illustrated, as well as numerous other articles on various subjects pertaining to culture of mind and body.

"The Naturopath"—New York—is an excellent journal devoted to health culture along the newer lines of thought, and contains some useful hints for those interested in the study of physical culture, etc.

"Will Carleton's Magazine"—Brooklyn, N. Y.—March number contains "The Plaint of the Russian Mother," by Will Carleton, and is the opening piece of poetry of this ex-

cellent monthly. It is apropos of the Russian people, who have been accustomed to refer to the Czar as "The Little Father," and commences with the words, "Help me, Little Father, My Sons are far from me; One is by the blood-swelled Hun, and one is on the Sea."

"Age"—Boston, Mass.—is a weekly magazine containing articles from different journals of literature and thought.

"Our Best Words"—Lithia Springs—is an estimable paper devoted to religious thought and work.

"The Gentlewoman"—New York—is a monthly containing numerous good articles on various subjects interesting to the housewife.

"The New York Observer"—New York—is a splendid paper. One of the February numbers contains articles entitled "A Peculiar People," "An Observer in Missionary Fields," "Merry Heart Medicine," "Reasons for Studying the Bible," among other well-written articles.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—is a splendidly illustrated journal and has some interesting articles for those who appreciate good literature.

"The Business Man's Magazine"—Detroit, Mich.—is a magazine devoted to business, and business men will find it of value to them.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—The March number contains a fine article on "Shopping in Japan," and another one on "Sanitary Housecleaning."

"The Nautilus"—Holyoke, Mass.—is a live journal and contains some interesting articles on new thought subjects.

"Suggestion"—Chicago—is a new Psychological magazine, and the thinking class will find some very useful and interesting articles contained in it.

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"Madame"—Indianapolis, Ind.—is a splendid publication of fine paper and literary matter, and is of inestimable value to ladies.

FEBRUARY TALKS.

(Continued from page 134.)

Various numbers were selected to illustrate different phases of music, and a vote taken from those present as to the kind of music each one preferred according to his or her temperament.

A discussion followed each address, and some useful experiences were given. At one meeting, Mr. Prieto, of Cuba, quoted Mr. Fletcher's words on The Power of Music.

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At the close of the meeting of February 15th, Mrs. Imanishi, a cultured Japanese lady, interpreted the remarks of her friend Mrs. Katsuda, who explained her object in coming to this country, namely, to gather ideas of the Educational Work of our Industrial Schools so as to establish a similar one in Tokio for Japanese Girls Orphaned by the War.

Mrs. Addison Greeley emphasized this important work by a few eloquent words, and said Mrs. Katsuda hoped to raise \$5,000 before she returned for her free trade school idea. Miss Fowler will be glad to forward any sums of money to Mrs. Katsuda for the above-named object.

The Lenten Talks for March were upon "Phrenology and the Scriptures," and will be reported in the May number. These demonstrations or Bible references were upon popular topics, and included many thoughts upon the newer lines of interpreting the various phases and attributes of the mind.

The Lenten Talks for April will be upon the following subjects: (1) "Faith, Hope and Prayer," (2) "Art Eloquence and Ingenuity," (3) "Philosophy and Reason," (4) "Science, Literature and Music."

PRIZE AWARD.

We have been asked to hold over the prize for March for another month, to allow foreign mail to reach us. This will not interfere with the other prizes that have been offered for April and May. (See March Journal, page 100.) The prize for June is for the best definition of the organ of Causality.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Life of Dr. Francois Joseph Gall, Craniologist and Founder of Phrenology. Jessie A. Fowler. Containing 20 illustrations, many of which have been specially drawn and photographed for this work and now published for the first time. Popular edition. Price, 25 cents.

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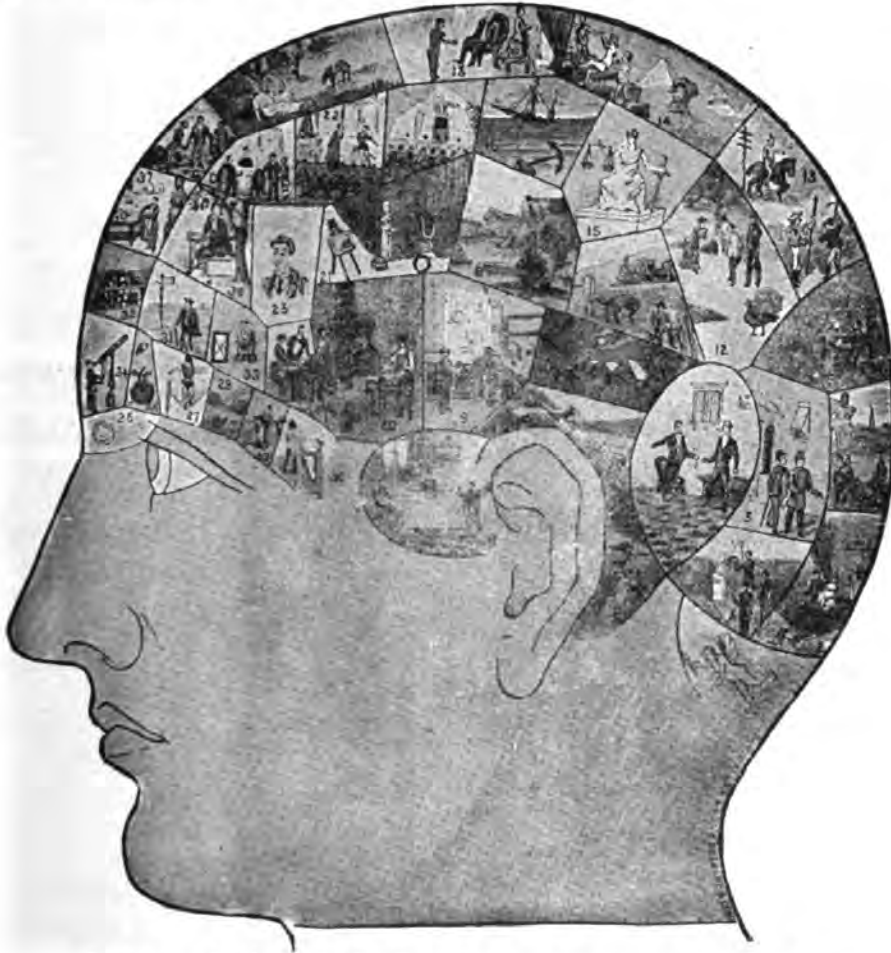
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By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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VOL. 118—No. 5]

MAY, 1905

[WHOLE No. 796

Mr. Homer C. Davenport, the Celebrated Cartoonist.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

Few men in his line of work have awakened more universal interest in themselves and their art than the subject of this sketch. He has touched public life at so many points that his

of his pen, by his comprehension of any situation, and by his ready wit, he can give color to events, and change the atmosphere of affairs considerably. This was largely the cause of the popu-



Courtesy of Rockwood.
MR. HOMER DAVENPORT.

work has been watched by all classes of the community, and in political life both of the leading parties have stood under the fire of his magic touch.

The work of the cartoonist at every crisis is an important one: by the stroke

of Thomas A. Nast, and it is also the case with Homer Davenport.

He has devoted himself to the vital welfare of humanity. We might even say, in certain respects Society is his debtor.

There are times when the humorist does more to change the pulse of a patient than even the medicine given by some doctors, for it is often good cheer that is necessary to start the circulation; sometimes a sparkle of wit at the outset of a lecture will put an audience in good humor for the whole evening, and very often a fine cartoon on the front page of a daily paper will do

ious to encourage in themselves what they wish to see reproduced in their children. Phrenology will then be studied in its proper light; in fact, a great future lies before it.

In the case of Mr. Homer Davenport, his mother wished to bring into the world a fine cartoonist and a lover of animals, and she therefore prepared herself in every possible way to rightly



PROFILE OF MR. HOMER DAVENPORT.

more to educate the public than a solid, serious editorial on the inside page.

Considering the varied kinds of ability found in the world, one can readily see that when parents are awakened to the true value of the minds of their children, they will be ready to develop them properly from an economic standpoint if for no other reason. By seeing talent inherited they will also be anx-

impress her unborn child. She unfortunately died when Homer was a little boy, but had the satisfaction to feel that some day he would be a fine cartoonist, for he early developed the desire to sketch and paint animals, very often spending thirteen hours a day on the white painted wooden floor, sketching outlines which (when the little hand became firm and steady) she be-



Courtesy of Munsey.

Homer Davenport

lieved would tell their story in no uncertain way.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS

Mr. Davenport has been endowed by nature with an excellent constitution, and with it he has been able to do more

his caliper measurements of width and length of head are five and seven-eighth and seven and one half inches respectively. These measurements present to us a man of unusual power of physique and mental expertness; therefore he is able to manufacture thought very rapidly, and show availability of



HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.

Courtesy of the *Mail and Express*.

work, carry out more plans, and adjust himself to newer conditions than the average man. His weight of body is a hundred and ninety pounds, his height is six feet one and a half inches, and his brain circumference is twenty-three and a quarter by fourteen and a quarter inches in height and length, while

talent, without apparently exhausting his strength or wasting vital energy.

It has been stated with truth that the pen is mightier than the sword, and when the right kind of brain guides the pen or pencil, we certainly have an exemplification of this wise saying. While the sword destroys and separates,

the pen unites various classes of the community, and great is the responsibility of the person who is able to wield his pen with force and intelligence on behalf of the masses.

As will be seen in Mr. Davenport's pictures, his brain is about equally distributed between his forehead, which

doubt his attachment and appreciation for them.

Uniting, as he does, a large framework with healthy vital organs, he is able to use his brain to a much better advantage than as if he were limited in bodily structure and physical form. His brain calls for a large supply of



SENATOR PLATT.—BY MR. HOMER DAVENPORT.

is broad and comprehensive, and his long posterior lobe. The former indicates intellectual grasp of mind, from a common-sense point of view, while the latter shows large Philoprogenitiveness, or love of animals, and no one who has seen his beautiful collection of animals on his New Jersey farm will

oxygen, to nourish it and keep it in a healthy condition. This he can do without much effort, for he delights in outdoor exercise, and his Motive Temperament seeks activity of a varied character.

He lives largely in his practical, scientific mind, which registers ideas and

observations, and philosophises about things when there is a particular call to do so, but he is more generally governed by his keen observations than by his desire to scheme and plan out things in a vague way.

He is a man of action and a student of human nature, and this is to be seen from the height of the forehead at the

called upon to do work under the heat and pressure of daily tasks, but Mr. Davenport is able to crowd a good deal of effort into a short space of time.

One cannot correctly judge of a man's work by the time he puts into it, for some men work at high pressure, some at low, and often the former accomplish more than the latter, though



SENATOR SPOONER.—BY MR. HOMER DAVENPORT.

point where the hair falls back, above the temples, and over the top of the head.

Versatility of mind is one of his finest characteristics, and he can adjust himself to so many phases of work that if he is interrupted from carrying out the line of thought with which he has commenced the day, he can go back to it and complete his task from where he left off. Many men wear out when

they may be less hours in doing their work.

From the crown of the head we gather that Mr. Davenport possesses a very independent spirit, as well as an ambitious character, but he is not dignified in manner, artificial in his ways, or aristocratic in his ideas. He believes in giving every one fair play, and opportunity to use his or her talents, rather than to hold the latter for a

few select ones. Personal pride does not enter into his thought so much as ambition to excel in what he undertakes to do. He would rather have a person appreciate his motive for action than to be complimented or flattered in a popular way. Zeal and enthusiasm are strong characteristics of his, and he certainly shows them when working out his plans.

Men show their energies in accordance with their most salient characteristics; thus Mr. Davenport's energy shows itself (1) through his perceptive faculties, (2) through his ingenious qualities and constructive ability, (3) through his individuality of mind and originality of talent.

Breadth across the temples gives him power to conceive new ideas, build up and create new possibilities, and capacity to grapple with a new situation. An idea is never lost upon him, for he is able to work it out in many ways.

His is not a perfectly symmetrical head, and it is not usual for any specialist to possess an evenly balanced contour of head. A man who is gifted in certain directions very seldom shows evenness of mind and character in all things alike. He is almost sure to have some angles, defects, shortcomings, and weaknesses.

The round, even head is not the one that achieves the highest mark of excellence in any one direction, though people possessing such a head are easy to get along with, and are not, as a rule, buffeted about by the antagonisms, the jealousies, and ridicule of the world.

The originality of mind in Mr. Davenport shows itself through his imitative, ingenious, and adaptable talent, as well as through his keen sense of wit, courage of conviction, and power of criticism.

Memory of forms and outlines is a remarkable gift with him, and anything that has struck his eye as peculiar or uncommon he is able to carry with him and reproduce when a favorable occasion arises.

Economy of time and labor are easier to him than economy in ordinary financial affairs. He would make a better financier for some one else than for himself. He cares less for money for its own sake than what it can be applied to.

From his mother he must have inherited his strong sympathetic nature, and it is hard for him to turn a deaf ear to those who appeal to him for help and assistance. This element in his nature enables him to get in touch with all classes of people, while his Human Nature reveals to him, in a marvelous way, the undercurrent of character: the motives, molds, and dispositions of the upper and lower strata of life and character.

Were he a mechanic or engineer, he would be at the helm, where he could oversee and manage affairs, rather than be where he had to be at the beck and call of others, for his Constructiveness shows originality, and men would want his ideas because of their uniqueness. He could give ideas to the mechanic who had no ideas of his own, yet was able to carry out what he was directed to do.

The outline of the upper portion of his head shows that he likes a person to be frank and honest rather than merely pious and religious. He prefers a person to stand for what he believes rather than pretend to believe what other people say and do. He will know how to put a man on his honor, and even a rogue will treat him with more genuine honesty than persons who show an attitude of mistrust and suspicion. If he had been a lawyer, he would have won his cases on the ground that he would have pointed out the weak, as well as the strong points of his case before the other side had had a chance to do so; thus his shrewdness, farsightedness, frankness, candor, and wit would have been able weapons in his hands for defending his client before the bar. When his opponent came to tell his story, the judge would say, "I know all about that; tell me something new." He would have stud-

ied the methods of his opposing counsel with so much clearness of insight that, when pleading his case, he would have drawn on his sense of pathos, as well as his sense of humor, in considering every detail of his case.

Law, however, would not have suited him as well as his present profession, for there are some phases of a lawyer's work which he would have disliked, especially the waste of time in waiting for the courtesies of the court. When he is ready for work he is like a restive horse which cannot be easily held back by the check-rein. He would rather walk to his destination than wait for a car, for in the one case he would be occupied and in the other case he would be idle and inactive.

He is companionable and friendly, and retains a friendship for a lifetime, if at all. In his travels, he must have left a congenial spirit wherever he has gone, and thus have shown out his cosmopolitan spirit.

In short, as we have said, he is a resourceful man, and is able to turn his attention to many things, especially to ingenious lines of work, original designs, and in public address when expressing what has once impressed his mind, and his excellent power to catch the spirit of a new thought and reproduce it in a humorous way.

J. A. FOWLER.

MR. DAVENPORT'S LECTURE.

On March 7th, Mr. Homer Davenport gave a characteristic lecture before the members and friends of the American Institute of Phrenology on "The Power of the Cartoon," illustrated with original sketches of celebrated people, including portraits of Senator Platt, Admiral Dewey, and Senator Spooner. The outline of head of the latter gen-

tleman called forth considerable amusement, especially as he wore his hair in a peculiar style, and the explanation given by Mr. Davenport of how he obtained the picture was particularly humorous. He then sketched "The Indian Reformer" Calcut.

His fine sketch of Admiral Dewey called forth considerable applause when he explained in his inimitable way how his popular cartoon, called "The Hero of Manila Bay," was the means of causing Dewey to unpack his trunks, reverse his decision to spend the remainder of his life in Nice and try and forget that he was an American or had ever been in America. This was at the time when the American people presented their hero with a residence, which Dewey the next day made over to his wife and which called forth the wrath of the American people.

The touching words, "Lest we forget" and "We want you to stay," uttered by Uncle Sam, were placed under the picture of Admiral Dewey as he stood on his flagship Olympia.

His next story was about Sam Rainey, of San Francisco. He was a man who weighed three hundred and twenty pounds, and was an "Old Ward Politician" whom he humorously called in the caption underneath, "Sam Rainey, the Reformer."

The next sketch was of Senator Platt, whom he sketched when he was in Saratoga, who, on greeting him, said, "I would know you anywhere, Mr. Davenport, from the pictures you make," whereupon Mr. Davenport replied, "And I would know you anywhere, Senator Platt, by the work you do."

The last picture represented a wild goose, which introduced an interesting story about his farm life in Oregon.

For further particulars see April number, page 132.



Dr. Osler Answered.

(Continued from page 117.)

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is sixty-nine, and it is acknowledged by both parties that he



Photo by Rockwood.

SENATOR DEPEW.

holds the position with superior tact and courtesy.

Among the leaders of the Senate on the Republican side is a bunch of men all over sixty, such as Aldrich, Frye, Foraker, Depew, Spooner and Hale, while a bunch of Democratic leaders, equally aggressive, are all past sixty, and one of them, Senator Morgan, is over eighty.

The judges of the Supreme Court are past sixty, and the most successful practising lawyers are past fifty.

President Eliot, of Harvard, whose wonderful influence is unquestioned, is over seventy.

Among writers, we should not forget Lord Alfred Tennyson, who wrote much of his poetry after he was sixty.

Wagner composed after the limit age given by Dr. Osler.

Wellington was vigorous into old age.

The late Lew Wallace, the novelist, scored his success in writing "Ben Hur" after he was fifty.

Louis Agassiz, the Swiss naturalist, was not elected to a professorship of Harvard College until past forty years of age, and was fifty-two when he was appointed curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and while there wrote nearly all his scientific books.

Charles Darwin did not issue any of his great works until he was fifty years old, and was sixty-two when he published "The Descent of Man," and was sixty-one when he published his work on "Expressions and Motions in Men and Animals."

His grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, wrote all his works after he was fifty,



PROFESSOR ELIOT.

and he was no less noted in his day than his grandchild.

Huxley, the eminent English scientist, continued to write until he was sixty-three.

John Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost" at fifty-eight, and his "Paradise Regained" at sixty-three.

Sir Isaac Newton wrote his "Theories of Motion" at forty-two, and his "Optics" at sixty-one.

Balzac, the great French novelist, wrote his philosophic works when he was nearly fifty.

Victor Hugo wrote his "Les Mis-



Count Leo Tolstoy, author of "Master and Man," etc. A strong motive mental temperament; great individuality of character.

erables" at sixty, and "The Toilers of the Sea" at sixty-four.

Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, wrote nearly all his works between forty-one and seventy-two, and even considerable literary work after that age.

John Tyndall, the English physicist, wrote nearly all his works between forty-two and seventy years of age.

William D. Howells is not too old to write at sixty-eight.

Tissot, the painter, worked until ninety years of age, and executed some of his best work between seventy and eighty-five.

Michael Angelo was made architect of competitors at sixty, and worked to the close of his life, which was eighty-nine.

Julius Cæsar was forty-eight before he did the greatest work of his life, and would probably have accomplished much more but for his murder at fifty-six.

Daniel Defoe composed his remarkable tales between the ages of sixty and seventy.

Goethe wrote his "Wilhelm Meister" novels at seventy-two, and the second

of "Faust" when he was eighty-two. He lived to be eighty-three.

Aristotle was sixty-three when he died, and he did the most valuable part of his work during the last thirteen years of his life.

Copernicus was fifty-seven when he published his theory about "The Solar System."

America was discovered by Columbus when he was fifty-six.

Galileo was forty-seven when he discovered Jupiter's satellites, and was sixty-four when he composed his "Saggiatore," a masterpiece of eloquence.

Washington was fifty-six when he was elected President, and served in the same capacity until he was sixty-four.

Jackson was elected President at sixty-one, and held that position until sixty-nine.

Jefferson became President at fifty-eight.

Abraham Lincoln at fifty-two.

Benjamin Franklin at seventy was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a leader in the Colonial Legislature. At seventy-nine he was one of the framers of the Constitution, and at eighty, until eighty-three, he was Governor of Pennsylvania.

Tolstoy, General Booth, Professor Eliot, among others, are all inde-



GENERAL BOOTH.

fatigable workers, yet they have all lived beyond their sixtieth milestone.

We admit, however, the fact that

Byron and Schubert were both young men when they consummated their work, but leave the matter to our readers to decide whether the argument in

favor of longevity is not rather on the side of the experience that comes after the age of sixty than before that period.

Is Marriage a Failure.

As there appears so much debate in the public press on this important question, we are glad to give the portraits of two who have lived happily for twenty years and can still be considered young; hence they may reasonably expect to celebrate their golden wedding and still maintain their comradeship and fondness for one another.

Mr. Sizer, in 1863, made an examination of the gentleman whose portrait illustrates this article, and a phrenological delineation was also made by the same examiner of the lady in 1885. By permission, we quote a few sentences from these sketches.

Of the gentleman he said: "You value home, and if you had a family of children you would become much attached to the little ones, not in the way of making pets of them, but by desiring to educate and develop them into maturity. You make your love wait on your intelligence and your morality instead of loving blindly."

Of the lady he said: "Your capacity of loving as a wife is strongly marked. You believe in a constant and lifelong love; not in that which is changeable and ephemeral, but that long-lived, permanent regard which outlives youth and middle age, and reaches old age. Your husband and you will be one, but, no matter how wise or how tall he may be, he will find that he is not the only one."

These thoughts, expressed many years ago, have been fulfilled during the past twenty years, in which time the lady has collected the love messages sent her by her husband, and has compiled them into an elegant little volume.

That they are well suited to each

other is very apparent, as he possesses the Mental-Motive temperament while she has the endowment of the Vital-Mental. This is the true combination for a successful matrimonial union.

Having been personally acquainted with this loving and devoted couple for several years, we take pleasure in giving them as example of this all-important and valuable subject.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

The following letter explains itself, and answers the question "Is Marriage a Failure?"

To the Editor of the Phrenological Journal:

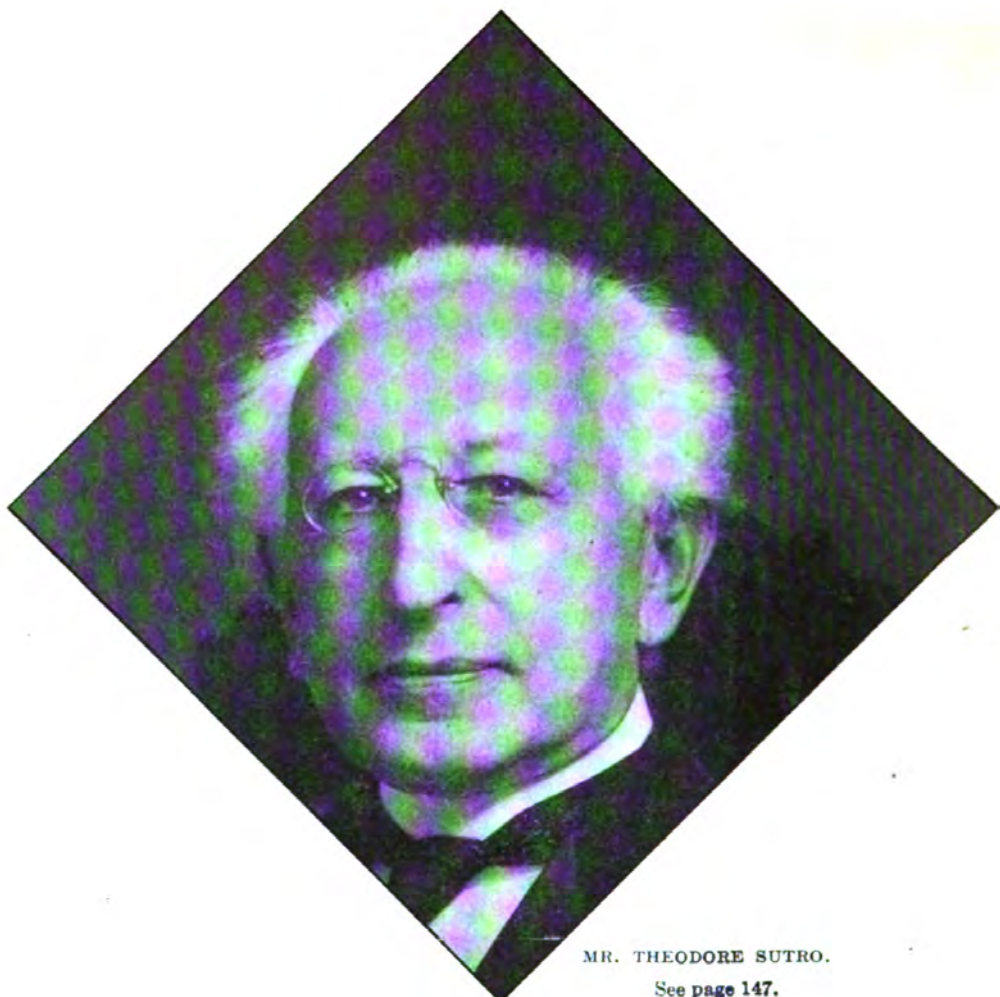
Dear Sir: Replying to the public inquiry as to what are the causes of divorce, will say that if we go to the root of the evil we will find it to be impurity in the marriage relation, impurity in courtship, impurity in society, and the general feeling of unrest in the struggle for existence. If the first of these were strictly maintained, the next two would soon vanish into nothingness.

More people marry these days for passion and pecuniary reasons than for love. When these wants are gratified then they discover, when it is too late, that they are not well mated. They really knew this beforehand, but in their eagerness to get their wants they overlooked their real needs. If we wish to raise pure children we must live purely ourselves. The world is not yet ready for pure "Platonic Love," but judging from the number of purity books that are being published in late years, we may well believe that this is the ideal to which the world is awaking. The things we believe ought to be done, our children will do, provided we give the subject our earnest consideration and support. Parents would do well if they would talk to their children more and warn them of the dangers that lie before them.

Very truly yours,

B. F. LOOMIS,

Viola, Cal.



MR. THEODORE SUTRO.

See page 147.



MRS. THEODORE SUTRO.

See page 147.

Hints and Helps for Young Men.

By ONE OF THEM.

INDIVIDUALITY.

Every young man has to work out his own calling, and his organ of Individuality is one that has to be continually at work. It is the faculty that gives distinctness of observation. It enables a person to distinguish what he learns, sees, thinks, and feels. As one writer has said, "A man who relies upon his own judgment, who pursues a brave, well-defined principle, who fearlessly throws aside the emulation of other men, who has proper originality coupled with common sense, and does not waste time in catering to the tastes of others, is sure to enjoy a signal success in any honorable enterprise in which he may engage.

He must, in other words, have a mind of his own. He must have opinions of his own, and learn the value of working things out for himself; but if he is biased continually by the view-point of another person, and waits to see what that other person thinks, he will lose his youthfulness. He will have no backbone to his character, and he will not be able to adjust himself to the conditions of his own life.

His ideas should be practical and useful. He should never sell his friendship or allow his opinions to be corroded. A young man must hoe his own garden, sow his own seeds, make the bed that he wishes to lie upon, and do so honorably, firmly, individually, and spiritually. Then, and only then, will he be able to realize his power, strength, and beauty of character.

CULTIVATE THE ORGAN OF TIME.

Every young man should cultivate the organ of Time, for through a lack

of this faculty many young men have been ruined who otherwise would have developed a firm, erect, and conscientious manhood. It is the waste of time more than the waste of money that is so often the cause of failure.

A person who knows how to economize the moments as they come and go is able to make a valuable use of his hours. There are sixty minutes to every hour, but some appear to be more valuable than others. The persons who achieve the most in life are not the ones who have the most liberty to use their time just as they like, but who have learned to adapt themselves to the time at their disposal.

HINTS.

Encourage yourself in your business and do not let trifles daunt you.

Earnestness of mind is often worth more to a person than genius.

Endeavor to be courteous to old people, for courtesy is the oil that makes the machinery of life work smoothly.

Every day do some kind act, which will make your own nature stronger for the doing.

Even if you give up some of your pleasures, which cost you a good deal of effort, do so occasionally, with the assurance that you will be adding to the comfort and enjoyment of some one else, and you will be expressing the Christ life in your daily affairs.

All through life are wayside inns where man
may refresh his soul with Love.
Even the lowest may quench his thirst at
rivulets fed by springs from above.

—Longfellow.

A KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR TOKIO.

The tenacity of the Japanese is being thoroughly tested, and as a nation they are certainly an object lesson to the world. Being wiry, enduring, and compact, they show their pluck to good advantage. They have no adipose tissue to get in their way, and their activity is available. What they lack in one way they more than make up in another. For their shortness of stature

ble of looking ahead and peering into the future. She is able to predict what is likely to take place, for her mind goes far ahead of that of the average person; consequently she is able to read the signs of the times.

She has a high appreciation of anything that is beautiful, grand, or sublime, and Nature appeals to her very strongly, espe-



Photos by Rockwood.

MRS. KEI KATSUDA OF TOKIO.

they are largely compensated by their activity and resourcefulness of mind, while their abstemious habits and careful diet tell to advantage. In the remarkable lady whose portrait graces these pages we can understand how her national pluck and courage have brought her to this country, although not by any means robust. Still she has wonderful powers of endurance, and is able to go through more than ordinary fatigue. Power to recuperate is noticeably strong in her, and she is able, not only to work for herself, but also for others, even in an arduous cause.

There is considerable harmony between her body and brain, and consequently she shows less friction when either is in use.

Her mind is a farsighted one, and capa-

cially all the beauty she finds in flowers, scenery, etc.

Morally speaking, she has a very strong sense of right and wrong, duty and obligation to others; and lives on a higher plane of thought than those who are engaged only in this life's gratification.

The strength of her sympathies is very apparent, being very quick to interpret the feelings, the wants, and the needs of others, and her kindness of disposition will show itself in the arrangement of her plans for the benefit of her fellows. If she were a nurse, and had she the strength, she would be very acceptable to her patients, for she would know how to see to them.

She shows more faith, hope, and charity in any enterprise for an intellectual up-

lifting than many, and her moral brain largely presides over the other powers of her mind.

Intellectually speaking, she has the ability to comprehend, study, think, and work out problems on a good basis. Her perceptive qualities enable her to recall where she is going, and remember the people with whom she comes in contact.

Through her comparative mind she will be able to connect one thought with another, and were she writing an article, she would be able to use the knowledge she had gained from various sources, to advantage, that would be interesting and practical on various phases of life.

She has also an intuitive mind. She can understand such a subject as Phrenology

people, and introduce Phrenology into her own country than would a foreigner.

She knows how to adapt herself to people and new surroundings, when traveling; in fact, her versatility of mind should be of very great help to her in various avenues of thought and work.

She ought to be connected with some moral purpose, some charitable institution, some philanthropic work, where she can appeal to her moral sense, as well as the common sense of others.

Mrs. Katsuda has come on a visit to this country in order to gain ideas on Industrial Schools, so as to see what can be done for the children in her own country who will be left fatherless by the war. This is a very estimable object, and we trust that



JAPANESE KINDERGARTENERS.

very well, because of the power that she has to interpret the motives of people. She would be able to give a right estimate of those with whom she came in contact, and were she to make a study of this science, she would be better able to teach her own

she will be able to raise the sum of money necessary to start such an undertaking. Contributions large or small will gladly be received by Miss Fowler on Mrs. Katsuda's behalf.

LOVE—HATE.

Have *hate* within thy heart and, lo, the demon wings

Of every ill shall hover evermore;
Have *love* within thy heart and, lo, all blessed things
That are for good shall be within thy store.

Have *hate* within thy heart and, lo ('tis true), to-day
And each to-morrow ill shall bide with thee;

Have *love* within thy heart and, lo ('tis true), alway
Most surely shalt thou well-beloved be.

Have *hate* within thy heart and, lo, the certain birth

Of every ill within this life of thine;
Have *love* within thy heart and, lo, the boundless earth

Most lovely is with loveliness divine.
MARGARET ISABEL COX.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes on Health.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

IS ELECTRICITY LIFE?

The readers of the *Science of Health* will some of them, I presume, remember that many months ago we expressed the belief that electricity was the "flaming sword" that turns every way to keep the way of the "Tree of Life," and that Phrenology was the "cherubim," as stated in the last verse of the third chapter of Genesis. In confirmation of the correctness or truth of these statements, Dr. Albert J. Atkins, of San Francisco, Cal., has recently been making experiments, that were given to the public in Hearst's "American-Journal-Examiner." He says: "The human system is an electrochemic battery, acting according to known electrical laws. It contains many electrical circuits, major and minor, many nerve wires, many poles, many relays; in fact, the life principle itself is everywhere electrical in its action. The blood is the exciting fluid of the human battery, and the nerves are connecting wires."

The writer looks for a general upheaval at any time in everything but what is based on mathematics. The entire system of physiology will be vastly modified. Thus it is at present utterly unknown how drugs act on the human system. The cyanide of cacodyl will destroy a human life almost with the rapidity of a rifle shot. Prussic acid is a little slower. This sounds electrical; volts and poison wipe out the delicate, fleeting entity, life, with exceeding swiftness.

Drugs are hard hit on all sides, and an intelligent physician tells me that

he has almost entirely stopped their use. Hygiene and at least an attempt to obey the laws of nature are the coming things. Yes, it is true, it is hopelessly impossible to break a law of nature and escape the penalty.

The electrical age is here, and the healers must get into line. But the unspeakable fakes now infesting all our cities, who charge eight prices for treating the unfortunate with "radium," not a particle of which is in their offices, need not attempt to get into the new physiology procession.

The word health now means a normal supply of electricity in the body, flowing at normal rates, and the word disease means a store of electricity less than the natural quantity, and flowing with reduced speed and volume of currents.

It is impossible for the writer to see how drugs—substances not containing some kind of food—can increase electricity. The best way to get electricity into the body is to breathe PURE AIR. The best place to get the air is on the top of a high hill.

Dr. Atkins must go a little farther in securing his electricity and embrace in his list pure food and drink, which, with pure air, will make pure blood, which in its turn makes healthy, living tissues and prolongs life indefinitely. It is blood made from poisonous foods and drinks—such as polluted, fermented bread, putrid meats, vinegar, pickles, condiments, candies, beer, wines, and other fermented liquors—that impairs health and destroys life. The people must obey the laws of life and health if they desire to live long on this earth.

NOTES FROM MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Professor A. Jacobi, in a lecture on "Do No Harm" before the International Congress at Rome, April 4, 1894, said: "The relative impunity of operative interference, accomplished by modern antiseptis and asepsis, has developed an undue tendency to and rashness in handling the knife. The hands take too frequently the place of brains. Who does not know that the alleged safety in operating tempts some of our skilled operators and the credulous public into useless, or even contra-indicated procedures?"

Hemorrhoids are quite common; nine-tenths of the human family suffer from them, they are the punishment which Nature exacts for constipation and neglect of her laws. Students, typewriters, and those leading a sedentary life are subject to them, but not exclusively. Exercise, bathing, and bowel regularity are imperative, and fruits are excellent. There is much wisdom in the aphorism, "Keep the head clear, the bowels open, and the feet dry." Do a little at a time, but do it frequently.

LUIGI G. DOANE, M.D.

New York City.

The knife has come to be a curse rather than a blessing in many things, and is resorted to too often for good. Brother Jones puts the case plain enough, anyway, and it is time that doctors should acknowledge that they do not know it all, and stop calling those who differ from their views hard names.

Within my own recollection a so-called "gipsy" cured a case of cancer of the breast, which had gradually eaten away nearly the whole breast, in spite of all the regular and homœopathic profession could do. Recently I had a case of broken-down constitution, with inflammatory adhesions of intes-

tines from cold and exposure, which I was trying to strengthen up so she could build up slowly but surely. She was doing well, but not so fast as her friends wanted, and a doctor advised tapping for the slight dropsical condition. Effect: she was dead in five days. Previously she had been mending slowly.

All of our glands are of use in some way, and it is an error to cut them out. The tonsils are valuable to use and help us to swallow more easily the food bolus. They also secrete a fluid needed in digestion. Davy Crockett's advice will apply to the question—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Dr. Alice Vaul Johnson says the tonsils are avengers to health, that they gather microbes and invite inflammation. If the surgeons keep on cutting out the appendix and the tonsil, the population will be decreased. Speculative surgeons don't seem to be as successful nowadays, owing to results not altogether certain. Theory is one thing, which experience often proves incorrect.

Neuralgia is frequently the sign of toxemia; the poison may come from the bowel, autointoxication, or it may indicate uric-acid-like products.

Governor Pennypacker to-day approved a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$300, for any one to give or sell a cigarette or cigarette paper to any person under twenty-one.

The law amends the act passed which prohibited the sale of cigarettes to minors. This is legislation in the right direction.

For the flatulence of old age, Charcot and Loomis recommend a dry diet; avoidance of potatoes; taking spices and alkalies; cajuput oil, creosote, charcoal, ammonia, and comp. spts. ether.



Rest and Relaxation.

By PROF. A. ROBERTS.

Stop the leaks! Increase your effectiveness, prolong your life, and insure happiness by becoming master of yourself.

Many people there are, energetic workers, that are serene of mind, calm, deliberate, masterful, who seldom have to retrace their steps, who seldom make two moves where one would do. In short, they accomplish the maximum of result with a minimum of effort. On the other hand, the majority of mankind are either fuming, impatient of results, lacking system and deliberation, who work hard to accomplish little or who are listless, lethargic drones, lacking aim, purpose, self-respect, and ambition. With this latter class we have nothing to do; there is not much hope for them.

But you, well-meaning, progressive, and ambitious mortals, who are dissipating energy to no purpose, our message is to you.

A forced, feverishly impatient state of mind renders one ineffective, dissipates energy, and prevents that concentration of mind so necessary to the highest development of our powers, both mental and physical.

It may sound strange to the uninitiated, but any of my readers who have practised athletics to any extent, and have ever entered into wrestling, boxing, or other contests, will bear me out in the statement, that right "in the thickest of the fray" the art of relaxation is practised.

The skilful wrestler, even while grappling with his opponent, moves about with easy, cat-like suppleness, reserving his strength until he sees his opportunity for one supreme effort. The expressions, "saving up for the finish" and "playing for an opening," so common in wrestling and boxing contests, is born of this fact. Long-distance runners, especially, practise the art of relaxing every muscle not actually en-

gaged in the act of running right up to the "finish" of a contest, when, if close, all the excess of energy that has been held in reserve is summoned for the supreme effort. It is also well known among athletes, especially those of a nervous temperament, how the suspense and anticipation immediately preceding a contest is oftentimes more enervating and wearing than the contest itself. I have known and treated quite a number of persons who were anxious to put on weight, most of them having the mental-motive temperament. They have come to me saying they had tried dieting and had practised all sorts of exercises, and could not increase their weight or measurements. In nearly every case I was successful in helping them obtain the desired results. The principal difficulties with them was the wrong kind of work and a continuous strain or contraction of the muscles. Too much work, using up energy faster than the system could generate it—this is what is known as "overtraining" or "training stale," and is a not uncommon experience among athletes preparing for a contest. In treating the different ones who come to me for advice, I first prescribed eight to nine hours' sleep, and began right there with the art of relaxation.

Few people are aware that even in lying down asleep a great many use up energy and exhaust vitality by an involuntary and usually unconscious contraction of the muscles. My instruction was to see to it that when lying down to go to sleep, every muscle should relax, be entirely limp, and the mind also should be relaxed, not forced to concentrate on any subject except sleep, then not with a forced, high-tensioned effort of the will, but merely quietly, listlessly suggest to one's self the thought of drowsiness and approaching slumber. Also suggest just before dropping off in slumber, "I will

to be entirely relaxed without strain or contraction of any part," or any other words that would suggest the same condition. Again, so many people leak vitality and magnetism through an habitual state of mind and body while awake, a condition entirely within their province to control and alter. They sit in hard, forced positions, are continually on the move, shifting the feet, drumming with the hands, laughing loudly and immoderately, keeping nothing in reserve, being wholly swayed or controlled by every passing emotion of grief, rage, mirth, or sorrow.

Such are without reserve force either of character or body; and herein enters the psychic law, which is at the root of all human development, either mental or physical.

To attain success on any plane one must obey the laws of that plane. That

phase of the "subjective mind" which deals with the vital organs and the muscular system must be under control of the will, and it can be acquired by practice and autosuggestion. For example, when sitting down, ascertain if you can entirely relax; have a friend raise one of your arms a little from your side, or from your lap, then release it; it should immediately drop back quite limp. If you assist in raising the arm, or it does not drop directly it is released, or if you hold or resist the raising of it in the least, you are not fully relaxed.

This practice will give you an understanding of the principle of relaxation and will suggest the wider application. Exercise stimulates and demands more power, and the alternate relaxation permits and facilitates the increase or growth of power.

Ethics and Diet.

By WM. BECKER, A.F.P.I., of London.

No. 1.

Vegetarianism, *i.e.*, abstinence from the use of flesh, fish, and fowl as an article of diet, therefore called the bloodless diet, is a reform movement which is presented to the world from various standpoints, each of which will, in the opinions of its advocates, appeal more or less strongly to some section of the public they address. Some people will only be induced to a change of diet by reasons of health, of hygiene; they will not listen or care very little for arguments, based upon economic, social, or moral considerations, and if these people are to be convinced or influenced it must be along the line of thought which is uppermost in their mind and most natural to them. Physical health being of paramount importance, and, according to their view, its enjoyment the object of life, they want to be shown conclusively that a vegetarian diet—other circumstances being equal—will produce better health and gives greater

freedom from disease than the ordinary mixed diet, and will give at least the same amount of energy and endurance. And that this is the case can easily be proved by a careful study of the matter and by personal experience; and as regards feats of power and endurance we need only refer to the quite phenomenal successes of a small band of vegetarian athletes, notably of The Vegetarian Cycling Club, London.

Other people, again, will be more impressed by the economic and social-economic aspects of vegetarianism. Those of small means and of slender incomes will find the adoption of a bloodless diet, in which grains, cereals, pulses, and vegetables form the main items, enables them to make both ends meet and even to gain some comforts which before they had themselves to deny. Laborers with an income of say 20 to 30 shillings a week can with that, by adopting a vegetarian diet,

comfortably support their families, and instead of spending a large proportion of their wages in superfluities, as meat, beer, tobacco, etc., can indulge in the enjoyment of books, works of art, music, and others of an elevating character. There are also considerations of national economy which seem very important to another class of people. They view with alarm the growing tendency of the influx of the population to the great cities with their overcrowding and the many evils possible only in connection with city life. They deplore the decrease in the rural population and the decline of agriculture, and they cordially approve of and support any movement which is likely to bring people back to the land and which educates its adherents to a simpler life, to a greater love of nature and the occupations more in touch with it.

But the reasons and sentiments which appeal perhaps more than others, especially to educated people, are those of Ethics and of a moral nature, and it is on those that we are going to enlarge somewhat in these pages.

There is, first of all, the awful amount of cruelty inevitably connected with the slaughter of animals, and although humane methods of killing have been adopted, yet the irreducible minimum of suffering the animal must undergo in order to furnish us with meat is appalling, and the thought of this is painful to all kind-hearted and humane people. It has been stated that every day over one million of warm-blooded animals are done to death—animals that feel and enjoy life just as human beings, though in a lesser degree—and the horrors connected with many of these cases are so unspeakable that many people who unthinkingly consume the meat would eschew the use of this article of diet forever, or at least for a very long time, were they to witness all the processes that lead up to the point of the beast being converted into meat. Think of the happy cow, ox, or sheep in the meadows supplying us and the

children with such necessary articles of diet as milk, etc., or wool and work, and consider the thanklessness of man in turning his faithful servants, the providers of milk, the life-principle of his little ones, into meat, for profit's sake. But, alas, this is a commercial age that cares very little for sentiment. Follow these beasts from their peaceful pastures as they are driven to the railway station, crammed into trucks, where they have to stand for long hours, and perhaps days, not being able for lack of space to lie down; without food and water, suffering from hunger, heat or cold, on their long journey to town, there again to be driven, stiff in limbs, through the streets to the slaughter-house. Or, again, consider the cattle traffic on the sea, and the suffering the animals have to go through in being shipped to Europe, and when the ship encounters severe weather on the voyage. Then it often happens that the beasts, being fastened in their compounds, and exposed to the full furies of the waves as the ship is tossed about, will suffer most terribly. As wave after wave strikes the ship, flooding the compounds, dozens and even hundreds of animals are either killed outright, swamped overboard or otherwise severely injured in their frantic efforts to retain or get a footing and to get away from the unaccustomed elements. Add to this the sufferings from hunger and thirst, for if such weather lasts for several days in succession, as it often happens, then the animals cannot be fed, and the men in attendance are quite powerless to give any help whatever. People who have done the voyage across on board of a cattle-ship describe the state of things there, especially during inclement weather, as something most shocking, and many of them have given up eating meat altogether for the sole reason of their experience on board a cattle-ship. It often happens that on arrival of the ship not half the cattle shipped are alive and many of them injured.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 637.—J. P. M., New York.—
There are compensations all through
nature, and it is beautiful to behold
how action and interaction is set up

little boy whose picture appears in this
article.

He is not so robust as wiry, hence
will be subject to go beyond his



Photo by Rockwood.

NO. 637.—MASTER J. P. M., NEW YORK.

between the bodies and minds of some
children. For instance, some children
are delicately organized, yet they often
have wiry constitutions that will carry
them through lives of great activity.
This will be largely the case with the

strength, yet will pick up amazingly
after each over-exertion that he makes.

He is now passing through a critical
period of his life. Presently his body
will take a start, and he will then be-
come quite interested in physical exer-

cise, sport, and games in the open air. After this he will have still another period that will show a decided change, namely, his brain will again assert itself and come into the ascendancy. Each of these periods should be carefully watched and studied, so that he may go steadily forward without any pause or serious breakdown.

At his present age his brain is large for his body, and he must cultivate the habit of taking deep breaths so as to vitalize his nervous system. To-day some of his faculties are struggling for supremacy, especially those located on the side of his head. Sublimity is particularly active, and can be seen to perfection an inch above the ear, and makes him interested in grand scenery, large ideas, and extravagant language.

His perceptions are keen, and they save him much unnecessary mental labor.

He is old for his age, and will want to be master of the situation when playing with other boys, and will not readily concede his right or give play to the ideas of others, for his own ideas will be so distinct that they will blind his eyes, for the time being, to those suggested by his mates.

His head is high above the ears, which shows large Firmness, strength of mind, persistency of character, and the capacity to keep at a thing until he has accomplished his end. If he will only devote himself to the right kind of work and think the right kind of thoughts, he will achieve much through this faculty. He needs gentle persuasion and a firm, kind, but positive management to keep him from being spoiled and from thinking that the world was made for him.

If his interests are centered in the right direction, he will accomplish much in the world. Patience, however, will be required in regulating his imagination, as well as his will-power and determination of character.

His brow is particularly accentuated and shows remarkable Order for a child, and he will manifest a faddiness about having everything just so, and

if anything of his becomes disarranged he feels uncomfortable and put out about it.

The activity of his Cautiousness will have to be somewhat controlled, so that his Hope or cheerfulness of mind will have a chance to express itself. He must not let the "flood-gates" open, and his tears spoil his hopes of the future.

When his Sublimity controls his mind he feels conscious that he is going to do great things, but the little perplexities in life will trouble him considerably, especially if things do not go to his liking.

His artistic talent should be cultivated, and he should be given some interesting work to do that will call out his ingenious nature.

From his mother we learned, after the examination, that he is very orderly, neat, and particular about his clothes, playthings, and books, and is greatly annoyed if people do not recognize his things and leave them where he put them. She also said he had shown his tendency to draw on his imagination when putting material together or in constructing his plans, while his Conscientiousness was troubling him a good deal in setting every one right.

He is worth taking care of, and will require considerable study to balance and regulate his mind from day to day, but his head gives promise that he will be an exceptionally bright and intelligent man.

The following letter explains itself:

Cal., March 15, 1905.

EDITOR PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

We notice with pleasure your letter in the March number of the JOURNAL concerning our little girl, Louisa May Loomis, and we agree that you are right all the way through.

Your letter begins with flowers, and there is no child in the country who loves flowers better than she.

You are quite right in your statement. "She should have quite an army of dolls, ranging from the paper and

including the rag, china, and wax. Her love for animals will increase as she grows older."

Her army of dolls is limited by the supply only, and not by the demand, as will be seen in the picture which accompanies this letter, and she seems to think as much of the rag doll as she

These little tots—if we could be ready to take them when they are full of animation, what beautiful pictures we could get! But when we get ready to take them, in nine cases out of ten they have a kind of set expression which makes the picture have a made-to-order appearance, and I find we have it here.



LOUISA MAY LOOMIS AND HER DOLLS AND ANIMALS.

does of the finer ones. We took her picture to illustrate the above, and when we were ready we asked her how she wanted to be posed. She said, "I want it to be just like this." She went up and pointed at the big rag doll and said, "Now, papa, dolly!" and she looked every word of it; so we took her that way. She arranged the whole picture herself except the finishing touches.

Yes, she wants to pet every horse and dog that comes along, and she is right at home with the cats.

We have designed through hereditary laws that she should be a teacher on purity lines, and we are pleased to learn that you agree with us that she will succeed in this.

Thanking you for the courtesy, we are very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LOOMIS.

Alimentiveness, or Phrenology for Inebriates.

BY M. TOPE, BOWERSTON, O.

No. 1.

We are wont to speak of the utility of Phrenology for the teacher, the physician, and others; and why should we not consider the value of this science in relation to the inebriate, including his circumstances of life and the causes which carry so many of the human family down the dreadful path of ruin? Men and women have treated the question of intemperance in the use of strong drinks from almost every conceivable standpoint. The evil has furnished subject-matter and occupation for hundreds of temperance lecturers, writers and song-singers until it has a voluminous literature of its own. But evidently the successful, all-remedial treatment has not yet been applied.

It is nonsense to waste time in depicting the nature and extent of the drink habit in this country, or the world. Its awful ravages upon an otherwise happy people are patent to all. It would be a ghastly picture to contemplate even for a few moments, to say nothing of its desolation from the days of Noah. One's heart swells with deepest, bitterest, soul-rending emotions and eyes fill with tears at the merest glimpse of its horrors. But simply recounting them will not effect any cure.

Neither is it worth while to spend effort in thundering out invectives and denunciations against the traffic or those engaged in the business. You can't put out a fire by simply ringing a bell. And glowing appeals, prayers, sympathetic sentimentality, pledge-signing, superficial legislation, added to the sufferings and tears of wives and orphans and the millions of drunkards' graves, do not materially abate or abolish the curse. These are only calculated to frustrate the emotions and to frustrate true plans and radical remedies.

Human conduct as a whole may be likened to a great and mighty river formed by the confluence of an almost infinitely large number of little streamlets. Some of these streamlets are good, and some bad. Every one of them starts from a source or spring, properly called "a spring of character." If all of these were normal and good, the river would be clear and beautiful. But these muddy, filthy tributaries, poisoned and perverted by causes of one kind and another, render it impure and corrupt. Among these numerous foul streamlets are those which make up the impurity commonly termed "Intemperance." Some of these causes are more or less intimately related. But stopping any one will not by any means stop all. In order to clarify the river below entirely of this kind of impurity, all the little offensive rivulets will have to be purified at their springs and along their courses. And without doing so, it won't matter how much the river below may be dammed up, or its bed cleaned out, it will be muddy and filthy still.

There can be no doubt that there is a distinct mental function, which has to do with liquids generally. When in excess or perversion, its possessor is found to be often thirsty and a great drinker of water, coffee, tea, milk, and sometimes something stronger. Its phrenological organ is located in the back and lower part of the temples, in the front part of Alimentiveness, and called Bibativeness, and when large fills up the temples or sides of the face upward and laterally from the eyes. The rule for finding it is as follows: Start at the outer angle of the eye and measure backward and slightly upward an inch or an inch and a quarter, and you have the correct location of the organ of Alimentiveness.

REVIEWS.

"Soul-Culture, Self-Development, What it is and How it is Done." By R. Disdale Stocker. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22nd Street, New York City, and L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng.

This is the second of a series of books called "Psychic Manuals," which are proving to be quite popular. They are short and to the point, having from fifty to ninety pages; thus the reader is able to slip the book into his pocket, and in a condensed form study some of the modern pages of thought, without lumbering himself up with heavy, ponderous books. The above-named "Soul-Culture" opens out the subject through the following chapters: "Life's Inequalities. Their Cause and Cure;" (2) "The Mystery of Being;" (3) "The Predictive Art." He gives some good hints as to how to improve oneself and build up one's soul force. These should be quite interesting and useful to the busy worker who needs to get away from the whirl of the world, and breathe a higher, truer, holier atmosphere, for at least a short period every day.

"Clairvoyance, Clairaudience, Psychometry, and Clairscience. What it is and How it is Done." By the same Author.

This is another interesting, well-written booklet on a subject that is attracting considerable attention just now, and one which people know very little about.

The author of this book rightly tells us that is "clear seeing," and applies to every fresh discovery of the nineteenth or even twentieth century, and goes on to say that while we may feel disposed to question a good deal that has been presented to us in the shape of seership and divination that ample evidence of the possession of such qualifications is forthcoming, both in ancient and modern writing. Anyone who is in the least familiar with the literature both of the Orient and the Occident, would scarcely be prepared to deny. The writer states at the commencement of his book that the present work is addressed rather to those who are in search of first-hand experiences than to the student of the moral recondite aspects of Psychic research. The writer takes up "Clairvoyance and Theory," "Clairvoyance and Practice," and "Mediumship." Of the latter he classes all phenomena under two heads, "Muscular" or "Nervous," and uses these terms for convenience sake. The muscular mediumship comprises magnetic healing, muscle reading, table tilting, and automatic writing. The second, "Neurotic Mediumship," consists of Psychometry, Clairvoyance, and Clairaudience. Persons inclined to ask questions on this subject, will have many of them answered.

"Mentalism, or Mind and Will Training, What it is, and How it is Done. By the same Author.

Of course we are all interested in the above subject; namely, "Mind and Will Training," and a little light upon this subject is appropriate to our inquiries. The writer begins with "Man, His Outwardness, and Inwardness;" (2) "Man, the Animal and the God;" (3) "Principles of Auto-Development;" (4) "Simple Suggestions to Right Thinking;" (5) "Advanced Hints on Health and Happiness."

He truly says that in spite of the fact that we hear a good deal nowadays on all sides, about "The Reality of Thought," and the value of "Mental Currence," of the "Power of Mind over Matter," and "Spiritual Culture," at the same time, while perhaps the majority of people have a more or less vague or confused idea of the portancy of thought, very few understand immense responsibilities, which are incurred by their becoming a *thinking* animal, for that, after all, is what distinguishes man from the brute. His advice on health, in the last chapter is worth the price of the whole book, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

"Mind Power, and How to Get It." By K. T. Anderson. Fowler & Wells Co., New York, and L. M. Fowler & Co., London, Eng.

This writer gives some good advice on how to strengthen the mind, and as we all need mind power to do the work of the world well, it is most essential that we try and follow out his suggestions. He tells us not to worry, for it only interferes with our mental progress. He speaks of the value of planting living flowers, such as faith, love, wisdom, and health. We are advised to water them, and we will have as a result a good crop of happiness. If we would only pay as much attention to our mental flowers as to those that grow in the garden or on the window-sill, how much better should we be able to meet the battles of life?

"Mind Concentration, and How to Practice It." By the same Author. Published by the same firm. Price 25 cents.

The great want among our school children to-day is lack of concentration, and we might add that many adults suffer from the same disease. The author has attacked this subject at the right moment, and he gives a dozen suggestions of how to concentrate the mind. The principal thought thrown out is this: that a person must learn to study himself. This, then, is a phrenological principle, and is one that Phrenology has been hammering away at for many years.

A mechanical engineer studies the control of steam or electricity, in order that he may obtain the best results with the least expenditure of force." Can we not do as much for our brains as the engineer does with his innaminate machine?

"Miracle and Law." A Study in Scientific Religion. By J. H. Tuckwell. Fowler & Wells Co., New York, and L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng. Price 25 cents.

This little book of thirty pages, goes below the surface of things, and speaks on "The Reign of Law," and tells us "What is a Miracle," "How Events Appear Miraculous," "Laws Transcended," and by these titles we see that the book touches the fringe of a subject that is being thrashed out at the present day, some person stating confidently that there is no such thing as miracles, others see them occurring every day. To be sure many events appear miraculous that can be explained on a practical basis, while other things are difficult of interpretation, and can only be understood by recognizing the fact that "God does, for certain reasons, and on certain

occasions, interpose to change the course of Nature is contravention of the laws that usually guide it," says Mr. Tuckwell.

The pamphlet must be read in its entirety, to be properly appreciated.

"Thoughts for the Rich." By Austin Bierbower. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York, and L. N. Fowler & Co., London. Price 25 cents.

This book was written for a special object and is a most excellent one, but like the recipe for rabbit pie, it is necessary to catch the rabbit. The aphorisms and maxims of this book are most excellent, but for a special class; and the question may be asked: Will this special class take an interest in it? It is to be observed that books of this species are more in vogue at present than at any former period. This is owing in a great measure to the visit of Mr. Wagner to this country, which has given a great impulse in this direction. A similarity exists between this book and Mr. Wagner's "Simple Life;" both tend to the same end, namely, living according to Christian ideals.

TEMPERAMENT IN HANDS.



Photo by Rockwood

A MOTIVE AND VITAL HAND.

A prize will be given in June for the best description of the above hands. (See page 165.)

THE Phrenological Journal

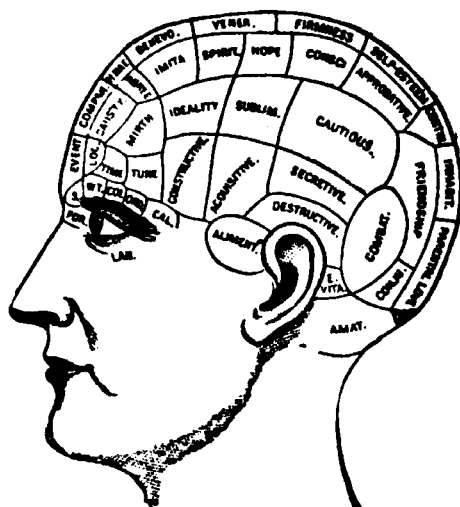
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1905

"The unremitting retention of simple and high sentiments in obscure duties is hardening the character to that temper which will work with honor, if need be, in the tumult, or on the scaffold."—EMERSON.

PHRENOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY.

Phrenology, the science young,
And Pedagogy old,
Have each the other's praises sung,
And many failings told.

The science fair would win the heart
And ever helping hand
Of him with age, no more to part,
And true, will by him stand.

No need of weapons made of steel,
Or of a tongue of fire;
But only eyes that speak of weal,
To wake his soul's desire.

S. E. BAKER.

HAVE WE A MIND COLOR?

Dr. Stenson Hooker, of London, who is a specialist in the electrical and the light and color treatment of patients, has through the "Lancet" startled the English world with his ideas as to rays or the colored emanations from individuals.

He says every one has not the power to see these rays, but must either be of a peculiar constitution himself or in such a condition at the time of his investigations that he is receptive.

In the Sunday "World" for April 9th an article on this subject appears, written by himself, and it explains what the various colors mean. This article is called reading character by the mystic "N-rays." He says it is not simply seeing, but sensing colors which emanate from individuals, which enables us to understand this new phenomenon.

Rays emanating from a very passionate man have a deep red hue. One whose keynote in life is to do good, be generous, unselfish, and sympathetic, like Helen Gould, throws out rose-pink

rays. The rays from an ambitious man are orange. Those from the deep thinker, like President Eliot of Harvard, are deep blue. The rays of the lover of art and of fine surroundings are yellow; those of the anxious, depressed feeling are gray. The ones who lead a debased life and are common and vulgar are muddy brown; the devotional, well-meaning person, light blue; the progressive-minded one, light green; the physically or mentally ill, dark green; the progressive, assertive, thoughtful mind throws off deep pink rays.

Dr. Hooker says: "I see nothing remarkable in these facts. Most educated people now know that there are rays of color extending beyond both ends of the visible spectrum."

This is a subject that we shall have more to say upon in a future number of the JOURNAL. We would like our readers' opinions and experiences on this matter.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

It is surprising that so little is known of the disease called cerebro-spinal meningitis, considering its prevalence during the last century, especially in the United States. Authorities are by no means agreed with regard to its origin, although the majority think that the cause of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis is due to a diplococcus, known to the medical profession under the high-sounding name of meningococcus of Weichselbaum. The disease, in addition to being one of the most greatly known, is of a particularly capricious nature. It has been given more names than any other malady. What concerns us particularly is its cure, and if the reports are true

we find that hot baths are said to bring the best results. Turkish baths will therefore come in for recognition in the treatment of this curious and intricate disease, which has baffled science for a century.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

At the Mothers' Congress in Washington, during the month of March, President Roosevelt gave an excellent address on "Family Life," and spoke of the high and holy duties of women.

He said: "In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to counterbalance the splendors and the triumphs. Home must be healthy, man must be honest and hard working, and woman must be a good wife and mother, if the race was to increase and the nations thrive." He declared that the welfare of the state depends absolutely on whether or not the average man and woman and their children represent a kind of citizenship fit for the foundation of a great nation. He repeated his adjurations against race suicide, and urged on mothers the proper rearing of children for the performance of the public and private duties which will fall on them. He declared an easy divorce, the bane of any nation, an evil thing for man, and a still more hideous evil for woman. He finished by saying that "the woman's task is not easy, but in doing it, and when she has done it, there shall come to her the highest and holiest joy known to mankind."

Great deeds cannot die;
They with the sun and moon renew their
light
For ever, blessing those that look on them.
—Tennyson (The Princess).

PRIZE AWARDS.

THE MARCH COMPETITION.

The March prize has called forth quite an interesting competition, and we congratulate the following subscribers for their thoughtful replies:

G. A. B., of Cook, Mon., has received the prize for his most complete description of the painters of the Brooklyn Bridge, and receives 98 per cent.

M. B. N., Frankfort, Kan., has written a humorous, concise, and original description, and receives 95 per cent.

S. E. B., Brooklyn, has written a short, but good, description, and receives 90 per cent.

L. E. S., Wessington Springs, S. Dak., has sent a very good description, for which he receives 80 per cent.

I. S. C., Tucumcari, New Mexico, has taken considerable pains to write out his ideas for the competition, and he has been given 78 per cent.

H. E. C., Florence, Mass., has sent his competition in concise skeleton form, but he is mistaken in thinking that "observation need not be large." He receives 75 per cent for his reply.

H. C. D. M., Arp, Tenn., thinks that a man to do this work should have the Vital-Motive temperament. The Vital temperament generally prefers indoor sedentary work; therefore we do not think that a Vital-Motive temperament would possess ambition enough to climb the coils on the Brooklyn Bridge. A person must have the Motive temperament to give him love of action and ambition to show locomotion, in the first place, to mount to such a height. Persons who repair steeples of churches and towers generally have the Motive temperament. The Vital temperament is accompanied with more of a fear, and fear destroys confidence.

He receives 70 per cent, as the faculties described by him are those of the Motive temperament, and are correct.

The consensus of opinion of all the contributors is that the men who sit on the Brooklyn Bridge to paint the ropes should have large Weight, Eventuality, Form, Continuity, Destructiveness, Inhabitiveness, Firmness, and Vitativeness, joined to a Motive temperament.

The competition offered for May 1st is for the best description of Rubenstein, the musician. His picture appears in the March issue on page 100. The competition for June 1st is for the best definition of the organ of Causality. The competition for July is for the best description of character of the two hands whose photograph appears in the present number.

Will competitors kindly cut out these pictures and pin them to their desks or work-tables or mirrors—anywhere, in fact—so that they may be reminded at odd moments of the prize offer?

For the best answer of each of the above questions a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or a copy of "Manual of Mental Science" is given, whichever is preferred by the competitor.

C. H. T., of Trinidad, sent a competition for the prize on the dog "Sport's" portrait, but it came after we had gone to press, so he is classified by himself, and receives 75 per cent. He would have stood very near the prize-winner in the competition.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR APRIL.

The following is the prize competition for April: T. A. H., of Sheepshead Bay, L. I., has received 100 per cent., and W. N. C., of Woonsocket, R. I., received 95 per cent.

PRIZE ANSWER.

The Gray and White Matter of the Brain.—In replying to Dr. Spitzka's opinion regarding the functions of the white matter of the brain, we should utterly repudiate all antagonism and welcome any new enlightenment in regard to the functions of the brain. I am entirely out of sympathy with those professors who see in every new opinion an enemy to old theories or discoveries.

While confident that Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, Fowler, and others have placed Phrenology on a foundation that cannot be destroyed, and that nearly all this teaching will remain, since they have done for the science and art of Phrenology what Shakespeare has accomplished for dramatic poetry; that is to say, that the history of the human race reveals the wonderful fact that great founders of science, or any branch of knowledge, not only lay the foundation, but almost finish the structure—granting all this, we should be prepared to welcome any additions.

As one convinced that there is nothing in the human structure but what serves some purpose. I have long been convinced that the white matter was as important as the gray, and am confident that closer investigation of its functions will solve many difficult questions in the study of human nature.

Rev. T. A. Hyde.

See February JOURNAL, page 60.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 783.—W. E. G., Ottawa, Ill.—This gentleman takes after his mother very largely in his temperament, and there must have been considerable affinity between them. The Vital temperament adds to his mind considerable ease and composure. He is not one to rush into things without due thought and consideration, and as a rule he is prepared for what comes. He takes life seriously, yet when he abandons serious thought he can enjoy fun and humor with others. His Ideality works with his ingenuity, and gives him an artistic bias of mind. He is refined and cultured in his tastes, and likes to look at things with the eye of an expert. Were he to engage in literature he would be able to produce considerable work that was original. Were he to take up designing he could link this work to a variety of callings, for he has business capacity up to a certain point, but the professional life and environments will suit him better than buying and selling. He is largely a reflective man, and likes to follow out a line of thought that is individual in its power and suggestiveness.

No. 784.—G. R., Ottawa, Ill.—This lady has great adaptability of mind, and can train herself to suit her life to many changes. If she married and settled down in one part of the country, and had to follow her husband into another locality, she would not be so disturbed as many and would always make people feel at home in her society, quite as much so as she will feel at home in the society of strangers. She has the organization to teach, speak, recite, and do light dramatic work. The Emersonian course in Boston would appeal to her, and she would know what to do with it. She has a jolly nature; that is,

she knows how to make the best of things, and would make the right man happy, for he will understand and appreciate her attributes of mind. She will be the life of any company in which she is placed, and persons will like to meet her.

No. 785.—G. W., Attica, R. R. 1, Ind.—This young lady has much to recommend her, and as she grows older she will show a maturity of thought that will be quite attractive. She must endeavor to understand herself, so as to lose no time in unfolding her mind in the right directions. In the past she has allowed her sympathies to rule and govern her life, but she is gaining more control over them and is learning how to distribute them in the right direction. From the portraits we judge she should take quite an interest in music, and ought to develop her musical talents, for it will be worth her while, and she could earn her living by her musical talents if she so wished; in fact, it would be a good plan for her to stimulate and exercise her mind in this direction. She will not lose anything if she gives attention to musical study. Were she to teach it she would show a good deal of patience with her pupils; in fact, she would be a good teacher of the young in several lines of thought.

No. 786.—J. Y. M., Victoria, B. C., Canada.—This young man has a fine future before him if he will only live up to his privileges, and not let himself down below par. He must stimulate his ambition, and he will rise in a popular line of work and take a prominent position in society. He has fine business qualities, and should devote himself to finance, to the working out of a business and the enlargement of one. He has good perceptive qualities, hence he seldom makes a mistake when called upon to give information concerning special data. He is sure to win the esteem and confidence of others. He ought to prepare himself to become a public speaker, for when the business of the day is over he will enjoy the recreation of special mental work. His attitude toward study will increase as he finds himself successful in public speaking, and by studying subjects of vital importance he will become more in touch with himself. His business should be of an artistic character, as far as possible.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

G. T., Paisley, Ontario, Canada.—You ask what is the cause of procrastination. It may exist from two causes—excessive Cautionness or deficient Destructiveness and Self-esteem. A person may mean to work, but fears to take a step in any direction

for fear of taking the wrong one. Large Conscientiousness will sometimes make one quiver and quake, unless there is a balance of Firmness, Combativeness, Self-esteem, and Causality.

You ask how would large Secretiveness

affect large Veneration and Benevolence. It would make one retiring in his actions, and he would not care to have even his benevolence of charities published in newspapers.

Your third question, as to whether it is really possible for a nervous, excitable person to cultivate the Vital temperament, and how, can be answered the best by our advising you to make a study of the latter. Learn to relax; work slowly; avoid hurry, and you will succeed in taking on more flesh; but you must attend to your physical apparatus. Breathe deeply; be out in the open air at least a part of each day, and you will succeed in your desire.

You ask how it is that persons with very large Veneration use profane language. A person possessing very large Veneration may also possess large Sublimity, Combativeness, and Destructiveness, and small Benevolence. Persons who have a large development of Sublimity nearly always indulge in strong expressions, especially if Ideality is small.

Grace, Brooklyn.—You are very brave to be willing to change your whole nature in order to satisfy your desire to have a fine singing voice. Your enthusiasm is remarkable; we have never met your like. As a rule, we find people are content to do their best to simply cultivate their singing voice; but you go beyond this, as you state you are willing to change your entire nature in order to beautify your singing voice, and are willing to take out, root and branch, anything that will prevent you from cultivating a voice that is sweet, mellow, and lovely.

We would advise you to cultivate large Benevolence and Ideality, for these are the qualities which, together with large Friendship, Tune, Time, and Spirituality, will help you the most to mellow your voice to an ideal pitch. Do not be discouraged, but work on, and your efforts will be crowned eventually with success.

L. K., Atlanta.—In reply to your letter

of inquiry I take pleasure in stating that:

(1) It is very seldom that all the faculties are normal at the same time. A person's individual interests draw out one faculty at the expense or development of others; thus individuality will hold in restraint a large organ of Spirituality, and will help to keep a person from becoming a fanatic. Large Hope prevents a person with large Cautiousness from being over-anxious, and large Firmness prevents a person from using large Continuity in a deprecatory way. We are sometimes under the influence of large Benevolence, and sometimes under the influence of large Acquisitiveness.

(2) When the eyebrows meet over the nose it is generally considered to indicate a peculiarity of temper and a deep, secretive mind. We think for them to be removed by an electric needle would be a very dangerous operation, unless the person was very skilful who did it. There might be an injury done to the eyes, and the electric current might be too heating for the brain that it passes over.

(3) It is a general circumstance for the hair on the face to be lighter than on the head; in fact, the moustache and beard are generally bleached and grow white before the hair on the head, but I do not think there is any particular sign attached to this fact.

(4) Large ears generally accompany strong and healthy organizations. Refined ears, well proportioned, however, are healthy. The ear should be in proportion to the nose and other features of the face.

(5) Light eyes generally accompany a blonde, both in a lady and a gentleman. Dark eyes generally accompany a brunette. Both are intellectual, both have their good points, and must be studied correspondingly. Dark eyes are more passionate and intense than lighter ones, but lighter ones are more spiritual and have more control than the dark ones.

REVIVAL OF PHRENOLOGY.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Report of the April Meeting.

The sixth meeting of the season was given in the Hall of the above Institute, April 4th, when an appreciative audience assembled to hear a lecture by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., the eminent divine writer and lecturer. Rev. Thomas A. Hyde occupied the Chair, and introduced the speaker of the evening in a few appropriate words of welcome.

At the close, the meeting was thrown open, several taking part in the discussion, who asked the lecturer questions on his interesting address.

The Doctor's lecture was on "The Climate of the Mind." He defended his subject as the atmosphere in which the personality habitually resides, and explained as follows:

"Flowing close to the shores of North America is a cold current from Baffin's Bay. Outside of this is the warm Gulf Stream, and above the Gulf Stream the air is filled with moisture. Now, when a breeze

from the open ocean blows the moisture-laden air above the Gulf Stream over the cold Arctic current it is condensed into a fog. The same conditions prevail and the same thing often happens in our minds. The mind is not synonymous with the intellect. The mind combines the reasoning and the emotional faculties, and when the wind of desire from our warm emotional currents blows over the colder currents of the reason it is very likely to produce a fog. It is the equipoise which we maintain between the speculative and the emotional faculties which constitutes the climate of the mind,



REV. THOMAS R. SLICER, D.D.

1. Mental Temperament. 2. Strong Analytical Brain. 3. Keen Intuitional Mind. 4. Executive Character. 5. Prominent Development of Language.

and it is this climate of the mind that determines what we are."

"We live in a time in which the soul, long neglected, is asserting its rights," said the Rev. Thomas Slicer. "The result is that we have all sorts of queer psychic phenomena. People thought for a while that they could live without thinking or feeling; now they run to Oriental philosophy with Occidental temperaments. The soul has rebelled, and we say with the philosopher when asked if he had a soul, 'No, d—n a soul; I have a body.'"

"We are doing now in the spiritual world just what we used to do in the natural. We are generalizing from insufficient data. You remember when men found no place to put the throne of God outside the universe, because there wasn't any outside, they

concluded that there couldn't be a place for it anywhere, and they passed resolutions over the empty space where God used to be. In the same way they now hastily conclude that they have messages from the other world. 'What other world?' Emerson asked. The other world is here. I'll tell you why that cannot be. Because from wheresoever the message might start, by the time you had received it in terms of your own consciousness you would have to take the other world label off and put on this world stamp. It is more likely that what people take for a message from the other world comes simply from an unexplored region of their own minds: for the human mind has been less surveyed and less written about than the remotest region of Africa."

In conclusion, Dr. Slicer urged his hearers to be satisfied with the climates which their minds naturally produced.

"Don't ask others to shelter you under their own secret of life," he said, "instead of letting your minds alone until they solve their own perplexities."

At the close the Chairman, Miss Fowler and others thanked the doctor for his able discourse, and spoke at some length on the application of his remarks to the subject of Phrenology.

NOTICE FOR THE APRIL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, May 2d, Mr. George G. Rockwood will give his celebrated lecture on "The Art of Photography from A to Z, as Applied to Phrenology." Mr. Rockwood is too well known to need any introduction to our readers and friends, as he has been before the public for so many years as an expert, artistic photographer. He will illustrate his lecture with many photographs which he has himself taken. We trust our friends will make his lecture widely known. It is the last of the season.

MARCH TALKS.

The March talks given by Miss Fowler were particularly adapted to the Lenten season, and were upon "Phrenology and the Scriptures." Phrenological explanations were given on the social and selfish qualities of the mind and many Bible references were made. Practical demonstrations of the above attributes of the mind were made on some of the guests present.

Among the guests of honor and others present were Miss Mary G. Hay, president of the Club of Indiana; Mrs. Cameron, wife of the late Senator Cameron; Mrs. Dye, Mrs. Turell, Miss Story, Mr. Jacques, of Providence; Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. R. O.

Bendinger, Mr. J. J. Wolcott, Mr. Eulogio Prieto, of Cuba; Mr. G. H. Meakin, Mr. Blauvelt, Miss Alice Drew, Miss Ada F. Drew, Mr. John L. Drew, Mr. Tasker, Mrs. Coffin, Miss Hamman, Mr. Munch, etc.

The Lenten talks were continued throughout April, a report of which will appear in the June issue.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON, REPORT.

At the monthly meeting of the Fowler Institute, held March 1st, a capital lecture was given by Mr. J. S. Brunning on "Faces and How to Read Them." Mr. W. M. Cassidy was chairman of the meeting. The lecture in a very pleasing style described various types of faces, and showed how clearly the mind expresses itself in the face. The positive character is known by his strong features, prominent nose, square chin, and firm mouth. The negative is wanting in these marked qualities. The lecturer referred to many well-known public men to prove the accuracy of his argument. A lively discussion followed in which the chairman, Mr. Carter, Dommen, and Elliott took part. It was agreed that phrenology was more reliable than physiognomy in the art of character reading, an agreement in which the lecturer concurred. Votes of thanks brought this interesting meeting to a close.

At the Students' monthly meeting held in February a very instructive paper was read by Mr. Ayliffe on "The Perceptive Group of Faculties." He said: "There are no faculties that it is more important to assiduously cultivate than these, for if their activity is not constantly the subject of severe examination they soon become inactive and sluggish. At the present day it is so easy not to observe accurately. Civilization seems to have dulled this power, for the savage and semi-civilized races certainly possess stronger and more accurate powers of observation than civilized people, and the reason is not far to seek. These are days of stress and competition, and we are appealed to through so many faculties that we have less time to observe closely than people whose lives are less complex and more simple. He further showed the importance of an active perceptive intellect to the doctor, lawyer, business man, and mechanic; their active exercise makes a man practical, business-like, and prompt in his mental operations. After showing that these faculties can only be strengthened by definitely observing details, a most interesting discussion followed. Mr. Ayliffe was warmly thanked for his paper and congratulated on his first effort in this direction.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

The annual meeting of members of this society took place in London on March 14th last. That well-known and enthusiastic phrenologist and exponent of mental science, Mr. J. Millott Severn, was elected to the presidency of the society. Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, after serving in that office three years in succession, retired. The council of the society has decided to issue a quarterly journal, which we anticipate will prove a valuable addition to the periodical literature of phrenology. Bernard Hollander has been appointed Editor; Mr. William Cox, Reporter; and Mr. Edgar Gardner, Business Manager.

THE ETHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"The Ethological Journal" for April has just been received, which contains the report of the proceedings of the Ethological Society for December and January. On December 14th Thomas Holmes, Police Court Missionary, delivered a lecture on "Obscure Causes of Crime," while on January 10th Percy W. Ames, LL.D., gave a lecture on "Some Physical Factors in Human Character."

Both are interesting explanations of various phases by which character can be studied.

In February Dr. Stanton Coit gave an address on "The Constructive Influence of Definite Purpose upon Character."

On March 29th a reception was held in honor of the distinguished Japanese statesman, Baron Kencho Suyematsu, ex-Minister of the Interior, Member of the House of Peers of Japan, when he gave an address on "The Japanese Character."

On May 17th a lecture will be given by Ralph Durand on "The Influence of Civilization on Primitive People."

The above-named meetings are held at the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Another article published in the April number is by George R. Sims on "The Problem of the Unfit."

We are pleased to note that in a future number of the same journal an article will appear by Professor Cesare Lombroso, of Turin.

A BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL.

On March 7th Mr. J. P. Knowles, the oldest subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, completed his seventieth year, and celebrated the occasion by giving a dinner party to about twenty of his nearest relatives.

The guests gathered about 11 A.M., and,

after some pleasant conversation of the old days, were conducted to the dining-room, where a natural or uncooked-food dinner was served. The following was the menu:

Mixed nuts, flaked wheat, unfired bread, honey, crisp cabbage, dates, prunes, raisins, bananas, apples, and orangeade. The host occupied much of the time while the others were eating in explaining the menu and his reasons for giving such a dinner. He said that in his youth, through the reading of the publications of Fowler and Wells, he became interested in Phrenology and hygiene, and thus led to aspire to a fuller and higher development, both physically and mentally. Believing the truth of vegetarian principles, he has followed them very nearly in practice for over fifty years, and continued study and observation had led him to the conclusion that man's natural diet on which he can sustain his best gifts in the highest activity is found in nuts, fruits, and the higher cereals, and had placed this before his guests as an ideal meal.

After four toasts had been responded to, Mr. H. K. Pecham presented Mr. and Mrs. Knowles with a fine Morris chair in the name of the company, it being also their forty-fourth wedding anniversary. — From the *Smyrna Press*.

Mr. Hinman writes: "The best people in our city are in favor of Phrenology. I gave a lecture Sunday night to about 600 people, and held Phrenology up in its scientific light, and a light that will never grow dim in Texas. Phrenology is the town talk. We have a large business college, and I have met a great many of the students."

There is no doubt a great difference of opinion about the value of Phrenology, but the most skeptical would be inclined to revise their opinions after a visit to Prof. E. J. O'Brien, who, with his accomplished wife, Countess Bovina O'Brien, are guests at the Grand Central Hotel. During the nine weeks of their sojourn in Berlin, Mr. O'Brien has delineated the characters of a large number of persons, and as a testimony of his ability, it need only be stated that the past two weeks have been his busiest. From Berlin he goes to Stratford and from there to his home in Toronto. — "Berlin News Record," Feb. 22d.

George Cozens has in January lectured one week to large houses in the Association Hall, Hamilton, Ontario, which drew excellent press reports. He is now in Brandon, Manitoba, and intends lecturing in Minot and Fargo, N. D., and Crookston, Minn. Prof. Cozens has been over this ground annually for eleven years, and is very well pleased with the influence he is making and also with the results.

THOUGHTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

He that has patience may compass anything.—Rabelais.

So build we up the being that we are;
Thus deeply drinking in the soul of things
We shall be wise perforce; and while inspired

By Truth, and conscious that the Will is free,

Unswerving we shall move, as if impelled
By strict necessity, along the path

Of order and of good. —Wordsworth.

Ever by losses the right must gain.

Every good hath its birth of pain:

The heart must bleed before it feels;

The pool be troubled before it heals.

—Anon.

Method goes far to prevent Trouble in Business: for it makes the Task easy, hinders Confusion, saves abundance of Time, and instructs those that have Business depending, both what to do and what to hope. —William Penn (17th Century).

The beauty of nature reforms itself in the mind, and not for barren contemplation, but for new creation. Nothing divine dies.

All good is eternally reproductive. —Emerson.

Progress, eternal progress, ever forgetting the things that are behind, ever reaching forward to those which are before it, is the universal law.—Stead.

That God, which ever lives and loves,

One God, one law, one element,

And one far-off divine event,

To which the whole creation moves.

—Tennyson (In Memoriam).

If my neighbor's wealth keeps me in a condition of continual defiance, I am as much the slave of it, as if it kept me in a condition of continual obsequiousness.—Phillips Brooks.

Believe nothing against another but upon good authority: nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to others to conceal it.—William Penn (17th Century).

Conceal thy gold, thy destination, and thy creed.—Persian Proverb.

O Spirit

What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument,
I may assert the ways of God to men.

—Milton.

"The love of God." Who can describe all the joy, strength, and consolation it reveals? We are unable even to form an idea of the sweetness which the love of God imparts to the soul.—

The essence of true love is its strength, power of endurance, its purity, its self-renunciation.—E. P. R.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—This monthly is as good as usual. The April number contains a fine portrait of Mrs. Vaught, of Chicago, and an estimate of her work. The editor had reviewed the new book written by Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, and has pointed out the strange inconsistencies of the writer's views concerning the brain and cell life.

"The Ethological Journal"—London—is the official organ of the new Ethological Society, and contains a Report of their Work. The lecture by Dr. Coit, LL.D., on "The Secret of Character Building," is given in extenso, and mention is made of the Hypnotic experiments given by the President of the Society, Dr. B. Hollander.

"The Character Builder"—Salt Lake City, Utah—possesses a high standard of excellence and unites under one head many forms of building up character.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—has always some good articles on the power of mind, auto-suggestion, vibrations, rules of health, etc., all of which are worth reading. "The Decay of Brain Power" is written by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Chicago.

"The Book and News Dealer"—New York—is a journal of considerable interest from a business standpoint, and likely to be of continued usefulness among business people.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—has always something interesting to tell us about diet, and how to maintain our health into old age. The April number contains an article on "The Cocoanut and its use as a Food" and "Exercise and Occupation for the Aged."

"The Literary Digest"—New York—has a portrait of the late Jules Verne; also one of Justin M'Carthy, Commissioner Garfield, and President Morales. It is a weekly that picks up current news of the day.

"The School Journal"—New York—contains in a recent number "The McKinley High School Building," an article on "Feeding Hungry Children," and "A Plan for the Modern School for Truants," which strike us as interesting and useful from an educational point of view.

"Health, Physical Culture, and Hygiene"—New York—contains an article on "Exercises for Women," by Prof. Anthony Barker, illustrated. Useful recipes are also given in this journal of Farina Gems, and "The Advantages of a Vegetarian Diet," by Ottor Carque, which everyone ought to read.

"Naturopath"—New York—has considerable to say on the Kneipp Water-Cure, Osteopathy, and Heliotherapy, or Sunlight and Air Cure. Diet, Physical and Mental Culture, edited by Benedict Lust.

"The Pacific Medical Journal"—San Francisco—contains an able article on "Hygienic Cleansing of Railway and Tram Cars." It is suggested that they should be treated daily to a thorough vacuum sweeping. Much disease might be avoided if this was carried into effect.

"The Business Man's Magazine"—Detroit, Mich.—is developing monthly into a more and more important magazine.

"Medical Talks for the Home"—the question of consumption being contagious, or otherwise, is discussed. "The Fear of Typhoid Fever" and "A Good Morning Drink" are articles of vital importance. In the latter we read "Everyone ought to drink water the first thing in the morning, before breakfast. As soon as you get up, brush the teeth, wrinse out the mouth with cold water, and gargle the throat with cold water; then take a glass of either hot or cold water, not ice cold, about half an hour before breakfast. This cleanses the stomach, and puts it in a good condition to digest the breakfast."

"Review of Reviews"—New York—contains a fine article on Menzel, the greatest German National Artist, with some of his characteristic pictures, including a fine one

of himself, and which proves to be an interesting article.

"Mind"—New York—contains advanced thoughts, ideas, and other subjects, such as psychology, metaphysics, and religion. It is edited by Charles Brody Paterson and John Milton Scott.

"The Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago—contains articles on "The Principles of Health and Nutrition," and "The Absurdity of Using Drugs," and "Proper Food and Exercise for Health."

"The Nautilus"—Holyoke, Mass.—contains an article on "The Pruning of Desire," by Elizabeth Towne, "Mental Images," by Floyd B. Wilson, "Understood," a poem, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and "Individualism," by Wm. E. Towne.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Principles of Physiology. Applied to the Preservation of Health and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education. By Andrew Combe, M.D. To which are added Notes and Observations. Printed from the 7th Edinburgh edition. Price; \$1.50.

Popular Physiology. A Familiar Exposition of the Structures, Functions, and Relations of the Human System and their Applications to the Preservation of Health. By R. T. Trall, M.D. 223 pages, 191 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Sexual Physiology and Hygiene; or the Mysteries of Man. Revised edition. R. T. Trall, M.D. Price, \$2.00. This is considered the most perfect book of its kind published, and the fact that over 50,000 copies have been sold attests its popularity. The style of the work is adapted to the popular rather than to the professional reader. Its sole object is to instruct the masses of the people on those subjects which have hitherto been to them, in great part, a sealed book. It contains 20 chapters, extending over 344 pages, illustrated by 111 engravings. Gives the Complete Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, Origin of Life, and everything connected with Impregnation and Generation, according to the latest Discoveries in Science.

Comparative Physiognomy. Or Resemblances between Man and Animals. By James W. Redfield, M.D. 334 pages. Illustrated with 330 Engravings. New edition. Price, cloth, \$2.00. This is a standard work, and carries the subject of Physiognomy into the field of similarity between men and animals. It points out the resemblances of human beings to beasts and birds, and of the people of various nations to certain animals, the points being made subjects of illustration.

Telepathy. Mental Telegraphic Communication; What it is, and how it is done. By R. Dimsdale Stocker. "The conclusion seems to be irresistible, that the fine senses do not exhaust the means by which knowledge may enter the mind; in other words, the investigator seems to be driven to the conclusion that thought transference must now be included among scientifically proved facts." Ed. Bennett in the Society for Psychological Research. Price, 50 cents.

Practical Family Dentist. A Popular Treatise on the Teeth, exhibiting the means necessary and efficient to secure their health and preservation. Also, the various errors and pernicious practices which prevail in relation to dental treatment. By Dewitt C. Warner, M.D. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Phrenology. The Use in Business Life. By J. A. Fowler. Price, 10 cents.

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. In seven parts. By Samuel T. Coleridge. With illustrations by Chapman. 12 mo. 71 pp. People's Edition, bound in boards. "Its weird, mystic imagery, and unique phrascology constitute a poem altogether without its like in the English language." The setting it has received makes it more attractive than ever before. Price, 25 cents.

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Almost a Man. A help to mothers and teachers in the delicate task of teaching the lad concerning himself. Price, 50 cents.

Almost a Woman. A book written in an attractive form giving pure instruction needed by the girl. Price, 50 cents.

"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting," is the subject of a book just translated from the German by its author, Magdelene Kintzel Thurson. If you want to know the character of a person by his handwriting, read this book. The author even goes farther, and suggests that a diagnosis of the physical condition can be determined by one's handwriting. \$2. net.

"Thoughts for the Rich," is the subject of a thirty-two page pamphlet by Austin Bierbower. If you ever wish you were wealthy, read this book, and it will make you exceedingly contented. The book is full of maxims, any one of which is worth the price of the book. Price, 25 cents. "The Banner Register."

The Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism. By R. T. Trall, M.D. The best statement of the case ever made, and the reading of it will greatly lessen the use of meat. Price, paper, 25 cents.

The Bath. Its History and uses in Health and Disease. By R. T. Trall, M.D. 77 pages. 25 illustrations. Price, 25 cents.

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The True Healing Art; or Hygienic vs. Drug Medication. An address delivered in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. By R. T. Trall, M.D. 102 pages. This is a good statement of the principles of Hygiene as opposed to Drug Medication, and will be enjoyed by all who read it. Price, paper, 25 cents.

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WELL-KNOWN
GENERALS, ONE IN
THE CHURCH
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OTHER IN THE
UNITED STATES
ARMY

Bishop Charles C.
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How Character Reveals
Itself. How Phrenology
Can Help You

JUNE, 1905



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Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting

By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY
MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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JUNE, 1905

[WHOLE No. 797

How a Man's Career Shows Itself in His Face and Head

TWO WELL-KNOWN GENERALS—ONE IN THE CHURCH
MILITANT, THE OTHER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

REV. CHARLES C. McCABE

NOTES FROM A PERSONAL INTERVIEW

If the popular view of "big head and little wit" holds true, there are a few exceptions, and it will be found that Bishop McCabe is one, for he has a remarkable head, and his brain cells are located in the right place to give mental power.

To be sure, the skull of Dante was not large, and, according to Prof. Pierson, in an article recently written by Dr. Andrew Wilson, he had a brain of much less weight and size than that of the average Briton; but that does not alter the fact that persons who have large brains rightly poised and rightly developed, when accompanied by a fine quality of organization, show exceptional strength of mind.

In Bishop Charles C. McCabe, we find a powerful brain, a fine physique, and a superior quality and size of head. The latter measures twenty-three inches in circumference, by fifteen in height and fourteen and a half in length. The width with calipers

measures five and three-quarters inches, and the length is seven and three-quarters; thus we see that in all parts of the head there has been a superior endowment of mental calibre, and his works verify his endowment.

He has a suitable weight of body of a hundred and eighty-five pounds, with a height of five feet eight, and he is comparatively young in the expression of his mind, at sixty-nine.

Nature has certainly done her best in giving him a full supply of vitality, and his head indicates that he has a remarkable hold on life.

He was born for Humanity, and belongs to the Community.

He has not simply "a large head, with nothing in it," or a thick skull, with little brain, but he has more brain cells to a given area than the average man, and consequently can store more ideas, as the region of special thought is fully endowed, and favorably represented.

Take a line from the opening of the ear, and allow it to pass over the brow, there will be found a strong perceptive

intellect. Take another line from the opening of the ear to the upper part of the forehead through the organ of Causality, and you will find a richness of intellectual growth which is not often to be found so fully and power-

terpret what these regions mean, he would in no way be in doubt as to the truth of the old Phrenological doctrine that "power is meted out to an individual according to his individual endowments," and lucky is the man



Photo by Rockwood.

BISHOP MCCABE.

fully developed. Take a line from the opening of the ear to the top of the head, and you get a relative proportion of the superior region. Take a line from the opening of the ear backward, and you see another aspect of this remarkable organization, namely, the Social region.

Now, if Dr. Wilson were able to in-

who has a mental endowment similar to that of Bishop McCabe.

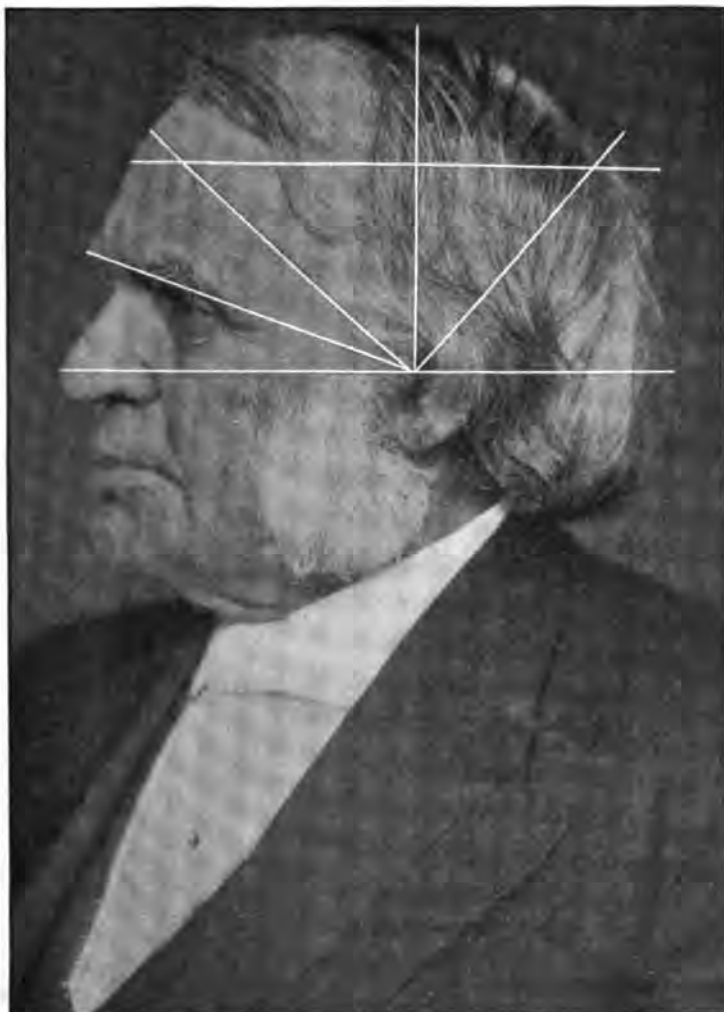
He has a wonderful combination of power, which shows itself in the outline of his head, and the fullness of almost every region of it.

His combination of qualities show him to be a man who has inherited certain characteristics from his father,

such as his active organization; massive brow; organizing ability; business talent; independent spirit; strong will-power, amounting to great persistency of character whenever he undertakes to do a thing, and his re-

classes of people, and also his large Human Nature, which has given him an endowment of power enabling him to interpret the characteristics of others with wonderful clearness.

He is liked by everyone, and is able



Specially taken by G. G. Rockwood for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BISHOP MCCABE.

markable energy, which resembles that of Alexander and Napoleon combined.

He has inherited from his mother his strong social nature (for he, alike, understands all children, and the great universal family;) his large, sympathetic nature, which goes out to all

to adapt himself to all classes of people.

His character is strongly led; (1) By his moral brain; (2) By his intellect; (3) By his social sentiments; and (4) By his executive impulses. Thus he will show the spirituality of a Swedenborg, combined with the practical or-

ganizing ability of General Booth and Charles Wesley. He will show the strong adherence to duty, and the feelings of right and justice of a Martin Luther, a John Knox, and a Jonathan Edwards.

The appreciation of money, and ability to value it, in him, resemble the same traits in Andrew Carnegie, and his disposition to distribute it like that of George Peabody, and Earl Shaftesbury.

His love of children resembles that of George Müller, and Sir Josiah Mason. There is always something in his pocket he pulls out at the right time to amuse and entertain his little friends, and the exceptional power of winning the attention of children when speaking to them in a mass meeting is one of his strong gifts.

There is a power in him for good wherever he is, a stimulus for the discouraged, and an inspiration for young speakers, just going out into the field.

As an eloquent speaker he will be favorably known wherever he has travelled.

As a judge, he would have been excellent in the Court of Appeals, where his advice had to be taken as final.

As a physician in diagnosing any disease, he would have been specially successful, and would have had a wide practice.

As a business man, he would have known how to go to work to make money, and appeal to public interests, but he is better adapted to raise money for a great cause, especially where personal appeals have to be made and the confidence of the public sustained. His capacity in this respect amounts to genius, and he should be very successful in clearing off the debts of churches in poor neighborhoods. He will know how to invite the interest of the rich toward the needs of the poor.

As an editor he would have been successful in writing along moral lines, and in making strong appeals to the personal conscience of his readers.

He is a man who will believe in the personal and sustaining power of a Heavenly Father; in fact, all his beliefs are largely the outcome of conviction, brought about through personal experience.

As a parent, father, husband and friend, he will be equally liked, and will know how to assume responsibilities in every department of his life.

At the close of the examination the Bishop declared that the examiner had touched so many experiences in his life that he would like to send—as a confirmation—of Phrenology—some of the incidents of his life.

He inherited from his parents his strong devotion to the Methodist Episcopal Church and at eight years of age he came into conscious fellowship with his Heavenly Father. It is stated that his father was often called upon to lead the singing in the church, and his mother to pray in the public congregation.

He also inherited from his father his remarkable gift of song and his great business ability, and from his mother, a poetic and devotional nature.

He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1860 he joined the Ohio Conference, and after serving two years as Pastor in Putnam, Ohio, he became Chaplain of the 122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1862 went to the front. He was one of the best loved Chaplains in the Army, giving himself freely to every need of the men, nursing the sick, and ministering to all without stint.

After this he threw himself into the Methodist Centennial Movement, and raised \$80,000 for his Alma Mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University.

In 1868 he became connected with the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was badly in debt and discouraged. For sixteen years he went throughout the church, triumphantly inspiring the people into hope and leading them to victory. During those sixteen years the Society aided in the erection of

5,000 churches; the Loan Fund of the Society grew to \$500,000 and the annual income to \$150,000. In 1884 he was elected to the Secretaryship of the Missionary Society. It was he who raised the cry "A million for Missions," and long before the end of his term he saw the fulfilment of his desire and the annual income a million and a quarter. Bishop McCabe has

sided over those conferences and inspecting the work of the church in those countries.

Bishop McCabe for nearly forty years has borne a conspicuous part in the progress of Methodism in all parts of the world. During the twelve years of his work as Missionary Secretary the annual missionary collections went far beyond the million-dollar line and



Photo by Rockwood.

GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U. S. A.

(Front view.)

always been an inspiration to every cause with which he has been identified. It is estimated that he has made at least \$150,000 for churches from his lecture on Libby Prison, besides giving all fees he has ever received for it in the most lavish and disinterested manner to needy causes.

He was elected Bishop in 1896 at Cleveland, Ohio, and since then has presided over an average of ten conferences a year; has visited Mexico twice and South America once, pre-

more than 130,000 souls were converted in foreign lands through the work of that Society.

His official residence is now Philadelphia, Pa., but Methodist Bishops cannot be long in any one place, as like John Wesley, the world is their parish. They must travel almost constantly in the performance of their official duties.

He is at present Chancellor of the American University at Washington. He is also an important member of

the Executive Board of the McKinley Memorial at Washington, which shows the confidence of the public in his financial and organizing ability.

GEN. FRED D. GRANT, U. S. A.

Character shows itself in the studio or on the battlefield, and in Gen. Fred D. Grant, we find a fine centralization

nacity, hold on life, and executive ability.

In the profile picture, as well as in the front view, he shows the foregoing characteristics in the long and well-shaped ear, especially in its lower lobe. (2) In the length of the nose, and width of the bottom, which is capable of inhaling a full supply of oxygen. (3) His high cheek-bones and the length of his jaw, which ac-



Photo by Rockwood. Specially taken for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U. S. A.

(Side view.)

of power which any novice looking at his excellent portrait, by Rockwood, as given in these pages, can see for himself.

The Motive Temperament is strongly represented in his case, and shows itself in his fine physique, manly proportions, the strength of constitution, and the wiryness of his whole make-up. He has a tremendous amount of grit; and, like his father, has immense power of endurance, te-

company persons known for their wonderful endurance.

In his head we find several conditions of mind that help him in the carrying out of his work; strength of will, giving him a manly purpose, and power to execute difficult work; large Human Nature, which introduces him to the public, and, in its turn, the public is introduced to him; and immense perceptive faculties, which pre- side over nearly all his actions.

He is not a particularly proud, vain, social, loquacious, or artificial man, but is simple in his tastes, dignified in his manner, sincere in his regards, and versatile in his way of do-

ing work. He is a great man in his way, not only because he had a great father, but because of his individual abilities, and his strong personnel.

J. A. FOWLER.

Alimentiveness, or Phrenology for Inebriates

By M. TOPE, Bowerston, O.

(Continued from page 160.)

A few years ago, while lecturing at Tippacanoe, O., we found this organ large and inflamed in the head of a man we examined who was a tippler in intoxicants. It gives also a love for bathing, swimming, boating, and of being about water. In 1897, while professionally at Cadiz, O., we had the honor of marking a chart for Miss Emma Bingham, daughter of the late Hon. John A. Bingham, "the silver-tongued orator of the United States," and ambassador to Japan under Presidents Grant and Hayes. We found this organ quite large, and remarked that she must be fond of boating and being about water. She replied that it was true; that she "had done a great deal of boat-riding, and never enjoyed anything better in her life than being on the water." And in scores of cases we have predicted a fondness for water and other liquids, or the lack of it, to the astonishment of many.

Now the foundation of the drink evils is the misuse of this faculty, just as the perversion of Amativeness (by whatever cause, and there are more than one) leads to lasciviousness and other sexual vices and woes; or, as the wickedness and sorrows of wealth and poverty, labor troubles, and the like, grow primarily out of a wrong use of the faculty of Acquisitiveness; so upon the perverted or abnormal condition of the element of the Gustatory centre or Bibativeness and the continued violation of its laws, depends inebriation with all its train of miseries. This faculty constitutes the "spring of char-

acter" whose stream, being poisoned, abnormalized, and perverted through ignorance or carelessness by one cause or another or many causes, becomes a raging torrent that drowns out and destroys the good of all the others.

Some of the principal causes of this terrible perversion and intemperate condition among men may be briefly mentioned: Hereditary transmission, injudicious juvenile doctoring, wrong dietetics, suppressed love of recreation, curiosity, improper labor exactions, the existence of intoxicants, pernicious fashionable beliefs and customs, and trouble. The thoughtful reader cannot fail, we think, to partially perceive at least the real complexity and difficulty of the problem before us, which must be met cautiously and patiently in order to effect a permanent reform.

This places us squarely on a scientific basis as the only correct treatment of the temperance question. It must be received and handled in the light of a knowledge of human nature to be successful, never in any other way. Mrs. Nation's method will not abolish drunkenness. Nor will our well-meaning Prohibition friends abate it much. Nor yet can the teaching of scientific temperance physiology, as now taught in the schools, banish the curse entirely from our land. Men and women and children must be brought to know how the mental machinery figures in this matter; to know the laws of mind and how to guide and control the mental elements; and to know that men will

still go on as slaves and drunkards under the debauching influence of this single faculty in perversion, so long as superficial or faulty measures only are employed. Saloonists are able to achieve the perversion of this faculty, where it is not inborn or otherwise vitiated, and thus perpetuate their ne-

farious business; while the moralist weeps and wails over the devastation accomplished, unable to check the on-rolling stream. Let the latter adopt the doctrines of Phrenology, and thereby solve the problem and save the future of the race.

People of Note

THOMAS COOPER

Poet, Chartist, and Public Lecturer

By D. T. ELLIOTT

The subject of this sketch had a remarkable career. During the greater part of the nineteenth century he was widely known in the more important towns of Great Britain. Born in 1805, he very early felt the pinch of poverty. Owing to the death of his father, he was early apprenticed to a shoemaker. Very early in life he formed studious habits, and it is said of him "he rose, summer and winter, at four, learned Latin and Greek grammar, and recited the great English stylists as he worked, and utilized his intercourse with acquaintances and customers to improve his powers of speech." As a lad he was very susceptible to religious influences, and very early in life he allied himself to the Methodist Church. Owing to a serious breakdown in health he left his trade and qualified for a school teacher. This capacity not being altogether congenial to his tastes, he abandoned teaching for a journalistic life. In 1842 he became a Chartist, and for the part he took "in the Chartists' riots" he was arrested and imprisoned for two years in Staffordshire jail. During his retirement from active life he studied Hebrew, and wrote the "Purgatory of Suicides" and a "Bundle of Stories," which were published under the title of "Wise Saws." At this period of his life he lost interest in re-

ligious work, and devoted his Sunday evenings to lecturing on history, politics, and the biographies of great men of all times and natures. In 1849 he devoted his leisure to an interpretation of "Strauss's Gospel," a course which in after years he keenly regretted. Once again his attention was turned to religious themes. This change of front came about through a long and interesting correspondence with the late Charles Kingsley, and from this period he became an able and effective preacher. For many years previous to his death in 1892 he was a strenuous worker, preaching and lecturing upon Christian Evidences. It is said "for nine years he travelled throughout the United Kingdom, preaching no less than 1,169 times and delivering 2,204 lectures, keeping up meanwhile a voluminous correspondence with enquirers after truth."

It will be seen from the accompanying picture that Thomas Cooper possessed a remarkably robust constitution. There are no indications of weakness or delicacy. Strength and vigor are indelibly stamped upon each feature. In build he was short, compact, with no superfluous material. His brain was large and active, its greatest development being in the superior and anterior region. Its breadth was greatest at the executive region. He was a man with remarkable energies, vivacity, and sprightliness. Thoroughness and industry characterized his work; no half meas-

ures would ever be satisfactory to him; he threw the weight of all his powers into whatever work he set forth to do. He would fight fearlessly for his opinions, and show boldness and courage before an opponent. Un-

ing his thoughts, but he would be remarkably earnest, eloquent, and pathetic. The height of his head indicates that he naturally possessed deep religious feelings, but his intellect was equally as powerful, hence it was nat-



THOMAS COOPER, POET AND LECTURER.

doubtedly he was impulsive, enthusiastic, and quick to decide upon any matter brought to his notice, yet he was too decided and critical to be easily influenced, and too self-reliant to be turned from his purpose. He was intellectually combative, and could express his thoughts with a great degree of vigor and power. He was never ambiguous, nor unduly restrained by sensitiveness in present-

ural for him to analyze and criticise theories of all kinds, and to investigate for himself before accepting any new theory. He was characterized by a deep sense of duty and strong conscientious feelings, and it is not surprising to know that in his lifetime he was the champion of his class. He was a very unselfish man, kindly, benevolent and genial, faithful and circumspect in character, and a true

friend. He possessed a good degree of magnetic power, and as a public speaker he was impressive, and could wield a wonderful influence upon a large audience. He was a versatile man and could readily adapt himself to any intellectual pursuit; his mind was so fertile, expansive, and creative that in literary work he would show more than ordinary ability. His literary abilities were mostly in co-operation with his religious and philanthropic feelings. With such an active, perceptive mind he would be constantly gathering fresh facts and material for his work. His reflective power and originality were as strongly marked as his ability to distinguish differences and to perceive isolated facts, and his language was sufficiently copious to express fully his ideas and experiences. His memory was tenacious and always equal to the occasion. He could easily assimilate knowledge and quickly become proficient in any new subject. He was not a recluse; he would prefer to be in the thick of the battle, and it must have been a pleasure for him to be actively engaged and to be a leader among men. There is great strength of character indicated in the outline and poise of the head. Such a character will be influential in whatever sphere of life he moves. He had a remarkable career, and was always admired for his earnestness and for the great amount of courage he showed in defending his opinions. His whole life was one of toil and usefulness, and his name must be very familiar to those who have now reached middle life. He lived to the great age of eighty-seven, honored and esteemed by a very wide circle of friends.

MISS FLORENCE GUERNSEY

NOTES FROM A PERSONAL INTERVIEW

To be well born is something for which every one might well wish, and had we to decide the matter ourselves, we no doubt would choose different

environments from those that are often given to us. Life, however, is an object, and we have much to learn through our experience in life.

Miss Florence Guernsey is a lady who has had every advantage by birth, culture, and experience, and she is living up to her privileges as few persons are willing to do even when surrounded by suitable environments.

Mentally speaking, she is fortunately well poised and adapted to do executive work. Mentally and physically she is well balanced, and possesses harmony between body and brain. Having an active temperament and a forcible brain, she cannot be idle or waste time on frivolous work.

She possesses a circumference of brain of twenty-two inches by fourteen and a half in height and thirteen and a half in length. This gives her the cell capacity of the average man and half an inch greater area than the average woman.

Accompanying this development, she has a finely proportioned constitution, and her weight of one hundred and seventy-nine pounds is offset by her height of five feet five inches. She can therefore work with less fatigue than the majority of her sex, and possesses recuperative power to a large degree.

She has inherited from her father her great tenacity and hold on life, and she will show this in a marked degree whenever she has executive work to do. She should be able to sustain herself into a ripe old age, for she generates vitality as she goes along, and has excellent breathing capacity, arterial circulation, and assimilative power.

As her father resembled his mother, she has received from both parents her fine quality of organization. If her father had been more purely masculine and had only resembled his father, she would have received her quality of organization entirely from the maternal side of her family, but she is more strongly endowed as it is, and consequently enters more fully

into the demands of her organization than as if she had received her quality and tone of mind solely from one side of the family.

Phrenologically speaking, she has few peers to equal her in her desire to

forward movements of the day. Nor is she daunted by the impediments that arise in her way. She not only has the pluck and energy, which comes to us from her basilar brain, but she has moral courage which gives



Photos by Arthur Hewitt, 1905.

MISS FLORENCE GUERNSEY.

accomplish all that her conscience dictates to her as a duty to perform. Some people know the right course to pursue but lack the executiveness to perform their duty. There is not enough inspiration in some lives to arise to their privileges, and work of any kind frightens them.

We cannot say this of Miss Guernsey, for her moral brain gives her inspiration to work and act in all the

her a delight in carrying out every moral obligation. Spirituality is a strong factor which helps her to understand immaterial and occult subjects. It is also the inspirational faculty that awakens in her mind the needs of one's higher nature. It takes one out of the material phase of life and raises one into an ethical and spiritual environment.

The altruistic spirit is very strongly

expressed in her, and having her boiler always full of steam, she is ready for any emergency, and does not have to wait to make up her mind whether Mrs. Grundy will criticize her actions or not. Were she with the sick, her benevolence would enable her to get in touch in a marvelously short space of time with their wants, and consequently her sympathies will be practically ordered and arranged.

She would have made an excellent physician, for she would have known how to diagnose each case separately, and would have given considerable thought to the individuality of the person whom she was treating, and she would have been successful, not only from a sympathetic and intuitional standpoint, but also from a scientific point of view. She has the ability to gather ideas, from her practical observation of things, and this power has always been of very great assistance to her.

Her moral nature would have shown itself in the work of a physician along with her scientific and intuitive power.

Her social qualities are also largely manifested in her character, (1) in her constancy of attachment to her friends; (2) in her parental attachment; (3) for her love of home and place; (4) for her sociability, friendly feelings toward others, and her capacity to appreciate the wants of social life, as well as the good that can be done by associations, clubs, and societies; but even her sociability of mind and character shows that it wants to attach itself to some object. Society, for its own sake, has not so much charm for her as when there is some object to work for; thus her sociability will show itself largely in union with her intellect. **She likes to have cultured people around her, and she looks deeper than the exterior coat or garment to find excellence and culture.**

Among her perceptive faculties she has a large development of Individuality, which enables her to remember

faces quite well. She is also in her element when she is studying Nature and examining the forms of flowers, trees, or mountains. She would have excelled as an artist in drawing from Nature or painting portraits, for her ability to catch intuitively the characteristics of others, and of portraying them, would have enabled her to excel in this work.

She should be passionately fond of flowers, and if she lived in the country would revel in a garden of choice specimens of roses, etc. Though she may have her favorites, yet she will welcome each flower as it comes its turn to blossom, and in the winter months, if she had a conservatory, she would breathe her sympathy and personal appreciation upon each blossom as it appeared.

Her perceptive faculties also give her a strong memory of place and location. She recollects landmarks and knows what changes have taken place in a town or city since she last visited it, and should be able to find her way about if she follows her own judgment.

She appreciates order, method, and system in her mental as well as her material plans and work, while her memory of faces is excellent. Were she entertaining on a large scale, her Individuality would be of very great service to her in enabling her to recall people whom she had seen before.

She has an active development of Causality which assists her in reasoning out the philosophy of life on a practical basis. In fact, she enjoys doing her own thinking and collects facts and evidence on everything that interests her with wonderful rapidity.

She is very comparative in her way of thinking, and comes to conclusions accurately when dissecting or analyzing a subject; in fact, she delights to see contrasts in art, oratory, or character. She should be very intuitive in understanding the characteristics of others, and if she follows her judgment will make few mistakes in summing people up and coming to right

conclusions concerning them, but when her sympathies are worked upon she may allow herself to be unduly influenced to put her own judgment to one side; while her social nature, keen sympathies, and friendly disposition enable her to express personal magnetism and an abundance of thought for others. Her intellectual and moral qualities hold her true to her convictions, a sense of honor, her love of equity, and her desire to carry out every known duty, and her executive faculties give her energy, force, and executive power to use her opportunities in numerous ways.

She has literary talents that she could use to advantage were she to surround herself by the right environments and spare herself much of the manual labor of writing by dictating her ideas to another, for it would be the manual labor and physical exertion only that would weary her in such work.

She is a whole-souled woman, and can exert a powerful influence over others by stimulating them to live lives of usefulness.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Sheridan, editor of *Men and Women*, has painted such a beautiful pen portrait of Miss Guernsey's work that we quote from what she said of this popular lady in 1904:

"It is a beautiful thing when you find a woman who is rich, popular, fond of society and good-looking, who, nevertheless, devotes two-thirds of her time, thoughts, and money to alleviating the less happy condition of others. There are such women, none too many, but enough to make us all think better of human nature in general and womanly nature in particular. Nowhere is there a woman who better exemplifies how to be happy though unselfish, how to do good to many and yet be fond of social gayety, than does Miss Florence Guernsey. Her life is a series of little daily sermons 'without words,' for there is nothing

'preachy' about Florence Guernsey—somehow it seems well to speak of her without any prefix, as one does involuntarily of most noble characters. Surely one may inherit a wonderful capacity for doing good, and this Miss Guernsey unquestionably did. No truer, nobler philanthropist than her father and mother ever lived, and, taught by precept and example, their daughter early learned their kind and gracious ways. She was a very modest daughter, content to shine in the fair glory of their good deeds. The three worked always together; sometimes one head thought it out, sometimes another, but always the three heads—the white, the black, and the brown—nodded in perfect accord.

"While Miss Guernsey has the gayest and brightest disposition, she is deeply religious, and has always been associated in church work in 'The Little Church Around the Corner' and in the Mission School of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. With her mother she raised the money to build a little church for the colored people in Peekskill, N. Y., and a beautiful little Mission Church in Montclair, Fla.

HOSPITAL WORK.

"Miss Guernsey, fond of society and of just the personality to be immensely popular in it, helped found the House of the Good Samaritan, which later became the Egbert Guernsey Maternity and Free Ward for Children connected with the Hahnemann Hospital. Miss Guernsey is also on the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Hospital, of which her beloved father was president after it came into the hands of the Homeopathic School, and which, I think, he loved best of all his charities. She is a manager of the Highland Hospital at Fishkill-on-Hudson, near her beautiful country home, and corresponding secretary of the William H. Davis Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. This last charity, one of the most beautiful and beneficent in the

world, was founded in the drawing-room of the Guernsey town house, in Central Park South, a few years ago.

"To all these noble charties Miss Guernsey gives her careful, personal attention. She presides over two handsome homes, one in New York (which she opens to the holding of a number of estimable meetings for charity and special club work), and an old colonial country seat on the beautiful Hudson (whose picture we give above), where historic memories cluster as thickly as the trees that give the place its name, 'Cedar Lawn.'"

CLUB WORK.

Miss Guernsey is a member of the National Society of New England Women, the Eclectic Club, and the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, besides numerous others.

"Despite this stress of occupation, which makes her days as strenuous as those of President Roosevelt, I doubt if any one ever saw Florence Guernsey irritable or unjust; therefore do I say that the daily life of this fine American woman teaches a better lesson than does many a flowery sermon from the pulpit."

A portrait and character sketch, the latter from a personal examination of Miss Guernsey's father, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, editor of the New York Medical Times, was given in the February number of 1901.

THE LATE JOHN L. CAPEN, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

By CHAS. WESLEY BRANDENBURG,
M. D.

Once more the ranks of the medical and phrenological profession have been broken and another physician and pioneer phrenologist has passed on his infinite journey into the Great Beyond.

Dr. John L. Capen died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1905, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Capen was born in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1822.

After his school days he learned the

carpenter's trade, and engaged in that work for several years.

The predominance and activity of his intellectual brain was an incentive to search after knowledge. The underlying trend of foresight working through his large faculty of human nature guided him to the study of Phrenology.

At my last visit at Dr. Capen's office in Philadelphia, he related some of his early phrenological experience.

He said his first opportunity to learn the invaluable benefit of Phrenology was when he had the privilege of attending public lectures in Boston on "Human Nature," by Dr. Butler, in 1851. He was deeply interested in the lectures, and, as a result, became a private pupil under Dr. Butler. After his course of studies he was advised to become a traveling phrenologist. He began lecturing and the practice of Phrenology in 1853. He traveled through the New England States, where he created considerable interest, and gave many phrenological examinations.

His good work attracted the attention of Fowler & Wells, and in 1856 he was employed by them as the examiner for their New York office.

After several months of diligent work Dr. Capen was transferred as manager and examiner to the Philadelphia office. His place was taken by Prof. Nelson Sizer, who had formerly occupied the position in Philadelphia, and as many of our readers know, Prof. Sizer continued as examiner in the New York office until his death a few years ago.

Dr. Capen began the study of medicine, and in due course of time received his degree of medical doctor from the Homeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1865.

The Doctor never engaged in active medical practice outside of his office. He preferred to devote his life to his early chosen field—of Phrenology—which he continued until a few months before he passed away.

His medical knowledge, acquired

through earnest and scientific search for truth, led him to differentiate the pathological, physiological, and psychological influence upon the human brain, and thereby greatly strengthen and broaden his powers as an acute de-

factor in the progress of national and individual life was through the wise understanding of man. In the most brilliant portion of Anthropology, the science of Phrenology, he found access to the reconstructive wisdom which



THE LATE JOHN L. CAPEN, M.D.

lineator of character. To watch and assist, modestly, the progress of humanity was his pleasure for more than three-quarters of a century.

He saw in anthropological science the answer to the almost innumerable questions arising concerning human rights, opinions, and interests. He hoped for the dawn when science, philosophy, and religion would contribute to the happiness and elevation of mankind. He knew that the chief

leads to a nobler life. He, like most men possessing real merit, was modest, quiet, and unassuming, eminently consistent and plain as well as practical in his every day life. He has left behind a memory of real worth which is priceless. He richly deserves the high reputation of an exemplary life which he possessed. He was the last of my private medical and phrenological teachers. His good example will be the crown of my memory.



SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes on Health.

OVER-EATING.

It is our opinion that nine-tenths of the people in civilized life eat far more food than they can properly digest and assimilate. All the food we eat that is not digested and assimilated has to be thrown out of the body by the excretory organs as dead matter. If this matter stays in the blood or is deposited in the tissues it becomes poisonous, and an accumulation of poisons sooner or later will be blocking up the capillary vessels of the arteries or veins, and congestion, inflammation, pain, or fever and suffering follow. There are more than one hundred people that die from over-eating to each one that dies from starvation.

An article in a recent issue of the *Youth's Companion* on this subject says:

"The poisons are produced either by decomposition of the undigested food or through defective transformation within the organs and tissues.

"Most injurious are the products of decomposing animal food: meat, eggs, and shellfish; and since the kidneys are engaged more than other organs in the removal of this class of poison, the first indications of serious injury are often found in them.

"Before permanent organic disease has been produced, however, there are generally repeated evidences of poisoning of the system in the form of indigestion, headache, vertigo, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, gout, or an indefinite sense of illness. Then the appetite fails, the sufferer reduces the amount of his food and obtains relief. There may be, however, a sudden

alarming attack resembling apoplexy, and even more fatal in its result."

Bright's disease, diabetes, nephritis, and other diseases of the kidneys may be thus induced. Almost every form of chronic disease and great dilatation of the stomach, heart, and liver are thus developed.

To avoid over-eating and the injury to health and life, eliminate from the diet all fermented products, such as yeast bread, pickles, vinegar, beer, wine, and alcoholic stimulants, chow chow, catsup, Worstershire sauce, condiments that stimulate the circulation, to get them out of the body. Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly; let every mouthful be thoroughly masticated, and avoid drugs of every kind.

WHAT OXYGEN DOES FOR THE BODY.

The liver requires oxygen for making bile and performing all its varied functions, and the oxygen we breathe in cold air improves the function of the liver, so it can do one-seventh more work than before. The muscles, also, depend for their activity upon oxygen. In an excess of carbonic acid gas the muscles are asphyxiated, and so one feels depressed in warm weather. A person does not get out of breath so easily in cold air as in warm. The woodchopper can swing his axe with more energy on a cold day. Cold air aids in the elimination of the poisonous matters which are all the time forming within the body. When oxygen is not plentiful enough to make the vital fires burn sufficiently to consume the fuel and waste of the body, then much of

the waste material is left behind in the form of imperfectly burned substances, which may be called cinders of the body. Uric acid is cinders.

As the result of sedentary habits, there is not sufficient oxygen taken into the lungs. The lungs do not expand as they ought to, so enough air is not taken in. Then the overheated air is diluted, and one must breathe seven times to get as much oxygen as he would get in breathing six times out of doors, and so, breathing only imperfectly and slowly, because he is not active, the amount of oxygen taken into the body is insufficient. One exercising vigorously in the cold air out of doors breathes more rapidly, obtains a larger supply of oxygen, and the rubbish of the body—the uric-acid cinders—is burned up, and the whole system is kept clear.

EATING FOOD WITHOUT ASSIMILATING IT.

Out-of-door exercise and fresh air are most effectual means, not only of creating an appetite, but of encouraging assimilation. Food may be taken into the stomach without being taken into the blood; and after it gets into the blood it may be circulated, and yet not be utilized by assimilation. Many people say, "I have a good appetite; I eat heartily, but I don't gain in flesh." This is because the food is not well assimilated. Assimilation is the process by which food materials are transformed into living, active, thinking, moving substance. Cold air, sunshine, and exercise are among the most effective means of stimulating this process of assimilation. Appetite is simply a demand for new material. It says, "The body has suffered loss, and that loss must be replaced."

"Good Health."

EATING TOO MUCH AND TOO FAST.

Do we really eat too much, too fast, and too often? Many scientific physiologists seem convinced that there is no

question that the American is being physically weakened by too much eating—in fact, slowly but surely enervated by a toxic action. Horace Fletcher, who says people should eat far less than they do, and chew what they do eat far more, remarks that we would not trust an automobile to a chauffeur who knew as little about running it as the average man knows about running himself! Still, there is the saying that a man at forty is either a physician or a fool. Mr. Fletcher may go a bit to extremes, but he has, while under his own system of diet, been put to the severest physical tests at Yale University. His doctrine is that we all eat too much, and that the superfluous food sets up a toxic action in the system; that, in fact, we slowly poison ourselves. A year ago in February, says the "Chicago News," he took the drastic and fatiguing exercises given him by the Yale gymnasium to trained athletes. Though he took not the slightest preliminary training, he performed these severe tasks with surprising ease and without a trace of muscular soreness. During the seven days of this test his food cost exactly eleven cents a day. Physicians agree that Mr. Fletcher was able to do these unusual things simply because he "practices through mastication, with more complete insalivation of the food (liquid as well as solid) than is usual, thereby insuring more complete and ready digestion and more thorough utilization of the nutritive portions of the food." The extensive experiments in food values begun last fall at Yale are an outgrowth of Mr. Fletcher's discoveries. Mr. Fletcher has published a book, "The A. B. Z. of Our Own Nutrition," which explains his principles and practice.

"Good Health."

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

The great triumphs of medical science in the future will be along the line of disease prevention. The doctor who points out the way to prevent a case of typhoid fever is a greater benefactor to mankind than the physician

who cures a case. The homely old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never more apparent than to-day. The poor ignorant Chinamen have a way of paying their doctors when well, but if sick the pay stops; there is considerable sense in this way of doing.

Pay a doctor to keep you well. Let him inspect your house and premises. Don't get mad when he tells you your case of typhoid fever is caused by your well being too close to the barnyard, or your case of diphtheria caused by a neglected and dirty sink spout, or your scarlet fever by an uncovered water-closet, or your tired, neuralgic nervous and discouraged wife is suffering from slow poisoning from lead-pipe water. If you have not sufficient confidence in your family physician to take his advice, consult some expert on sanitation, and follow his advice no matter to what expense or inconvenience.

JAMES OLIVER, M.D.

LONGEVITY ON THE INCREASE.

There is a very growing sentiment in the minds of scientific men that the life of mankind is on the increase. From all parts of the world people are talking about prolonging life on the earth. Quite recently Dr. Harvey Wiley, chief chemist of the United States, says: "Scientific statistics prove conclusively that the average life of man within the past few years has been increased from thirty-three to more than forty years. I predict that before long the life of the average man will have been increased to seventy years. I believe that the biblical injunction—threescore and ten—was not intended to be regarded as the exceptional, but that it expressed the average age which man might hope to attain—which, indeed, he would attain."

DIET OF THE JAPANESE.

The triumph of Japan over Russia in Asia will prove an educator to the people of the world before it is over. In physical structure the Japanese are

not as large as the Russians, but man for man, gun for gun, pluck for pluck, vigor for vigor, the Japs are proving the superior nation. They have swept the Russian navy from the Asiatic Sea. They have captured Port Arthur, one of the strongest fortifications in the world. In the contests of the war so far they have not lost a battle, but have defeated their opponents and captured their guns, ammunition, and food supplies. They have driven the Russian army nearly out of Manchuria, a province Russia considered as her own and claimed the right to control.

From what source come these grand victories? Is it in their powder, their rifles, their cannon, their superior generalship, or from some other source? An article in the March number of "Physical Culture," under the heading "Diet and Philosophy of Japan," throws a flame of light upon the subject, and from it we copy the following:

"It is an interesting fact that the Japanese nation is to-day giving the best proof of the value of the no-meat diet upon a fifty million inhabitant scale.

"The walking matches organized under the stimulating effect of the German War Lord certainly brought discouragement and defeat home to the Anglo-Saxon meat-eater, as, wherever these matches have taken place, the meat men have gone down before the no-meat men. These tests of endurance have been going on for many years back, and have conclusively settled the question involved for the German Military Staff.

ETHICS AND DIET.

No. II.

By WM. BECKER, A. F. P. I., of London.

And now witness the scene in the slaughter-house. Terrified by the surroundings, the sickening smell of blood, and the groans and death agonies of their fellows, they are beaten, kicked and dragged to the place where

in turn they are to receive their doom. If unwilling to move, most cruel methods are adopted, such as twisting of the tail, etc. And often the man wielding the axe or knife misses his aim and instead of killing swiftly, only succeeds in inflicting terrible injuries, thus prolonging the death-struggle and its agonies.

Yet people think that an article of diet procured in this way is the finest that can be obtained, and attribute to it the most wonderful health-giving and strengthening qualities, while in reality its nourishing qualities are necessarily contaminated and perverted by the elements of fear which enter even into its chemical constitution, quite apart from other poisonous by-products such as uric acid, creatin, etc. But it is just the thoughtlessness of people that is to blame; they do not think how their meat is obtained, or, if they do, they stifle their conscience by all sorts of irrelevant excuses. Anyone who has seen the slaughter of domesticated animals for food, if he is not at all callous by training, will have experienced a feeling of fear or nausea at the sight of it, or at least had a feeling of uneasiness, which they cannot explain. Now this feeling of fear or uneasiness is the voice of conscience which tells us that here a great wrong is being done, the responsibility for which we cannot altogether shake off so long as we continue in the habit of meat-eating. Most people, while deploring that such things should happen, overcome their scruples in this respect by imagining them as inevitable, and even necessary, for the well-being of man, as, in their opinion, meat diet is essential for his health. But is that so? The fact is rather that millions of the human race live entirely or practically year for year without meat either from custom or necessity, and on the whole do not suffer from their abstinence. And also in this country there are thousands of people who have deliberately and of their own free choice given up the eating of meat altogether, and by substituting for meat

a properly selected diet, maintain on an average a higher standard of health than their companions in society.

Another point to be considered in connection with the slaughter of animals is the influence which the performance of their calling has on the moral character of those engaged in the profession of butchers. The constant infliction of death and injury to scores and scores of sentient beings naturally deadens all finer feelings in the man and makes him more callous to sufferings in other walks of life than he would otherwise be. It brutalizes him; he gradually even delights in inflicting pain, and often also paying little regard of human life when outside the walls of the slaughter-house. It is little wonder that the nobler and distinctly human characteristics, such as compassion, benevolence, love, do not find a fruitful soil in those engaged in the slaughter-house; but it is the fault of the meat-eating community which condemns a number of men to this morally degrading profession; to do a kind of work that most of them would shrink from performing. How many people are there who would continue to eat meat if they had themselves to do the killing, dressing, carving, etc.? We guess a rather small percentage. Yet a principle of Ethics is never to relegate to another person a duty which we ourselves have a moral compunction to perform. We must bear in mind the distinction between the dislike and the compunction to do a certain thing. We may dislike to do the mending of our shoes, the washing of clothes or so, for the simple reason that we have something better to do, but we would not shrink from doing it if it was necessary. With the killing of animals, however, it is different; most people would shrink from performing this action, they have a horror of killing and would rather go without meat than doing that, especially if there was something else to eat, and could only be driven to do it by the utmost necessity when their own life depended on it.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 638.—Florence W. Craw, Brooklyn.—Like the lily in her hand, she has a purity of mind that wonderfully corresponds with the flower. Her head indicates a type of mind that is bright, clear, and intelligent, with few impediments to mar its progress and final developments.

Her forehead is especially high and

attractive, and betokens the intellect of a teacher, and we would advise her to qualify herself to become one. She will take a deep interest in the children whom she teaches, and they in their turn will appreciate her interest in them.

She has a brilliant memory, and should be able to recite well. Event-



NO. 638.—FLORENCE W. CRAW.

uality is the storehouse of the mind, and this she should be able to fill with useful knowledge. She is in her element when she is learning something new, and when surrounded by those who can teach her what she wants to know. She must guard against being too quick, and tone herself down to have patience with those whose minds do not work as sagaciously or as comprehensively as hers. This will be her only serious drawback when teaching, and it will be overcome by experience.

She had better select the high school grade rather than the grammar school department, for her class of study will fit her to fill an important position in the educational world, while other people can be found to teach the lower grades in the grammar school and infant departments.

She should succeed very well in the study of literature and the languages; also could become quite expert in music. If she wished to specialize in the latter, there would be no reason why she should not succeed.

She has a very loving disposition, a clinging nature, and a companionable mind. She will not want to live to or for herself, but will be bound up in those people whom she can serve the best or help the most.

She is full of fun and will enjoy making it, as well as being with those persons who also make it.

SHALL WE ENCOURAGE APPROBATION IN OUR CHILDREN?

"Parents are beginning to discover for themselves what has long been apparent to onlookers, that the fewer 'shows' their children take part in the better for them," said a mother recently. "The average child who goes to public schools has quite enough to

do with studying his lessons and keeping up with his class, getting enough exercise in the open air and all the sleep he needs, without the added excitement and nervous strain of going to rehearsals, committing to memory songs or poems or dialogue, sitting up late, and all the rest of it. Some of the public school principals are 'show' mad. Go into their schools and the pupils are always getting ready for an operetta, or a Lincoln's birthday entertainment, for some fancy drill or a dance. One wonders when the children find time to learn their lessons or the teachers to teach, with all these extraneous affairs going on.

"The moral effect on the child is, as a rule, distinctly and positively bad. No one who observes the change that goes on in a boy or girl in consequence of being thrust into public notice, receiving applause and falling into the habit of looking for approbation, but must regret the folly of the mother who permits, even encourages, such a thing.

"Too often the child is 'spoiled' by the abnormal process. 'Spoil' is an old-fashioned word these days, as applied to a child, but there is no other that more aptly describes the deterioration of a sweet, unconscious, innocent little boy or girl into a vain, self-conscious, knowing young person. How much of this 'show' business is responsible for the nervousness of many city children only physicians can tell, but undoubtedly it plays a big part in producing the twitching of the eyelids, twitching of the shoulders, fidgets, restlessness, sleeplessness, etc., from which one so often sees children suffering. Without 'shows' of any kind the life of the average American child who goes to public school is quite stimulating enough."

Thy day well done,
Its morning promise well fulfilled,
Arise to triumphs yet unwon,
To holier tasks. —Whittier.

Intelligence and courtesy not always are
combined;
Often in a wooden house a golden room we
find. —Poetic Aphorism.

Prize Offer for August

AN ABSENT-MINDED MOOD.

Absence of mind does not by any means betoken lack of mind. On the contrary, very intellectual people are often the most abstracted, and frequently commit the most imbecile actions, which in any one else would be termed idiotic.

What faculties did the lady in the following story show through her absent-mindedness? The person who sends us the best reply will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any dollar book in the Fowler & Wells Co. catalogue.

"We never know what extraordinary thing mamma will do next," said the daughter of the house, laughingly, speaking of her very clever and witty mother. "Papa and I are always on the watch for her absent-minded vagaries, but sometimes she escapes us. What do you think she did the other evening? They were dining at Mrs. Tiptop's—a very big dinner for some distinguished foreigner. Mamma's maid unluckily had received permission to visit some relatives and I had a theater-party dinner, which took me off before the rest. Just as I was starting I met mamma going up to dress. 'Don't forget anything,' I called out to her, while she went on up stairs, evidently in a brown study. 'I know the mater is in one of her absent-minded fits, and will forget something important,' I said to myself when I was seated in my cab, but I little realized what would really happen. Mamma has a funny way of doing her hair for the night, twisting up the front part in a tight little knot on top of her head, and the rest in another tight little knot just back of it. Well, it seems she was very late, and she was thinking of an address she had to make the next day at the opening of the new hospital, so she quite forgot she was

not going to bed, and took down her hair and did it up in the manner I have described. Then papa called her, and she came to herself with a start, realized how late it was, and, imagining she had been arranging her hair, slipped on her dress and her dog collar of diamonds, and then, thinking, of course, she was all right, wrapped her head in a scarf and herself in her cloak and hurried off to her dinner. Well, you can imagine papa's feelings when he saw preceding him into the drawing-room and sailing serenely up to their hostess, dear, absent-minded mamma, with her funny little knots of hair, all ready to go to bed. And I think you will agree with me in thinking that he behaved nobly, for he made no sign to show his discomfiture, but seemed to take her new-fashioned coiffure as a matter of course, so, of course, every one else thought it was all right, too—and it really did not matter so much, but when mamma got home and saw herself in the glass she nearly fainted!"—From the New York Tribune.

Will our friends kindly put their "thinking caps" on and send us in a description of Rubinstein's character? His picture appeared in the March issue on page 100.

We were asked to give some pictures for delineation, in the Prize Offers, and therefore we hope, by waiting a month longer, we may have some good replies.

The competition for June is for the best definition of the organ of Causality.

The competition for July is for the best description of character of the two hands whose photographs appeared in the May issue.

The competition for August 1st is for the best analysis of absent-mindedness, and what faculties go to give it.

Phrenology in Relation to Moral Teaching

BY GEORGE D. ERWIN, Graduate of '04

Paper read before The International Conference of Phrenologists, New York.

The Faculty, Classmates and Friends:

Realizing that we are wholly creatures of heredity and environment, and that we are what we are as the result of the teachings and habits of others, we are glad of the opportunities afforded through the different avenues of expressing our views on their influence on our after lives by the adoption of the belief that Phrenology, if used by teachers and preachers in their daily duties, would be the means of eliminating to a great degree the unnecessary worry, poverty, and care that fall to the lot of those dependent on sectarians and conformists for their education.

There are none more to be pitied than those who are so busy in the getting of riches as to neglect the right and privilege of self-culture by means of the concentration of their minds in regard to what are their proper rights and inheritance, than those who, through lack of self-assertion, allow the so-called "instructors" to dictate the different modes of abeyance, and who in turn demand a goodly portion of the earnings of the ignorant for their maintenance, thus keeping the uneducated masses as a stepping-stone to their own selfish ambitions of living an easy and luxuriant existence. There should be, and no doubt will be, some time in the future a provision in the by-laws of each community governing scholastic institutes, whereby teachers of any denomination or creed, having in charge the educational training of individuals in the higher attributes of life, shall be chosen according to their several qualifications and moral worth, for who but those having a knowledge of human nature and the cultivation of soul growth can be a lasting benefit to the communities over which they preside? To be a successful teacher (apart from a lucrative point of view) one must first know himself and his qualifications from the standpoint of disintegration. If he be not capable of instruction from other than a selfish motive, it is high time the public know wherein he is lacking and accordingly replace such a one by others, built more on the conscientious principle.

We have in mind an instance in which a public man of this city makes mention, that the average schoolboy of the present time is possessed of facts of which Plato and Aristotle never dreamed, has a knowledge of the laws of nature of which the ancients knew nothing, and which are now the common carriers of our wonderful civilization. And how true it all is to the observer we realize too well. But to what does his superior knowledge tend, only to

lead him farther from the laws of nature as propounded by the few scientists of the present time, and of which the average thinker may also take cognizance. No doubt he is farther advanced in the science of worldly gain, so much we will admit, but what of that to those who believe in a future state of the soul in accordance with their manner of life on this plane. "Civilized" we are called, but what is civilization but the getting farther away from nature and her laws of healthful living, becoming more subject to sickness and disease each decade? Where among the savages or original tribes of any country is disease known to any extent until introduced by "civilized" white men, or where among the savages do you find so much immorality or debasing influences as are to be found in the very centre of civilized communities, where the weaker element is subject at all times to the insults and abuses from the supposed enlightened class?

Certainly, Phrenology does not advocate a return to the cruder stages of humanity, but instead to evolve at the pace allowed legitimately by nature, getting all the good and pleasure possible as we progress, leaving the more unworthy and animal tendencies to die out of our natures as we evolve from a lower to a more spiritual or higher plane, for by the adoption of such practice only, can we rightfully expect to enjoy the title of the perfect man. And it is here that the Science of Phrenology is of so much importance as a progressive element.

In the word "progressive" we do not mean the grasping and greedy nature as exemplified in the average commercial enterprises of the present day, but the going back to the truthful or non-pretentious element in nature, when truth and originality were virtues, rather than the present or pretentious age of formalities and deception.

There can be no doubt but the masses would be much benefited had they but teachers who, in conjunction with their other attributes, were possessed of even a slight knowledge of human nature and who could so easily lighten the burdens of those poor unfortunates who are perpetually pulling against the stream, by showing them how just to adapt themselves to nature's ways and modes of living intended, rather than study and scheme how to quickly amass fortunes, at the expense of a lifetime of domestic happiness, and which in the end is a nonentity. Keeping always in view the object that the higher life is the prime object of their existence, and not to be spending their time and talents in that

which is but a temporary and partial source of enjoyment, but to be fitting themselves for the habitation of spheres that know not the value of material wealth, but instead the value of the pure, unblemished soul.

True it is that some who are in the capacity of teachers are better fitted for mechanics, and there are mechanics who if environment and educational advantages had favored them, might far have excelled in the making of this a brighter and happier world to live in. And, as we have before mentioned, it is here that the Science of Phrenology could be employed to the greatest advantage by the laity in general, for an instructor in the higher ethics of life who has a law development of the moral faculties is anything but moral or religious in his nature; while the one occupying the position of a truthful adviser of the people, is a spiritual reformer and well developed in the coronal region; and there can be no doubt, but if proper selections could

be made on a Phrenological basis, hellfire and brimstone would constitute less of the expounders' theme, and instead would be given that most potent of all influences—Prenatal-culture—and the proper environment necessary to the introduction into the world under favorable circumstances, which would, to a very great degree, alleviate the adverse circumstances so often to be met with in many cases throughout a lifetime. Hell is a condition, not a locality, and human beings can find it in the condition of their environment. Nor are they obliged to wait for the final transition before realizing the heavenly conditions; a condition to which the weaker minds are gradually evolving. As the years go by, and the masses grow in intelligence, so also in like ratio will the pretentious element be superseded by the more earnest and truth-seeking student of human nature, as promulgated by Phrenology.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE MAY MEETING.

The seventh meeting of the season was given in the hall of the above Institute, May 2d, when an appreciative audience assembled to hear a lecture by Mr. Geo. G. Rockwood, the celebrated artistic photographer. Dr. Chas. Wesley Brandenburg occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a few appropriate words. He said, Mr. Rockwood's presence among them recalled to his mind the days when he graduated from the American Institute of Phrenology.

Mr. Nelson Sizer and Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells were alive then, and greeted the lecturer on that occasion, each trying to vie with the other in telling some genial anecdote. He said he never expected to be President of the American Institute of Phrenology, and be called upon to welcome Mr. Rockwood on behalf of the Institute. It gave him much pleasure, however, to do so, and to introduce to them a long and valued friend of the science who would give them a lecture upon "The Art of Photography, from A to Z, as applied to Phrenology."

Mr. Rockwood followed by giving an excellent lecture, the full notes of which we give in another column.

Mr. Rockwood at the close of his lecture gave a description of a number of celebrated people whom he had photographed, and spoke of Mr. Chas. G. Bush, the greatest cartoonist of the present day, who is at present working on the "New York World" and produces as many as seven original cartoons a week.

He showed the pictures of Henry Ward Beecher, the one, in fact, that Beecher himself liked the best, and spoke of him in elo-



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. G. G. ROCKWOOD.

Artistic Photographer, Lecturer, and Vocalist.

Possesses a large and active brain; fine quality of organization; an intuitive, artistic, analytical, sympathetic, ambitious, versatile and genial disposition.

quent terms, and quoted Dr. Abbot's words, who said, "Beecher has probably done more to change, directly and indirectly, the religious thought in America than any preacher since Jonathan Edwards."

Grover Cleveland and Mr. Croker were also presented to the audience. "The latter," said Mr. Rockwood, "is one of the strongest brains this country has produced for organizing work. He strongly resembles General Grant in his outline of face." He referred to the bulldog appearance of Croker, and the resemblance of the fox in Platt. He spoke of the tremendous jaw of Croker, and the width between his eyes, as two important characteristics. He next showed a portrait of President Roosevelt, and recalled the time when he knew him as a lad down in Eighteenth Street, and related an incident of how Roosevelt took pleasure in walking along his studio skylight. Referring to this incident on one occasion when Roosevelt was Governor of New York State he humorously replied that he remembered the time, but added, with a twinkle in his eye: "You cannot touch me now."

He next showed the picture of Ingersoll, and related how he once asked this celebrated speaker how it was that he always swore in the name of a Christian God, and said, "If I didn't believe in a Christian God I would swear in the name of the God I did believe in."

Mr. Rockwood then spoke of the benefit of photographing the profiles of people, and quoted what Talleyrand said, that he could pick out a criminal from a number of others, by looking at his side portrait. He was once tested in the following way: Three criminals were dressed up like noblemen and mixed among them, and Talleyrand was asked to pick them out when they passed them with the other gentlemen. In every case Talleyrand pointed out, "there, there, there," and in every case selected the criminals from their side heads only.

At the close of the lecture Mrs. Jewell played two piano solos with great power and effect, which showed her to be a mistress of the instrument that she has studied so closely. The audience then had the pleasure of hearing Master Philip Klauber, a wonderful little violinist. He is a pupil of Mr. Moskowitz, and manifested great skill in handling his instrument. In fact he was marvelously successful in rendering a very difficult piece. He is only nine years old and shows great promise for the future. He was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Isidore Moskowitz's brother. Miss J. A. Fowler gave a Phrenological examination of a lady and gentleman who proved very interesting subjects, as they were great contrasts to each other.

Dr. Brandenburg in thanking the lecturer for his admirable lecture included in his remarks all those who had so liberally helped toward the success of the Institute

session, which had now come to a close. He remarked that it had proved to be the most successful course of lectures given at the Institute. He invited all present to bear in mind the opening in September next and to be with them then.



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. CHAS. G. BUSH.

Cartoonist for the *New York World*.

Has large perceptive and analytical faculties.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Lecture by Mr. Geo. G. Rockwood, Artistic Photographer and Photo Printer.

Mr. Rockwood said in part:

For the last half century, photography, electricity and steam have been making wonderful progress in the development of the human race. Electricity has abolished time and binds the ends of the earth together. Steam is the great economizer of human effort and energy; a power that is more or less in evidence in every step of progress in civilized humanity. Photography, at first dealing with the emotional or æsthetic element in our nature, truthfully recording the beautiful, has now become one of the most practical of the arts.

Photography, a word derived from the Greek, and signifying to write by the light, is the name applied to the art of making pictures by the sun's rays. So daguerreo-

types, ambrotypes, ferrotypes and paper photographs are included in the one term, photography. The whole principle of the art is based upon the chemical changes or modifications effected in certain substances by the action of light.

The early history of photography is of interest. It is somewhat strange that the very earliest experiments in that beautiful

tury old. It was invented in the latter part of the eighteenth century, became fairly successful, passed away and was forgotten, and then again evidently the same principles were discovered, the art again invented and practised and not until many years had passed was the fact learned that what we had supposed to be a new art we may call a lost art newly discovered.



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The most lifelike portrait ever taken of Mr. Beecher.

art, which was supposed to have been invented and to a certain degree perfected by Daguerre of France and Fox Talbot of England, should have again been brought to light after being forgotten, and that the art which we have supposed was invented about sixty-five years ago is really over half a cen-

The discovery of this fact was made in December, 1863, or January, 1864, by Mr. Smith, the then curator of the British Museum of Patents and Inventions. The prints and plates, as well as documentary evidence of a most conclusive kind, are in possession of the museum.

(To be continued.)



THE Phrenological Journal

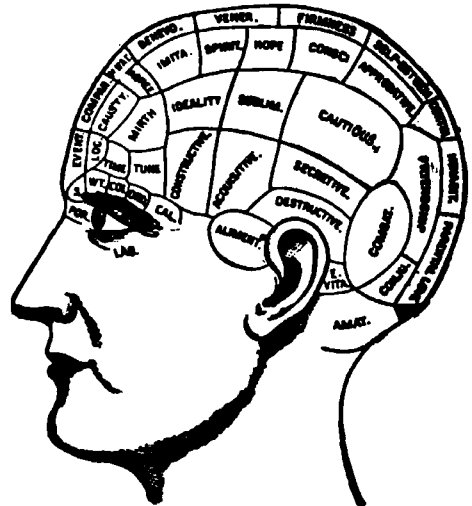
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1905

How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles!—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Despair not! Give Me service! Seek
To reach Me, worshiping with steadfast will;
And, if thou canst not worship steadfastly,
Work for Me, toil in works pleasing to Me!
For he that laboreth right for love of Me
Shall finally attain.

—Bhagavad-Gita (Song Celestial, translated from The Indian by Ed. Arnold).

HOW CHARACTER REVEALS ITSELF.

In a Thousand Ways We Express Our
Real Characters Without
Knowing It.

In a recent issue of the New York Evening Journal, we have the following remarkable editorial which we think should be carefully read and digested, as a tribute toward character reading. There are three important truths expressed: (1.) Concerning the interpretation of honesty in India, through the uneasiness of the subjects, and the way in which they wriggle their toes; (2) character reveals itself in answering casual questions; men and women having different ways of doing so; (3) the gradual decrease

of Individuality. We congratulate the editor upon such an excellent article:

"A wise old man, advising some one younger, said, in substance:

"If you want to study a man's character, study the little things about him.

"In big things a man is careful and on his guard. He is trying to create an impression and you can't find out what he really is.

"But in little things he is careless and reveals his true self.

"If you, the reader, want to know anything about a man—your employe, or the man who employs you—just notice him carefully when he doesn't think he is noticed and when he is not 'on parade.'

"In India, as you perhaps know,

lawyers cross-examining poor people on their oath, always watch their toes. The polite gentleman of India can lie and commit perjury with a perfectly straight face. His eyes reveal nothing. But—so the lawyers say—when he tells a lie he wriggles his toes, which gives the examiner the information that he wants.

"A good many Americans probably wriggle their toes, sometimes under the same circumstances, but as they wear shoes the wriggling does no good to the person studying them.

"A man's attitude toward his inferiors, those that can do him no good, from whom he expects nothing, reveals his character perhaps better than anything else. Hardness of heart, lack of real kindness are thus unconsciously betrayed by the man who would pose as of high moral character.

"In card games, where small sums are bet, others show their weakness. Character is also revealed in answering casual questions. As somebody has said:

"Ask any man what disease he fears most, and he will say, 'Bright's disease,' thinking of himself. Ask any woman, and she will say, 'Diphtheria,' thinking of her children.

"The natural tendency of a man is to think of his own life and comfort and general needs. If you ask him what he is afraid of, he is pretty sure to speak of something that might hurt him.

"Women, on the other hand, fortunately for the human race, think of their children first, and if you ask them what they are afraid of, they will say 'kidnappers,' or mention some childish ailment.

"The study of character is really not very complicated, and yet it is neglected to a great extent by a majority of us. That is because our faculties of perception are weakened. We live in crowds, dressing, talking, acting, looking very much alike.

"We are employed in great numbers, working along the same lines. Our lives are relatively safe—give us a few dollars per year as long as we live, and we have nothing else to bother us.

"Consequently we are losing individuality, while gaining knowledge, perhaps, and other qualities.

"There is more individuality, more faculty of perception in one savage, trained by necessity to study the character and intentions of every man that approaches him, than in a thousand civilized white men."

HOW PHRENOLOGY CAN HELP YOU:

We have received letters from many people, asking us how they can cultivate the qualities that are small in development, and control the qualities that are large. We have generally pointed out to such correspondents the following methods, and we again submit our advice for the benefit of those who still want to know whether there is any hope for them in the future:

(1.) A person must get in touch with himself, and talk to himself as though he were going to take his character in hand, and really improve it. It is of no use for him to think that he must go through his life as he is organized at present, for if he does so, the flower of Hope will not blossom,

and his faculties will not show any material change for the better.

He must have faith, that by concentrating his mind on the exercise of a faculty, that he will be able to bring about a reasonable activity of that faculty.

So many people think that they must remain just as they are born, and it surprises me to find there is anyone living who can believe such a thing. Were we to take note of a few people in our own acquaintance who have had to work out their own characters by dint of hard personal struggle, we should see at once that we could do the same thing, and be as successful as they have been.

No one can succeed in changing his attributes of mind without calling into play three allies: Concentration of Purpose, Will Power, and Faith.

If a person is lacking in hope, he should go with the hopeful, and watch their way of conducting themselves through trials and adversity. If one is lacking in Order, one should watch the methodical person, so as to see how he arranges his plans of work. If one is lacking in Language, he should visit the person who has a

ready conversational style, and try and adopt the same method of speech, so that he may benefit by his experience.

Every faculty of the mind can be cultivated if a person will only dwell long enough upon the desired attribute of mind to allow it to nestle and take root, but no one can expect that roses will thrive among thistles and weeds, nor that cheerful manners will emanate from depressed thoughts, and by the study of Phrenology, a person will be greatly helped in his character-building, because he will be able to see from time to time how his character is improving, by the exercise of different elements of his mind.

Hope and faith are essentials just the same as energy and confidence are in their way essential to the maintaining and carrying out of a project.

Keep your heart pure, your motives high, your ambition keen, and your desires everlastingly alert, for the advancement of all that is good and strong in uplifting. The greatest, the most satisfying success that will come to such a life—the ideal life—is the happiness of others.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

Thoughts for the Rich. By Austen Bierbower, author of "The Vertues and Their Reasons," "On the Training of Lovers," "From Monkey to Man," "How to Succeed,"

etc. Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Paper, price, 25 cents. This little book is made up of epigrammatic sentences, each of them a nugget of wisdom in itself. Although entitled "Thoughts for the Rich," its philosophy is applicable to any station.—Health.

"The Hygeia Cook-Book, or Cooking for Health." By Mary A. Beard, D.O. Press of the South End Industrial School, Boston, Mass.

In this practical age, when men and women are taking sensible views about diet, and are beginning to realize the need for hygienic cooking, such a book as this should

be in the hands of every home. The value of vegetables is accentuated, and many delicious ways of cooking them are introduced. Vegetable soups makes the mouth water when one reads over the recipes, and cereals have their proper place in the dietary herein explained. Delicious hot pud-

dings and cold desserts are also given in profusion. Gems of various kinds are mentioned. Who, then, will be without the formula of how to make them.

There are but forty-three pages in the book, but every page is useful.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 787.—J. S. S., Pierre, S. D.—You have a manly, well-proportioned organization, a keenly developed brow and a scientific way of looking at everything; you take pleasure in comparing your work with that of others and of watching every variation from the ideal you have set up in your own mind as to how a thing should be done. You should show excellent taste in selecting material and in arranging your work. You have no difficulty in adapting yourself to other people and you make other people feel at home in your society. You are not a man of many words and might increase your language to advantage by engaging in debates and conversation more freely than you do at present. Your ingenuity should enable you to engage in high class mechanics and later in life you will be forced to realize your gift for writing and prose composition. You may not feel much like doing the latter now, but mark our words, and watch the inspiration when it comes.

No. 788.—J. G., Abington, Conn.—Your photo indicates that you are reliable, conscientious, thoughtful and sympathetic. You are bound to do some good in the world and exert a beneficial influence over others.

Your head runs up high from the opening of the ear, and your mind is receptive to partially developed spiritual truths. You should be quite intuitive and a student of human nature. Your body and mind are harmoniously developed and the spirit of control has enabled you to conserve your energy. You will never feel old, but when old age creeps on it will have no terrors for you. You have always something bright to say, and people enjoy your company on this account and many are the incidents that you have recited and many are the events you have related for the entertainment of your friends. The world is not too large for you to have friends in every quarter and your sympathies include almost every one.

No. 789.—J. B., New York City.—You have quite a sensitive mind and you suffer and enjoy more keenly than the majority of men do. This is partly owing to your fine quality of organization and also partly owing to your active approbateness. Would advise you to think less and care less about what other people may say concerning you. You are not the sort to be lazy or indifferent, so you can afford to be more independent than you are. You have a fine intellect for a lawyer, would sense the truth about things and would know what cases you would care to support aside from a monetary standpoint. As a business man you would be attractive and people would like to trade with you. Traveling will be quite attractive to you and you will learn much through this means. You are thoughtful, intuitive, methodical, quick to grasp ideas, versatile and can adapt yourself to many people. Could succeed as a public speaker, entertainer, reciter, business man or lawyer.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Prof. J. M. Fitzgerald, the well-known and popular phrenologist, writes, "There are anatomists leaning our way in Chicago. Prof. G. Frank Lydston, one of our foremost medical authorities, has recently brought out a book on 'Diseases of Society,' etc.; the work is based on phrenology."

Prof. L. Hummel's lecture in the Grange Hall, Tuesday evening, May 2d, was both entertaining and instructive.

The lectures Thursday and Friday even-

ings were on "Mental and Moral Science."

Saturday evening the subject was on "Love, Courtship and Marriage or, How to Marry and Stay Married."

Prof. Hummel as a lecturer has the endorsement of people in public life—county superintendents, college presidents, ministers, physicians, etc.—who would not dare to recommend him without knowing his worth.—From "The Culture Reporter," Centre Hall, Penn.

Owen H. Williams, D. P. Flagg, and Alice M. Rutter are located in Atlantic City for the summer months.

Paul B. Kington has a permanent address in Buffalo, N. Y.

Loren E. Slocum continues to give examinations in Wessington Springs, S. D.

D. T. Elliott is doing Phrenological work at the Fowler Institute, London.

H. H. Hinman, of Forth Worth, Texas, says that business is good.

J. M. Fitzgerald can always be found in Chicago, where he has a permanent office for examinations and selling of Phrenological works.

George Cozens is again in Brandon, Ont., Canada, giving examinations and lectures.

George D. Erwin, class of 1904, is now in Seattle, Wash., doing Phrenological work.

R. J. Black is in Vinton, Iowa, giving examinations.

Mr. Allen Haddock keeps busy at San Francisco.

J. A. Fowler can be consulted at the American Institute of Phrenology, Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

J. S. Barnhart, of Democracy, Ohio, writes us that he is traveling and giving a series of Phenological lectures.

P. H. Flanagan continues to give examinations in Providence, R. I.

Levi Hummel is touring Pennsylvania.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien has been lecturing in Berlin, Ont., with great success.

A Human Science Convention will be held at Portland, Ore., July 12th and 13th under the auspices of the Universal Improvement Society.

MISS FOWLER'S WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS FOR APRIL.

The April Talks given by Miss Fowler were upon Phrenology as interpreted by the Scriptures, namely Faith, Hope, Prayer, Art, Eloquence, Ingenuity, Law, Music, Medicine and Literature.

On April 5th, Mrs. Fiske, President of the Executive Committee of the Noonday Club, and Miss Moore were special guests of honor. On April 12th, Mrs. Frederick Mills and Hawkins were the special guests of honor, and the subject of Color Radiation was particularly dwelt upon.

On April 19th, after introducing the topics of Law and Music in a brief address, Miss Fowler called upon a child pianist, Annie Merritt, to illustrate what can be done with perfect ease by one who is gifted with musical genius. Anna Jewell also played some fine solos with great expression.

She then introduced Mrs. L. Devereux Blake, president of the Legislative League, who was one of the guests of the meeting, to say a few words on the advancement made in legislative matters, connected with the laws of New York State. She spoke

eloquently on the changes that had been made, and said it had taken many years for a bill to pass into law allowing a woman to have as much legal right to own her children as her husband.

Galton's idea of tracing criminals by taking impressions of the thumb marks was introduced, and each lady and gentleman present was asked to submit their impressions to support the theories Miss Fowler is working out in regard to this system.

Mrs. H. P. Bailey, ex-president of the Woman's Club, of Orange, Mrs. Nellie Kilpatrick, of Malvern, Ark., Mrs. J. F. Delcot, of Upper Montclair, Mr. C. A. Jacques, of Providence, R. I., Mr. H. Howell, of Mount Vernon, Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Mr. C. D. Blauvelt, Mrs. Robert Dixon, Miss F. W. Hayhurst, Mrs. D. P. Flagg, Miss Mary C. Hammann, Miss and Mr. Drew, Mrs. Munch of Cedar Grove, N. J., Mrs. T. Coffin, Mrs. G. H. Griffiths, Mrs. L. R. Flintoff, Mrs. Anna Jewell, and Mrs. Merritt, were among the guests present.

REV. M. C. TIERS AT EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The paper entitled "Forward" gives the following announcement concerning the Rev. M. C. Tiers. It says:

"Brother Tiers, who was eighty-five years old on Saturday, April 29th, preached at the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 169th Street, the following day, at the morning service. He has been a member here for a long time; in fact Brother Tiers is one of our pioneer preachers."

The above announcement suggests to us to point out that the Rev. M. C. Tiers is a very versatile man, and his phrenological developments indicate that he is able not only to charm large audiences with his practical way of presenting his ideas on the Sunday, but he is also skilled with the pencil and brush, and has charmed many score of people with his lifelike portraits which he has drawn and painted for the Fowler & Wells Co. for many years.

He has been a strong advocate of Phrenology for more than half a century.

PROF. J. MILLOT SEVERN, OF ENGLAND.

On going to press we have heard that the distinction of being the first provincial and professional member to be elected to the presidential chair of the British Phrenological Society, London, has been conferred upon Prof. J. Millot Severn, of West Street, Brighton. Since his election became generally known he has been deluged with letters of congratulation from all parts of the country.

We shall have more to say about this esteemed exponent of phrenology in a subsequent number.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON REPORT.

At the monthly meeting in April Mr. O. T. Elliott lectured on "Skull and Brain." The principal points in the address were that the brain is the material instrument by means of which the mind works; that each area of the brain has a special and determinate function; that the form of the brain can be ascertained by inspecting the cranium; that character will not be manifested without corresponding development of the brain. The lecture was illustrated by aid of several skulls. An interesting discussion and a practical demonstration of Phrenology followed the lecture. Mr. J. M. Cassidy occupied the chair.

The students' monthly meeting will be continued till the end of July.

Mrs. Willis, F.F.P.I., will be in Ramsgate during the summer months.

Mlle. De Morley, A.F.P.I., may be consulted at the Palace Pier, Brighton.

Mr. A. Dayes, F.F.P.I., of Woolwich, has been engaged in Bazaar work. His delineations were highly appreciated.

The February number of "The World's Advance-Thought," just to hand, announces the death of Mr. Theodore Wright, of Brisbane, Australia. He passed away on the 14th of August, 1904, at the age of 69. "The end came on a bright day of sunshine. He was sitting at his desk writing an article. He heard the welcome call of an old friend, threw down his pen with a sentence still unfinished, and rushed out to meet her. The exertion or the sudden excitement proved too much for his enfeebled heart. In the act of shaking hands the summons came, his head fell forward on her shoulder and he was gone." Mr. Wright was widely known in the Australian Colonies as an enthusiastic Phrenologist. It was characteristic of him to be earnest, enthusiastic, and thorough. He was a prolific writer on scientific and theological subjects. In many respects he was a unique character. Original and independent in thought, however, he was very popular, extremely social and sympathetic. In 1897 he spent several months in London and made many friends at the Fowler Institute. His lectures at the Institute were highly appreciated, and his decease is regretted by us. We offer our sincere sympathies to his widow, and we shall always have happy recollections of his visit to London.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The April meeting was of a social character. Refreshments and a varied programme were provided, including songs and recitations, in addition to purely phrenological items of a more serious character.

The newly elected president, Mr. J. Millott Severn, delivered his presidential address, in which he reviewed the history of Mental Science from the days of Ancient Greece down to the present time. Both the old metaphysicians and the new psychologists had failed to give a satisfactory explanation of the workings of the mind. The doctrine of Gall as to localization of mental functions, which had been systematized, and to a certain extent perfected by his scientific followers, supplied the deficiency. The practical application of Phrenology, its manifold uses, the present position and future prospects of the Science, were all dealt with in an optimistic spirit.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

During the evening a pleasing incident (not on the printed programme) transpired. The honorable secretary, Mr. F. R. Warren, called on Mr. James Webb "to say a few words." He explained that he met Dr. Withinshaw when the latter was a young medical student, and how he examined his head and advised him to study Phrenology. At the commencement of Mr. Webb's speech a large parcel was brought forward from the back of the platform and placed on the table beside him. In size and shape it suggested a canary cage wrapped up in brown paper, but on the covering being now removed a beautiful clock in black marble stood unveiled. Mr. Webb continued, "I will read the inscription. It is as follows: "Presented to Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.Edin., F.B.P.S., from his colleagues on the Ex. Com. of the British Phrenological Society, Incorporated, 63 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., as a token of their high esteem and appreciation of his courageous advocacy and untiring devotion in the cause of Phrenology during the three years, 1902, 1903 and 1904, in which he held the position of President of the Society."

It was now his pleasant duty to ask Dr. Withinshaw to accept this expression of the esteem in which he was held. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Withinshaw came forward and said: "I have received quite a blow. Before Mr. Webb got up to speak I had not the slightest idea of this presentation. It is one of the greatest surprises of my life, and one of the happiest: in fact I feel so happy about it that the words that ought to be at my disposal to express my gratitude have simply flown away." After recounting some personal recollections he again expressed his warmest thanks to the donors.

Another interesting feature was the address of Mr. George Hart-Cox, a past president of the Society. He spoke on "Some Limitations of Phrenology." Phrenology was by no means perfect; it had limitations; there was plenty of room for further inves-

tigation, discovery and development. As a proof of the use of the Science, he related the case of a young man who called upon him lately. Some years ago this young man, when a lad, had carried a parcel for him, and as they were walking together he got into conversation with the boy and advised him to study science. "I took your advice," said the young man, "I attended evening classes at the Battersea Polytechnic, I got on well, passed with honors, won some scholarships, and now I have been recommended by the authorities there to an ap-

pointment as analytical chemist in a large manufacturing concern." Before leaving London to take up the duties of his new post, he called to let his benefactor know the result of taking his timely advice.

Dr. Bernard Hollander then gave an address on "Two Views of Phrenology." He concluded by appealing for support in making a success of the new periodical, "The Phrenological Review," published by the British Phrenological Society, which the Council had appointed him to conduct.

Report communicated by William Cox.

PERSONAL FACTS.

BORN A CRIMINAL.

The moral responsibility of Mrs. Chadwick for her peculiar methods of getting money is doubtful. Probably she has no conscience and is not troubled by a feeling that she has done anything wrong. Her moral faculties are as undeveloped as they were when she was a young girl, and made her first attempt to get money dishonestly. She forged the name of a farmer to a note so as to get some goods she wanted. Young as she was, she should have known that exposure was inevitable. She spread the report in the little village in which she lived that a fortune had been left her. The object was to make storekeepers more willing to give her credit.

When she went to live with her sister in Cleveland she mortgaged that sister's household goods to raise money. A few years later she returned to her girlish trick of forgery, and was sent to the penitentiary. A Canadian jury, largely because of her youth, had acquitted her on the ground of insanity. The Ohio jury was unable to see any traces of insanity in the forgeries of the grown up woman.

That experience should have made Mrs. Chadwick more careful, but what the Phrenologists call the bump of acquisitiveness was so large and that of conscientiousness so small that she returned speedily to her old ways. She revamped the story of having been left a fortune and dressed it up with new and attractive details and managed to dupe a number of bankers. Of course she should have known that the game she was playing was one that could not be carried on indefinitely, but she ap-

pears to be unable to take any heed of the morrow.

The legal responsibility of Mrs. Chadwick is not affected by her lack of moral sense. She is not insane, but she is one of the persons who, if allowed her liberty, should be labeled "dangerous," so that all may be on their guard against her. Some lawyers say that she cannot be indicted for forgery on account of the Carnegie notes, because she did not attempt to negotiate them. But she used the notes, coupled with the story that she was Carnegie's illegitimate daughter, to get money dishonestly—by false pretences.

She has done enough to warrant her being sent to prison, but if she shall go there she will not be cured of her moral obliquity.—Chicago Tribune.

MEN AND HEADS.

"What kind of head do you like on a man?" was asked of the president of a corporation employing several thousand hands. He replied: "It depends altogether on what I want the head to do. Each department of our business requires a different shape of head. We don't look for veneration, benevolence, generosity, sublimity, conscientiousness, acquisitiveness, or ideality. Take them all in all, I think I'd rather have around me men of combativeness, aggressiveness, hope, spirit, constructiveness. I try to pick out such. I should like every man in my employ to have at least two-thirds of his head in front of his ears. Men with big back heads are overweighted with intellect; too slow to keep up with the age."—New York Press.

All through the will of one who knows and
rules,

And utter knowledge is but utter love.

—Tennyson.

FACTS WORTH STUDYING.

THINKING.

Do you ever think?
Can you think about something for five minutes?

Have you any original thought to-day?
Where do you get your ideas?

Did you ever originate an idea?
Do you think, or do you only think you think?

Do you allow any one to think for you?
Is your brain growing?

Are you increasing your intellectual powers?

Do you ever change your beliefs?
Is anything true simply because you believe it is?

Do you prove all things?

Are you aware that an unused brain is a shrinking brain?

Do you know that thought is a positive active power? Do you know that thought tends to take form in action?

Do you know that a rational thought can be externalized?

Do you know what the above question means?

Do you know that thought is the impelling power of evolution?

Do you know that the quality of thought depends on the quality of brains; that the quality of the brain depends upon the quality of the blood, and that the blood depends upon air and the food, and the way it is eaten?

Do you know that the brain does not think, but is only a transmitter of thought?

Here are some questions to practice on:

What am I here for?

What am I supposed to do in this world?

Why am I here?

Was my mind or intelligence born with me, or has it always existed?

Will my mind or intelligence die with my body, or will it continue to exist?

How long ought man to live?

Would I go out of my way to perform a kind act, if nobody would ever be the wiser?

Am I in a rut?

Do I need a mental jolt?

Am I of any use in this world?

Am I doing anything to benefit human progress?

In the world's progress, am I a help or a hindrance, or am I a nonentity?

Having read all the above questions, now what am I going to do about them?

"Resolve to do what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve."—Franklin.

E. E. C.—From "Suggestion."

HAIR AND INTELLECT.

"Did you ever notice," asked an observant woman, "how many intellectual people have auburn hair? At the theater the other night I don't remember noticing a single reddish head of hair among the hundreds of uncovered heads spread out before me. They were the well-coiffed heads of the average nice woman. The next night I attended a meeting of a very learned society at which there were perhaps 200 or 300 of the brainiest thinkers and educators around town, and without turning my eyes I picked out at least a dozen auburn-haired women in the few seats in front of me. Now, that was more than a coincidence. It argues something for the possessor of auburn hair, I should think."

SAMUEL JOHNSON—WHAT HE SAID.

Of all the griefs that harass the distressed,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected.

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

Example is always more efficacious than precept.

A man is very apt to complain of the ingratitude of those who have risen far above him.

Dictionaries are like watches: the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.

Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance.

The trappings of a monarchy would set up an ordinary commonwealth.

He is no wise man that will quit a certainty for an uncertainty.

If a man does not make acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone.

A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good.

It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives.

I am a great friend to public amusements; for they keep people from vice.

A cow is a very good animal in a field; but we turn her out of a garden.

Wealth excludes but one evil—poverty.

Care is like a peddler—if you jest and laugh at the mass of things she brings to you, she will pass your door on her next trip without calling.

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On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—Contains a character sketch of Sara Thacker, editor of the Logos Magazine, by Allen Haddock. The picture indicates this lady to be a highly intellectual and spiritually-minded person, and a suitable editor for the above-named magazine. An article on "Physical Culture, What is It and What It Does," and another one on "Higher Education" are by J. P. Beam. Other short articles make a very interesting number.

"The Character Builder"—Utah.—The May number contains an interesting series of articles by the editors, Prof. Miller and N. Y. Scofield, also articles on health and hygiene, social purity, etc.

"The Phrenological Review"—London, Eng.—This is the official organ of the British Phrenological Society, and contains a report of the monthly meetings of this society; also other notes of interest of phrenological thought. This is to take the place of "The Popular Phrenologist."

"Human Culture"—Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article by Mrs. Vaught, and several by Mr. Lunquist. The articles always point to some interesting phase of phrenology, and are well worth reading. The illustrations are vivid, practical, and show much originality.

"Review of Reviews"—New York.—This is a fine monthly, which touches upon the best literature to be found in all the current monthlies. The May issue is a fine example of what other months have been, with the exception that it is richer, and fuller, if that is possible, in its selection of literary matter. The illustrations are excellent. One article on "The New Executive of the Panama Canal," by Walter Wellman, is particularly worthy of note.

"The Naturopath"—New York.—Is a journal of health, formerly the Kneipp Water-Cure Monthly, and is devoted to natural healing and living methods, in the basis of self-reform and popular hygiene. Such articles as the following are found in its pages: "Physical and Mental Healing," "Reasonable Physical Training," "Heart Disease," "Scrofula."

"The Business Man's Magazine"—Detroit, Mich.—Has an effective cover for May. Its first article, on "The Reconciliation of Capital and Labor," is by Camillus Phillips. "The Baldwin Locomotive Works," superbly illustrated, "Actuaries in Life Insurance," by William J. Graham, are two very important articles in the May issue.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—This is an excellent magazine, and any one who takes it up can gather some points of interest on health. One article called "House-Bound," by Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, is highly beneficial. "Man an Out-door Animal" is an article by J. H. Kellogg, M.D. The May number throughout is called an Out-of-door Life Number, and should be in the hands of all our friends who are thinking of deserting their cooped-up city homes.

"The Educational Record"—Quebec, Canada.—This magazine is edited by John Parker, and has many interesting phases of school life, which are both original and selected. Such topics as the following are discussed: "Training the Children to Think," "A Child as a Questioner," "Courtesy to Children," "How Shall I Educate

My Boy," and "What a Boy Going Into Business Should Know."

"The Therapeutic Gazette"—Detroit, Mich.—This monthly is edited by Dr. Hare and Dr. Edward Martin. It contains short articles on Health and Disease, which are interesting to the medical profession, more especially because they are written in technical language.

"The Mazdaznan"—Chicago, Ill.—"Health and Longevity" is discussed by Otto Carque. It is an article that is calculated to stimulate in the minds of the reading public an interest in these subjects, and we cannot have them discussed too frequently.

"The Light of Reason"—Ilfracombe.—This is a monthly published by James Allen. It contains some thoughts from his pen, and also from a variety of writers, for the magazine contains many original articles adapted to those who are in quest of virtue, who are anxious to serve in the great arena of the world, and who are studying life's questions.

"St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—Contains a magazine section, and in it is an illustrated page on the Celebration of

the Centenary of Schiller, a bronze statue of whom is in St. Louis Park; "How the Japanese Celebrate Their Victories," by Eleanor Franklin, is another article of note.

"The Delineator"—New York.—Is always an interesting magazine, not only for fashion and styles, but also because it contains many well-written articles on people of note, and subjects of vital interest for its varied readers.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—This magazine, for May, has some interesting articles on just the topics you want to know more about, namely, "The Origin of Mind," "The Dynamics of Thought," "Concentration of Mind," all of which radiate common-sense thoughts.

"Medical Talk for the Home"—Columbus, O.—This excellent journal says that the present-day fear of disease germs is just as foolish and superstitious as the ancient fear of devils. The May number contains an article on "A Healthy Mind," from which we can all cull some useful hints, for we all wish to have a healthy mind.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

DIXON CRUCIBLE MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company the old board, consisting of Edward F. C. Young, John A. Walker, Edward L. Young, William Murray, George T. Smith, Joseph D. Bedle, and George E. Long, was unanimously re-elected. The board of directors re-elected the former officers, namely, Edw. F. C. Young, president; John A. Walker, vice-president and treasurer; George E. Long, secretary. Judge Joseph D. Bedle was also re-elected as counsel.

The stockholders present expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the management of the company by its officers.

Of the total number, 7,345 shares, there were represented 7,145 shares.

WHAT THEY SAY.

"I am in receipt of your Phrenological Delineation of my son Carl H., and was agreeably surprised at its correctness from photographs.

"Permit me to thank you for the same, as it points out the way so plain in which he should go. May the life of Miss J. A. Fowler be long, useful and happy. I have another son, whose character I wish analyzed, and expect to send you his photo in the near future for the purpose.

"J. W. D., Carthage, Mo."

I received your book on "Heads and Faces," carefully studied the contents and was greatly delighted with same. Enclosed you will find 70 cents for the book "How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face and Head."

I. L. B., Emory, Texas.

Your JOURNAL, which comes to me, is always full of interest and find a great many helpful things in it.

G. G. W., Constantinople, Turkey.

Nature's Household Remedies; for the prevalent disorders of the Human Organism. By Felix L. Oswald, M.D. 229 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Spiritual Spices. The Scripture upon which is based: The Teaching of Deliverance From All Sin, or Sanctification. By I. S. Tate. Price, 25 cents.

How to Teach Vocal Music. The Teacher's Electric Manual and course of study in Vocal Music, for Public Schools and Classes. By Prof. Alfred Andrews. Price, 50 cents.

Foreordained; a story of Heredity and of special parental influences. By An Observer. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

Chastity, its Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Advantages. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Contents: What is Chastity?—Does Chastity injure the Health?—Advantages of Chastity—The Great Advantage of Chastity—Chastity and Children—Chastity and Virility—What the Sexual Instinct has

done for the World—The Cure—Appendix. Price, \$1.00.

A Physician's Sermon to Young Men. By William Pratt. Price, 25 cents.

The Better Way. An Appeal to Men in Behalf of Human Culture through a Wiser Parentage. By A. E. Newton. Price, 25 cents.

Deep Breathing; or Lung Gymnastics, as a means of Promoting the Art of Song, and of Curing Various Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. By Sophia M. A. Ciccolina. Price, cloth, 50 cents.

Protection and Management of the Singing Voice. Medical and Hygienic Hints. By Lennox Browne. Price, 30 cents.

Aids to Family Government. From the Cradle to the School. By Bertha Meyer. The Rights of Children. By Herbert Spencer. The Government of Children. By M. L. Holbrook. Price, cloth, \$1.00. This book, "Aids to Family Government," should be in the hands of every mother who would give her children careful physical, intellectual, and moral training.

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Youth, its Care and Culture. By J. Mortimer Granville. To this has been added a paper by Grace Greenwood on "The Physical Education of a Girl," also a paper on "Dress of Girls." Price, \$1.00.

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"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting. By Magdalene Kentzel-Thumm. Translated from the German by Magdalene Kentzel-Thumm. Fowler & Wells Co., New

York. Price, \$2 net. This is a most interesting book, and to those interested in the study of character, will open up a most fascinating study. The author has evidently given the subject profound study, as the plenitude of examples of handwriting of distinguished personages amply demonstrates. It is a common practice to omit reading the introduction to a book, but in this instance a grave mistake will be made by the reader who omits to read the psychophysical introduction, since it forms the key to what follows. The author starts with the statement, 'All mental and bodily conditions and functions of human beings can be expressed with two words, and their negatives: consciousness and movement—unconscious, unmoved;' and later on, advances the theory, that unmoved consciousness, and unconscious movement, have their seat in the ganglia, basing their argument on the fact that the ganglia are the seat of the reflexes. The author frankly states in the preface, that she found it impossible to make use of any of the existing systems of psychology, and therefore had to construct one for herself. Not less interesting are the author's closing words, 'Perhaps the Greek "Lethe," and the Indian "Nirvana," may be regarded as a form of unmoved consciousness, and we confidently expect our occult friends to comment upon this proposition.' After reading the book we cannot help feeling convinced that temperament, character, and physical conditions are unconsciously disclosed in the handwriting of the individual. The book is handsomely gotten up, and reflects credit upon the publisher.—**Health.**

Your Mesmeric Forces, and How to Develop Them; Giving Full and Comprehensive Instructions How to Mesmerize. By Frank H. Randall. This book gives more real, practical instruction than many of the expensive so-called "Courses of Instruction" advertised at \$10. Crown 8vo. 150 pages. Price, \$1.00.

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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting

By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY
MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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VOL. 118—No. 7]

JULY, 1905

[WHOLE No. 798

The Study of Phrenology.

As a profession this science opens the way to a field that is not overcrowded. In every town there are as many physicians, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, and other professional people as can well be supported; but in few of them is a phrenologist located, and there are towns and cities, even States, that are not visited once a year by a competent phrenologist. Inquiries come to us almost daily from all parts of the country asking for an opportunity of consulting a phrenologist as to choice of pursuits, matrimonial adaptation, the training of children, or the best means of self-culture.

The profession offers a most admirable opportunity for travel to those who desire it, and there is not a large city in which a competent phrenologist could not locate and by proper methods create such a demand for his services as would secure for him abundant remuneration.

The importance of the work done by a scholarly and conscientious phrenologist is second to none, for he can greatly add to the power and usefulness of everyone who consults him. However, no one should undertake the responsibilities of this profession without proper preparation for the work,

and this can be acquired better through the course of instruction afforded by the Institute than in any other possible way.*

Success in life is assured to the man who understands himself fully and has at his command a means of strengthening his character, and can readily apprehend the strength and weakness of those with whom he has to deal, whether in the line of business or in the various professional avocations. While a business education as given in the commercial schools may be desirable, it is not to be compared with the advantages to be derived from a course of instruction in the American Institute of Phrenology by one who depends on the results of his dealings with others.

Proficiency in phrenology will prove more conducive to personal enjoyment and be of more value in all social relations than any of the arts of drawing, painting, music, elocution, foreign languages, etc., as ordinarily practised. In the theatre of social life success depends largely upon the exercise of tact, and the talents or foibles of others must be appreciated by those who desire to please them, and one's own abilities and shortcomings must

* See in another column what The Railroad Company of Omaha is doing

be understood in order to apply the one to advantage or to repress the other.

No matter how much good judgment one possesses, a certain degree of technical knowledge of human nature will always greatly augment one's adaptiveness in obtaining position or public esteem.

In marriage men and women should be adapted to each other, both physically and mentally; two of the plump vital, the angular motive, or the sharp-featured mental temperament should never mate, nor two having large Firmness, Combativeness, or Destructiveness; nor should those having strong perceptive or reflective intellect marry those with the same faculties in the same degree. But there should be essential similarity of moral and æsthetic sentiment as well as of social feeling. Phrenology alone points out these combinations, and its application in this direction is of the gravest importance.

In many cases it has saved noble men and women from uniting with those who were, or who became, selfish, tyrannical, depraved, or fickle, deceitful, ill-tempered, and devoid of affection.

Husbands and wives do not always live in complete harmony. This is due to imperfect knowledge of themselves

and of each other. The sensitive nature of one is not appreciated or considered by the other, who is stronger and more robust. Pride and independence coming from large Self-esteem are lost sight of, and impossible readiness in yielding is expected. The desire for approval coming from large Approbativeness is not understood, and it is withheld. People think they know each other, but Phrenology will open doors undiscovered and let in new light, thereby producing much more of harmony and perfect love.

In family life more of harmony and helpfulness for one another would be found if peculiarities of character and their causes were understood. There would be more of charity and forbearance, and the differences would be appreciated as desirable qualities helping to make a complete whole. A member of a large family in which each had Phrenological charts said: "We appreciate and love one another better than ever before. You have added very much to our happiness."

Where one seems to be lacking, a Phrenological Examination may point out compensating strength and thus help to a perfecting of character. If one is peculiar this will show why, and so prove helpful and of great and lasting service.

J. A. FOWLER.

The Work of the American Institute of Phrenology.

The most important study for man to consider is the subject of the human mind. All character, all talent, all happiness, are the outcome of this wonderful study.

As the mind of each individual has original peculiarities, and also its own susceptibility to culture and training, no single arbitrary rule will apply to all; training and culture must be varied to suit each case or the best results cannot be reached.

Since the incorporation of the American Institute of Phrenology the

Institute has graduated some seven hundred or more students, who have come from all parts of the world, many of whom are in the field lecturing on the science of Phrenology, etc.

The Annual Assembly of the Institute will take place on the first Wednesday in September with an evening reception of students and friends. No other school in America of like designation commands the facilities, or covers the field that it embraces, or offers such advantages at so low a cost to the student. The curriculum em-

braces general Anthropology, the Fundamental Principles of Phrenology, Physiology, Anatomy, Psychology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, Heredity, Ethnology, and Oratory; and includes such subjects as the Temperaments, Brain Dissection, the Objections and Proofs of the Old and New Phrenology, Mental Therapeutics, the Choice of Pursuits, Adaptation in Marriage, the History of Phrenology, Human Magnetism, Psycho-Physiology, and Brain Disorders.

The long and valued friend of the Institute, Henry S. Drayton, M.D., LL.B., A.M., Professor of Nervous Diseases and Insanity in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, who has been connected with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for over thirty years, will lecture on the History of Phrenology, Psycho-Physiology, etc. His lectures are thoroughly scientific and scholarly, and include the results of the latest investigations upon the subject of Cerebral Physiology.

Miss Fowler, daughter of L. N. Fowler (who assisted her father and Professor Sizer in their work), Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology, Graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University, will lecture on Phrenology in its various bearings, namely, Its Theory and Practice, the Temperaments, Brain Dissection according to Dr. Gall, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Choice of Pursuits, Marriage Adaptation, and the Practical Art of Examining the Head and delineating character from living subjects, skulls, casts, etc.

D. M. Gardner, M.D., who has had a wide experience, will prepare students in Anatomy, Physiology, Brain Dissection, Insanity, and will lecture on the above subjects, including Respiration, Circulation, and Digestion. His dissection of the brain is always interesting and instructive and is a special feature of the course.

Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M.D., of New York city, Professor of Hygiene

in the New York Eclectic Medical College, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, will lecture on Anthropology and Phrenology, or the Laws of Health, as applied to Body and Brain; Foods, and their chemical influence upon the body; Exercise, and the effects of Narcotics and Stimulants on the human system; also the health stimulus of each of the Phrenological organs.

Julius King, M.D., graduate of the Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and of The Am. Institute of Phrenology, will give several special lectures on the Eye and Color-Blindness, also hints on Physiognomy. These lectures are illustrated with models, etc., and tests are given among the students of their ability in detecting various shades and colors.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.A., B.D., teacher of Elocution and Voice Culture in relation to public speaking, who is a graduate of Harvard College, and author of "The Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," etc., will give special instructions in regard to the training of the voice for practical purposes in the lecturing field.

C. F. McGuire, A.M., M.D., is an expert in the study of Physical Culture, and has worked out several interesting theories connected with medical gymnastics, the art of breathing and the scientific course to pursue in relation to the building up of health, along phrenological lines. He has taken a number of post-graduate courses on nervous diseases and similar subjects, and will lecture upon his special topic, Physical Culture as combined with Mental Development. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Cora M. Ballard, M.D., is a graduate of the New York Eclectic Medical College, and also of the American Institute of Phrenology; she is assistant physician at the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City. This gifted lady will lecture on Cerebral Diseases of Children and their effects on character.

G. G. Rockwood, lecturer for the Board of Education, will lecture on "Character, how manifested in the Photographic Art."

The above course of lectures will be given in the hall of the Institute, which is in the central part of New York City, in fact, one of the most convenient and desirable neighborhoods of the American Metropolis. The Institute Course is recommended to all classes of men and women, for it affords an unsurpassed opportunity for the study of human organization in all its related aspects. Every effort is made to render the instruction practically serviceable to the student

through its clinical work as well as by the expounding of its principles, and so minister to his or her own development and success, whatever may be the vocation pursued. We have testimonials from business men and women, who have to daily superintend their employees and meet their customers; from professional men, particularly ministers, doctors, and lawyers; from parents and teachers, as well as private individuals, all of whom have been graduated from the Institute, and who tell us of the inestimable value the Institute has afforded them as they have passed out into the world.

Differences Among Men and Women in Music and Sculpture.

By L. N. and J. A. FOWLER.

Variety is a condition of nature. Not only all nature, but all species and classes of nature vary in many respects. No two things of the same kind, even, are exactly alike. Nature is truly ingenious in many different ways, and although the human race is of one species and blood, having the same general structure and organization, yet men and women differ vastly in many particulars. Could we have a panorama of the race passed before us, the variety and difference would not only astonish but amuse us, to say nothing of the costumes, dress, habits, and modes of action.

There would come upon the canvas the strong and well-formed race, the imperfectly organized race, the race of giants; the bony, muscular Arab; the smooth, fat Patagonian; the tall, manly, proud Kaffir; the short, undignified Esquimaux; the savage Hurd, the defenseless Highlander, the plucky Pole, the trading Jew, the plodding, thoughtful German; the vivacious Frenchman, the grasping, conquering Roman; the cruel, yet lazy Turk; the luxurious Babylonian, the learned, versatile Greek; the unalterable and

proud Persian, the superstitious Egyptian, the uncultured African, the seafaring Trojan; the uncombed, unwashed, unclothed, untrained savage and barbarian; the washed, dressed, fashionable, luxurious, and civilized races; the humble, self-denying, spiritual, God-serving; the rich and the poor, the king and his subject, the teacher and his pupil, the master and his servant, the good and the bad, the high and the low, would pass before you on the canvas.

What is the case of all these extremes and antagonisms, of this mixture of good and evil. Phrenology and Physiognomy can account for much of it, but not all—perhaps:

The compound nature of man with the attractions of the body to its mother earth.

The attractions of the Soul to God who gave it.

The influence of pure and impure spirits.

The natural, perverted, or converted state of the mind, and hereditary and parental influences are all of them powerful in their various and opposite ways, besides the effect of climate,

government, religion, education, habits, and calling in life.

Differences among men and women show themselves in Talent. Some have talent for observation, others for reflection; some have talent for fiction, others for facts; some have power to organize, others to make and contrive.

Some have talent for music, others for painting and sculpture. Among

with colored crayons on brown paper; some can excel in sculpture and work in marble, others in plaster or wax, and for each there seems a special adjustment or combination of the faculties.

WALTER HENRY HALL.

Mr. Walter Henry Hall, director of the Musurgia of New York City, of the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn, and



The profile was specially taken for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL by Rockwood.

WALTER HENRY HALL, ORGANIST OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

musicians we have specialists for the organ, piano, cello, flute, harp, cornet, etc. Some people have a talent for classical music, others for sacred music; some for patriotic music, others for dance music.

In the art of painting some people excel in portraiture, others in landscape; some in China painting, others in water and oils; some in pen and ink, others in chalk on the blackboard, or

the present organist and choirmaster of St. James parish in New York, has been given one of the most important musical appointments in this country, the first "foundation," organist of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

He is a gifted man and his head is an indorsement of this statement. He has exceptional ability in training boys' voices.

He has had many years' training

and experience in England as chorister, organist, choirmaster, and conductor, and has been identified with the boy-choir movement in this country for a long period.

and across the musical centre and backward in the occipital lobe indicates special aptness, first for processional work along musical lines, and, second, a qualification to reach the in-

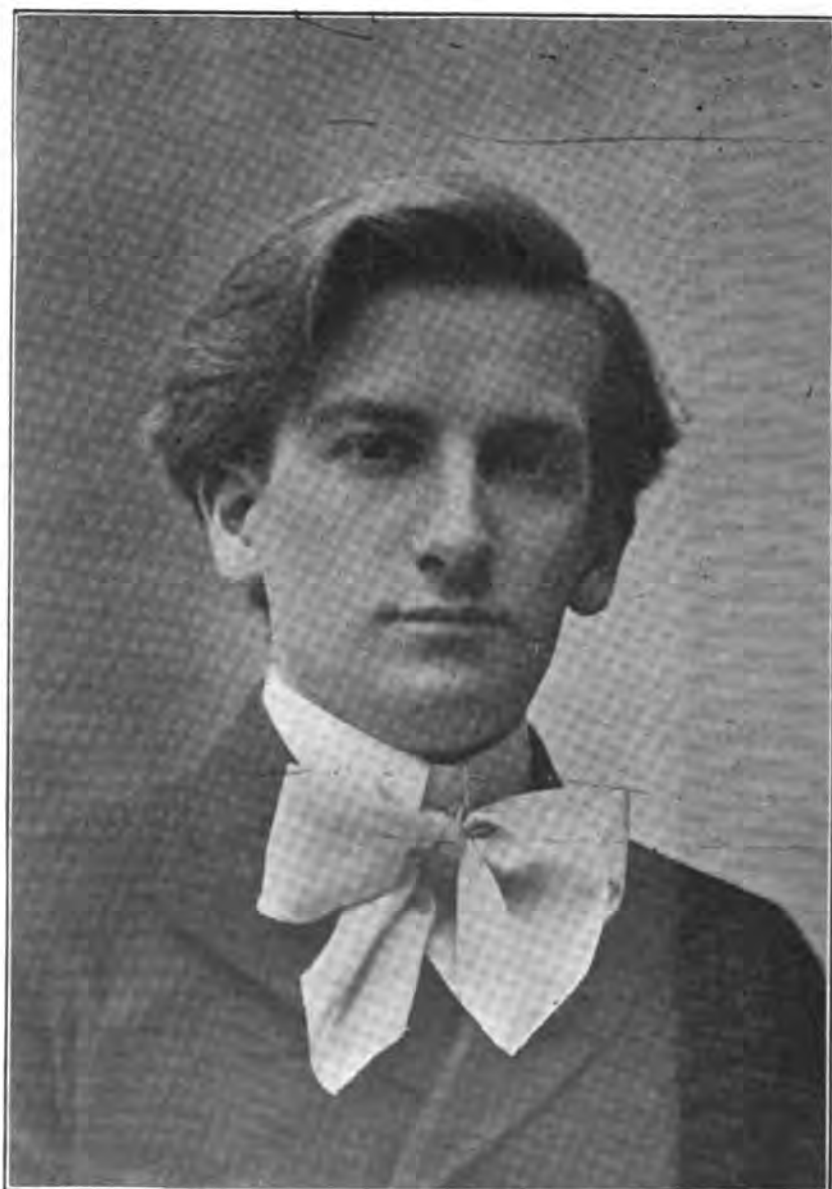


Photo by Lane.

ERWIN EVELETH HASSELL

Mr. Hall certainly shows a special elongation of the head, and has what is called a dolicocephalic head.

Length of fibre from the ear forward in the intellectual region around

terest of the young. This would not be the case with a person whose head was flat in the region behind the ears, and were he narrow in the temples he could not interest himself in music.

His forehead is high and broad, indicating his creative, thoughtful, and organizing mind.

The organs of tune, time, and weight are seen to good advantage in the excellent portraits, the profile being specially taken for the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* by G. G. Rockwood.

ERWIN EVELETH HASSELL.

We have a talented organization in the young pianist whose portrait accompanies this article. He possesses an excellent brow. In fact, his head indicates that he will have a successful musical career if he follows music as a profession. His perceptive faculties all give him ability to weigh, perceive, and memorize his work. He will recognize the light and shade of music, and will become inspired to work out a theme on an instrument with more than ordinary ability. He has the full-sized head of a man many years his senior, it being twenty-two and a half inches in circum.; by fifteen in height and fourteen and a half in length. The width of his head with calipers is five and five-eighths by seven and a half in length, while his weight is a hundred and twenty-one and three-quarter pounds, and height five feet four and three-quarters. His quality of organization corresponds with these measurements, and with his superior height of head he gives a moral and elevated tone to his work. Versatility of mind is a strong characteristic of his, hence he can give an interesting program from different kinds of music. Though gifted with ease in playing, yet he can work up a deep enthusiasm for the heavier pieces of music, and thus bring into play his energy and executive power. He has a promising career before him and will, we are sure, prove worthy of the many encomiums that have been given to him in his public work during the past year. He has played before a number of clubs in New York City, and has many interesting pupils.

The three great essentials—soul,

touch, and technique—have been wonderfully combined in Erwin E. Hassell. He has been compared with Hoffman in style of expression, and brilliancy of technique. Some of his specialties are Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," Liszt's "Twelfth Rhapsody," Mozart's compositions, nocturnes, etc. He called out considerable admiration and attention by his exquisite rendering of classical compositions at the St. Louis Exhibition, where he played in Festival Hall, in the Imperial German Pavilion, the French National Pavilion, and the Indiana State Building; also at Miss Helen Gould's reception at the Buckingham Club, and at the reception given in honor of his Imperial Highness Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, of Japan.

He was born in California, of American parents. His grandmother was English, and his grandfather, on his father's side, was Norwegian. He spent five years in Berlin under the direction of Heinrich Barth and Xaver Sharwenka, and, without doubt, possesses decided pianistic talent.

SCULPTURE — MRS. ADELAIDE JOHNSON.

While we can call to mind a number of women interested in painting, as, for instance, Rosa Bonheur, yet few have followed Miss Hosmer's profession and have devoted themselves to sculpture. There is one bright exception whose work we here present to our readers, with two excellent portraits of herself—specially taken for the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* by Mr. Rockwood. She is a lady of great culture, of wide experience, and indomitable perseverance. Her brain capacity is an interesting study, and proves what diversity of talent is shown in human development.

Her head measures in circumference twenty-one and a half inches, fourteen and a half inches in height, by twelve and a half in length; five

and a half in width, and seven in length with the calipers, and when we take into consideration the intensity and nervous susceptibility of her mind, these numbers will have more significance to the uninitiated reader. She has a wealth of dark hair which, as her pictures show, she wears coiled in artistic Greek fashion at the back of her head. Her features are finely chiselled, very clear in their setting, and almost severe in their earnestness

large, robust, and healthy-looking people give up with the least fatigue?" There is a secret in her endurance, and a Phrenologist can find it out quicker than anyone else.

We remarked, when interviewing this remarkable woman, that she possessed large Vitativeness and recuperative power above the average. That if she were down on her back one day, she would be up the next; that her illnesses would be of short duration;



ADELAIDE JOHNSON, SCULPTRESS.

Photos by Rockwood.

and intensity. But when her face lights up with a smile—which it does in conversation—that intensity is modified, and the whole face changes in expression. What a large amount of experience is centred in her countenance! Hers has been no superficial life, but an earnest, serious study from the commencement, and with her frail little body one might be tempted to make the remark, "How has she accomplished so much when

in fact, they would be few and far between. Hence, she would be able to accomplish the work she set herself, with more reliability than many ambitious women can who start out in life with a mission and yet find themselves unable to surmount the difficulties in their pathway. When we realize that her weight is only ninety-seven pounds, and her height five feet four inches, we realize the old adage which runs something like this, "Precious

things are sometimes hidden away in small parcels."

The key-note of her character shows itself in the spiritual interpretation of her work. She grasps ideas readily. But ideas of themselves are of little

account if they are not rightly poised and made of proper use. Thus, the high moral tone of her work is a valuable part of it, and has produced remarkable results. She is a poet in the arrangement of her ideas, and we



LUCRETIA MOTT.—BY ADELAIDE JOHNSON.

Active and Social Reformer and Preacher in the Society of Friends. Possesses large reflective and reasoning powers.

were not surprised to find that one corner of her beautiful studio in Thirty-third Street has been called a poem by one of her numerous friends. It is upholstered in white, and the draperies and electric light produce exquisite effects. Mrs. Johnson has

the good sense to show her well-chiselled forehead which is high, square, and sharply defined, Causality being the principal feature of her intellect. It gives her ability to reason out the cause and effect of the different characters with whom she comes in con-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.—BY ADELAIDE JOHNSON.

Pioneer, Speaker, Organizer. Possesses great individuality of mind, literary talent, and executive ability.

tact, and it enables her, with her large Comparison of Human Nature, to size people up, and to contrast and analyze the differences she finds in such people as John Burroughs, Ella Wheeler

York City, were it not that we note it as a phrenological fact, and find that her head is particularly broad above and around the ears. She could not be happy unless she were working



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.—BY ADELAIDE JOHNSON.

Reformer, Writer, Lecturer. Possessed a large and active brain; fine quality of organization, a patriotic spirit; large language, and a keen sense of humor. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Sept., 1905.

Wilcox, Emma Thursby, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabelle Hooker, Dr. Winslow, etc. It would be superfluous to say that Mrs. Johnson is one of the most industrious women in New

in some definite artistic and intellectual direction.

Combined with her poetical, artistic, and spiritual nature, she is also very precise and accurate; orderly and systematic; methodical and careful

over details, and also in mapping out large ideas. To be sure her Constructiveness helps her materially in adjusting her plans when she undertakes any new work, and it is this that largely gives her ingenuity and creative talent. Aside from her artistic talents, she shows strong versatility of mind and independence of character, great persistency and controlling power.

Her face shows us the fine Grecian nose, the large, speaking eye, the well-poised chin, and the breadth of the cheek around the eye which always denotes and accompanies individual power and distinct individual poise.

Although an American by birth, she is largely English by descent, and has many of the characteristics of the English type of mind, which show in her large Veneration, Conscientiousness, and Cautiousness. These faculties make her deferential wherever there is a call for reverence; scrupulous wherever duty is concerned; watchful and far-sighted even to anxiety with regard to everything that

pertains to her work. In the busts that she has given to the world, she has chosen those that bear a patriotic sentiment, for she believes that more than the portraits of the pioneers of our country, in every department of work, should be preserved in a living personality which shows more in the life-like bust than in a picture. For her studio work, she wears a long white robe, cut out severely around the neck, with long flowing sleeves which allow easy movement of her hands and arms. She wears a beautiful necklace of oriental charms, all of which are significant. She does not confine her attention to New York alone, but has had a studio in Rome, where she studied many years. She has resided in England as well as in Washington, and has only recently taken up her residence in New York city. Many of her busts, especially those of Mrs. Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, are to be found in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington.

Phrenology and the Scientists.

New Series—No. 1.

DARWIN.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that notwithstanding the anathemas that have been hurled against Phrenology for a century past, ever since, in fact, its truth began to dawn, the science is seated upon a throne that is immovable and one that is being more and more securely fortified by scientific men and women today. In this new series of short articles we wish to place such evidence before our readers concerning scientific opinions as may give confidence to doubters of the truth of cerebral localizations and give believers in the science of mind another argument in

its favor. What has Darwin said about the localization theory? In his work on "The Descent of Man" he discusses the data brought forward by Professor Rocca, and speaks of "the frontal part of the skull" as "the seat of the intellectual faculties." Why does Mr. Darwin give us this information if he has not studied evidences that are sufficiently sound to admit of correct conclusions. Darwin was no speculator in the sense of making statements without due consideration, thought, and study. He was no superficial observer; he did not take up a new theory hastily, nor did he come to

rash conclusions without some well-thought-out surmise to build upon.

It was as clear to his mind that the Intellectual Faculties have their seat

in "The Frontal Part of the Skull" as that all foliage is green or that the sun gives heat or that the snow accompanies cold weather.

A. C. MCINTYRE.

Personalities.

REV. ANTOINETTE B. BLACKWELL.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell celebrated her eightieth birthday on May 20th, at her home in Elizabeth. She was born in a log cabin at Henrietta, N. Y., in 1825, and has had an eventful life. Among her friends she numbered Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Gerrit Smith, of years ago, who assisted her in her advanced ideas concerning women during the period when women were not expected to be seen on the public platform. She was the first woman minister and preached her first public sermon at Henrietta in 1848. A character sketch of Mrs. Blackwell appeared in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in 1897. We hope she may be spared for many years to come, to not only be a blessing to her family, but to the world at large. Among the numerous books she has written, "The Sexes Throughout Nature," is one.

MISS FOWLER'S LAST TALK.

The last meeting was held April 26th. The subject under discussion was Science and Literature. The guests of honor were Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Tribune Sunshine Society; Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley, member of Sorosis and the New Jersey State Federation, of East Orange; Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, member of the Women's West End Republican Club; Mrs. William Kilpatrick, of Malvern, Ark.; Mrs. Gertrude Austin Liddell, of Boston; Mrs. R. M. Dixon, of East Orange; Henrietta L. Kahler, of Mt. Vernon; Miss Mary P. Cottrell, of Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Aso-Neith Cochran, originator of the Cryptogram of numbers and let-

ters; Miss Ellen Bowick, reciter, from London; Dr. C. A. Jacques, of Providence; Mrs. H. C. Leach, of Conn.; Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Miss Adena C. E. Minott, Mrs. G. H. Griffiths, Mrs. Tristram Coffin, and Mary C. Hammann.

Miss Fowler introduced the subjects of the day, and Mrs. Clarence Burns, who is president of the Little Mothers' Society, spoke delightfully of the good work that society is doing. Mrs. Robinson, among others, made a few remarks, and Miss Ellen Bowick recited in an impressive and realistic way. Mrs. Anna Jewell played a selection on the piano in her usual brilliant style. Miss Fowler took the thumb impressions of all present, and altogether the meeting was considered one of the best of the season.

DECEASED.

DANIEL H. CHASE.

Our old friend and fellow worker, Daniel H. Chase, was recently called home to his heavenly rest from his home in Middletown, Conn. We regret that we have lost the help and interest of our valued friend who has been such an enthusiast in the cause of phrenology. He was eighty-eight years of age when he passed away.

MARY M. FOWLRING.

The graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology will be grieved to hear of the recent death of Miss Mary M. Fowling. She was a graduate of '03, and endeared herself to everyone by her sweetness of disposition. She wrote the paper for the graduation exercises on "The Training of Children on Phrenological Principles."

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health Topics.

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

THE PROGRESS OF HYDROTHERAPY.

The medical profession is now making rapid strides in the direction of treating nearly all forms of disease, both acute and chronic, by Hygiene and Hydropathy. Water is now being regarded as one of the most effectual remedial agents that has yet been found. Next to air it is the cheapest and most abundant substance yet discovered by man. There are large establishments springing up all over the world whose proprietors make a specialty of treating disease with water as the main reliable remedy. About seventy-five per cent. of the human body is water. The blood is eighty per cent. water. Every tissue contains more or less of this element. It is a constituent of all foods. It is more necessary for human existence than solid food, and we could live much longer without food than we could without water.

Dr. William Osler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University, and physician-in-chief to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, the physician who recently obtained such notoriety by stating that the usefulness of the majority of men of this age was gone at about forty years, and that it might be as well to have them chloroformed and put out of the way as to live on, is the author of a late work on the principles and practice of medicine. This treatise is one of the most sensible works of the kind we have seen edited by an allopathic physician. As an illustration of the character of this work we refer to the treatment recommended

for typhoid fever. He says: "The profession was long in learning that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated by medicines. Careful nursing and a regulated diet are the essentials in a majority of cases. For this fever and its concomitants there is no treatment so efficacious as that of cold water."

The concomitants of typhoid fever are very numerous. The blood becomes so completely saturated with ptomaines and typhoid germs as to seriously interfere with the function of almost every organ and nerve and tissue of the body. The digestive function is almost entirely suspended, and to feed solid food to the patient will kill him very quickly; liquid food only can be assimilated, and for a few days pure water applied to every part of the body, outside and inside, will nourish the patient more than anything else. Hydropathy is the only scientific treatment for fevers and inflammation, and it will not be many years before it will be the main reliance of every intelligent physician in the world.

BAKING POWDERS.

The amount of baking powder consumed by the American people at the present time is simply enormous. A great majority of the people think that it is a harmless preparation and some think that used moderately it is beneficial to health. As a choice between using yeast or fermented bread and a moderate use of the purest forms of baking powder, I should prefer the latter. But there are ways of preparing food and making it palatable and far

more healthful than by using either yeast or baking powder. Science is now rapidly coming to the aid of the doctor, the cook, the caterer, and the people in regard to the food they consume.

The London "Herald of Health" (edited by Mrs. Leigh Hunt Wallace) for May discusses the subjects as follows:

"'The Effects of Baking Powder' is the heading of an account of a case which came into the hands of Dr. A. A. Humphreys, in which we learn that a patient was found by him to be 'vomiting up quantities of blood, and also passing blood by the bowel; where there was slight tenderness of the abdomen, a very weak pulse of 72, and a temperature of 96.2°.' For a bilious attack she had been taking six teaspoonfuls of baking powder a day. 'The mucous membrane seemed to be injured throughout the whole alimentary tract.' The doctor thinks 'the case interesting on account of the large amount of baking powder taken, and also on account of the symptoms it caused. A profuse hemorrhage was the most marked.' Physical Regenerationists know that I am constantly teaching that the use of baking powder, nearly all of which contain baking soda, produces or aggravates lung bleeding, hemorrhagic piles, sore nipples, varicose veins, and other diseases more or less dependent upon a degenerated condition of the finer tissues of the body. A small quantity of soda taken daily in self-raising bread or flour, in shortening-fats so dearly loved by the vegetarians, patent treacles, gingerbreads, biscuits, some cocoas, and in other ways, gradually produces chronic and, unless the patient is quite young, incurable diseases."

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. Hiram Cronck, of Dunn Brook, about twenty miles from Utica, was said by the "Christian Herald" to be the last survivor of the War of 1812. He was born at Frankfort, April 29, 1800,

and was one hundred and five years old on April 29th of this year. He enlisted, when the war was near its close, as a mess boy, and served five weeks, and with others was honorably discharged. He subsequently enlisted again and served for forty days. He was a pensioner, and lived with a married daughter, who is over seventy years of age. He had brothers who lived to be ninety years of age. He was a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors and tobacco.

The authorities of New York State decided to give him special honors at his funeral and bury him in Woodlawn Cemetery, in Brooklyn.

WHY A YOUNG CHILD CAN EAT MILK.

He has a special ferment for the conversion of sugar. This is lactase, which converts milk into glucose, ready for absorption into the blood. Milk sugar must first be digested by the lactase. Lactase is present in large quantities in the digestive apparatus of the infant, but the adult has very little of this substance, and the consequence is that he cannot digest milk sugar. This is the reason so many people who take milk suffer from sour stomach. Milk sugar not being digested, causes bloating, and remains in the alimentary canal instead of being promptly absorbed, and so it ferments.

The milk most difficult of digestion is goats' milk. The goat has tremendous digestive power. It eats very coarse vegetables, as twigs, briars, etc. It has a four-stomach power digestive apparatus, and it can digest anything that can be chewed and swallowed.

Cows' milk is not good for adults, nor the best for infants. It is splendid food for calves, but not for human beings. The reason that cows' milk is good for calves is that the cow has four stomachs, and so has the calf, and the food is adapted to a four-stomach digestive apparatus. The milk of the cow forms tough curds in the calf's stomach, this food resembling that which is taken by

the calf later on, so as to accustom it to coarse food when it gets older.

The digestive apparatus of the infant, however, is small and simple; it is not adapted to handling these tough curds; and the same is true of the digestive apparatus of the adult. It is not a complicated apparatus, and so it is adapted only to simple food. The natural food-supply of the infant—mother's milk—forms very small, soft curds, which are easily broken up and digested. They are entirely different from the curds formed by the milk of the cow.

Every warm-blooded animal supplies a milk of its own for the food-supply of its young, and exactly adapted to its digestive apparatus: the cow, for the calf; the goat, for the kid; the donkey, for its little colt; and the human mother, for the infant. The milk supply which comes nearest in character to that of the human being is that of the donkey. The milk of the donkey is easily digestible, not containing these hard curds, as does the milk of the cow. In Eastern countries the donkey is very much utilized for its milk, and also quite extensively in Germany and various other European countries.

WOMAN'S HEALTH.

By SYLVANUS LYON.

"Fashion is the worst form of bondage; its victims suffer and sin, and yet so many foolish ones are willing slaves to its dictates.

"Truly it is a strange mystery, the resistless impulse which drives women of all lands and all ages from one strange deformity to another, for fashion's sake."

LEO.

Had I the talismanic power to give women more freedom, greater happiness, arrest disease with less pain and misery (which they now willingly endure); if I could give beauty for deformity, relieve from many ills; if I could surely tell of an injury which silently, yet cruelly, weakens and slowly hastens sickness, disease, and death to many; and if this knowledge would give blessing, happiness, with longer and better life to women—as the true

benefactor of the race, should I not proclaim the glad tidings, and would it not be wicked not to tell of this great wrong?

Come, then, kind reader, and all good, true women, let me, in confidence, name this evil of your sex.

The fashionable corset! Would it not be a present and a lasting blessing for health, life, and true beauty to change and modify—best of all, to abolish it? Its victims are countless, its injury lasting, and particularly the young and the mothers of our race, who thus prove and receive the bible curse "to our children and children's children for many generations."

Do I assert too boldly, too fiercely denounce this great evil? Are my words and ideas only from a vain, distorted imagination?

Come, then, let us reason and decide with facts, statistics, and give results (for our desire is only for good), hoping to guard some of the young and innocent from this silly, wicked fashion.

First, then, the expense of this folly. It is enormous! Millions are lost annually by the purchase of all the legions of names, styles, and makes of corsets. The price varies in our stores from 50 cents to \$35 per pair, and modistes and Paris dressmakers tax "the four hundred and real elite" from \$200 to \$1,000 for corsets, stays, braces, pads, and all the fancy dress appendages to improve the form and beautify the figure, but really to torture and injure it.

Second, Nature always teaches wisely, beautifully, and true lessons, and we lament or rejoice that of insect, bird, animal, or fish, man alone, of all created beings, seeks to injure his fine physique, and woman, fair and lovely, is the chief victim of fashion's evils.

She willingly cramps, dwarfs, harms her vitals for vain fashion. And to add to this, it is a lamentable fact that the so-called most enlightened Christian races and the young innocents foolishly thus endure and suffer, and for false ideas of beauty.

From earliest times, and with all races, the females have been the vic-

tims to pay the penalties of fashion's cruel bondage, and the corset of some form or device has been an instrument of torture.

The Chinese beauty cripples her feet (but this does not injure any of the vital organs). The wild Indian bandages his papoose in infancy. The black African tattoos and paints his skin, and the females of many savage tribes wear rings, heavy ornaments in ears and nose; but these are only temporary ills, and the evils of folly and ignorance.

Christian civilization and fashionable ladies invent and wear the corset, with canvas, bones, stays, and rings to cramp and hold in cruel bondage the very life forces. These prevent good digestion, full respiration, cause weakness and suffering, causing female diseases, with all the hosts of specialists, doctors, and quacks for cure. Yet these evils, this long-standing wrong, is not cursed by doctors, preachers, or philosophers, for it is fashion's rule, and holds sway of pocket and mind of many.

Oh, what a sorry sight it is to see a childish nature, born with grace and loveliness, perfect in form and all the outlines of beauty, become a slave to this cruel habit! Slowly, surely she must injure health, lose true beauty, grow less vigorous, invite many female weaknesses.

With these facts, let us prove our conclusions by considering any of the old masters' fair creations in stays and braces, and the ridicule of the Greek slave's beautiful form in corsets, or of Adonis, Venus, or any of the art creations of poet, painter, or writer, with the distorted figure which this fashion invented.

For further proof, we are permitted to give you a word from a great M.D.'s diary:

"Oh," said a miss, "I gulp up wind, have a sour stomach, with pains." "Yes, and thus lacing you will grow dyspepsia and other diseases; stop it!"

"No, not a tumor or a cancer, my dear child; but your straight-front corsets, long-steeped points, these pressing

continually on the Mons Venus injure the delicate female organs and, with constant use and work, may produce tumors and cancers."

"A dear, good worker's untimely death came from corsets cramping the spleen, enlarging the liver, growing chronic ills, which caused death."

Another professor says, lecturing to his class in anatomy: "Gentlemen, you need never look for a perfect female figure or organ normally right in a person who suffers from corsets."

Another says: "The corset is dangerous; it injures the health, cramps the liver, and injures all the vital organs. It is the worst form of bondage which women silently and willingly endure."

With all these and hosts of startling facts, and with all health journals and good M.D.'s advice, with the secular, and at times the daily, press cautioning against this wrong, why will women continue to endure this evil to health, happiness, and beauty? The answer comes in a sad refrain and a willing sacrifice.

If a cruel monarch had the power to rob you of one-quarter or half of life, would you not rebel? The female corset does worse with its votaries. If a poor unfortunate or inebriate madly and wickedly rushes on to suicide and death, the law calls him to account and punishes him.

But you women slowly, but surely, rob life's vigor and destroy your best beauty and injure your chances of motherhood.

Our pulpits are silent against this great evil; our teachers and writers too busy with lessons, science, and many vexatious questions; and we lament that most of our M.D.'s practise only cure and do not prevent disease, sickness, and death. And thus so many wrongs continue, and the cruel corset rules.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." And may we not pray for the coming of the golden era of life when, with a clean, strong, and pure body, we will know of true union, happy parentage, with holy offspring saved from pre-natal curses.

Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs.

No. 4.

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE AND THE NEW YORK MOTHER'S CLUB.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Of all the clubs that call for our greatest admiration for the centralizing of woman's influences, the ones that are presided over by Mrs. L. Devereux

go to prove that she is a lady of no small attainment, of remarkable executive ability, of high culture and fine presence, and more than this, the facts



MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

Blake are surely of the most importance to women, namely, the "New York Mothers' Club" and the "National Legislative League," for these two societies have under consideration matters of importance to mothers and legislative matters pertaining to woman and her right position.

It was therefore with great pleasure that we interviewed Mrs. Blake in her New York City apartments, and secured for our readers some points concerning her mental developments which

of the case prove that her mentality is capable of unusual power to govern, control, and comprehend the needs of her sex.

The following measurements mean a great deal to a scientific mind: The circumference of her head measures twenty-two inches, height of head fourteen and a half, length thirteen and a half, width with calipers five and a half inches and length seven and three quarter inches. Her weight is a hundred and forty pounds, and height is five

feet four. Although size of head is not a measure of power, unless a fine quality of organization accompanies it, yet where we find both size and quality, as in the case of Mrs. Blake, we realize that there is more than ordinary mental power.

The development of her basilar brain shows that she has the executive ability to take hold of and work out, in an interesting way, many arduous lines of thought. She is executive in spirit, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot; in fact, she could not have been an idle woman under any circumstances, and wherever she happened to reside, she would have shown her energy, spirit, force, and pluck.

Her perceptive faculties show her to be a woman of exceptional scientific capacity. She gathers facts from her keen observation, and has a practical, common-sense way of looking at everything she does. Her capacity in this respect, together with her logical, comparing, and critical mind, would have made her an excellent lawyer; in fact, if she had studied law at Yale, she would have been one of the first women lawyers of this country, and would have made a fine advocate, for she possesses a mind capable of grasping ideas, a fund of ready wit, a loyalty to her sex, strong conscientious principles, and the courage of her convictions.

Even without the endorsement of any legal diploma, she knows more about legal matters and legislative work than any other layman in the world.

The moral brain is her greatest source of strength, and by enforcing her own convictions, pleading her own cause, she is able to influence, mould, and educate women of equal talent, culture, and standing, yet who have not had advantages or opportunities to gather the data that Mrs. Blake possesses. Few women possess more moral force of character or persuasiveness of mind, and with her large Hope, sanguine disposition and buoyancy of temper, she is able to rally around her the interests of others to a remarkable degree. She is a tower of strength, and

in an unpopular cause, like women's suffrage thirty years ago, she must have shown foresight, tact, and management as a pioneer in the work.

Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Self-esteem give to her character firm convictions, immense perseverance, and great independence of mind.

Her social qualities show themselves in her tenacity to hold on to her friends and wonderful magnetic power in cementing friendships and uniting interests of a public character, and concentrating them under one head.

Her sympathies are broad. All classes of society are taken into her sympathies. Had she gone into business, she would have been successful in engaging labor, employing men and women for office, and putting the right person in the right place. She would have made a business "hum," as the saying is, and would have had no drones in her hive; in fact, her quick, electric mind would have transformed the indifferent workers into capable ones. She does not believe in allowing waste of time, money, influence, or words; hence she always speaks to the point in her public addresses. She is careful in the expenditure of public money, and will always have some reserved fund that she can depend upon in time of an emergency.

A hold on life she possesses to a remarkable degree, and is able to overcome fatigue, and has probably inherited her strong hold on life. She does not look her age by many years, and will always retain a youthfulness of spirit, for her interest in public affairs will not wane with advancing years.

She does not show any lack of domesticity in her tastes, and is a true woman in this respect, though she has devoted much of her spare time to public work as a professional lecturer, and to literary and other scholastic work.

The moment one's hands pass over her head, one realizes the great strength of character, the executive ability, and the logical power she possesses. The main springs of her life have been her conscientious scruples, her will power

and perseverance, her indomitable courage and power of endurance, her independent spirit and capacity to stand alone when she has no comrades to support her, her logical eloquence in pointing out the truth of the matter, her keen sense of humor in lighting up a meeting, and her strong sense of order.

Coupled with these are the remarkable ancestral influences, which have descended to her from both sides of her family, on the Jonathan Edwards stock, as well as from William Devereux.

Her features are distinctly characteristic of her Mental-Motive temperament, her eyes being gray, or blue-gray, and her nose of the Grecian type, with a slight tendency toward the Roman. Her chin is a strong finish to her distinguished face. As a young girl, she must have been particularly attractive, and in middle age she has added experience, intelligence, and expression to the few wrinkles that have gathered here and there on her face.

When introducing a subject to her public audiences, she has all the fervor and interest of a person of fifty years of age. Her boiler is always full and, as they say of a gentleman sportsman, "her gun is always cocked, and ready to fire."

As the president of the New York Mother's Club, she is bound to wield a powerful influence over others.

Being connected with the Woman's Suffrage Movement for so many years, it is not a surprise to us that she has centralized a great deal of interest in the National Legislative League, for she realizes the great need of better legislation for women.

She was born at Raleigh, N. C., her father, George P. Devereux, being of Irish extraction on his father's side, while his mother, Frances Pollok, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Pollok, one of the early governors of North Carolina. On her mother's side she was descended from Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, one of the old New York and New England families. Her mother's father was

the Honorable William Samuel Johnson, one of the first two senators from Connecticut, and later president of Columbia College, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Devereux were descended from the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Thus her ancestral environment was of the finest. Her father died in his early prime of life, and her mother removed with her to New Haven, Conn., where she had every advantage of education, taking the Yale College course with tutors at home. After the year 1859 she commenced her literary career, and it was not until 1866 that she married Grenfill Blake, of New York, and made her home in this city. Three years later she became interested in the movement for the enfranchisement of women, to which she has since so largely devoted her life, and became an active executive officer in the Woman's Suffrage organizations. She has conducted many legislative campaigns, and secured the enactment of many statutes of benefit to her sex. Through her efforts mainly:

(1) Women were appointed as census enumerators in 1880 and 1890.

(2) Women were granted pensions as war nurses.

(3) Women were made eligible to civil service positions.

(4) Principally through her exertions we, in the State of New York, are indebted for the passage of the following laws: Granting school suffrage to women.

(5) Making father and mother joint guardians of their children.

(6) Enabling a woman to make a will without her husband's consent.

(7) Providing that there shall be women as trustees in all public institutions where women are placed.

(8) Providing seats for saleswomen.

(9) While she originated and sustained the agitation for the appointment of police matrons.

(10) The placing of women on Boards of Education.

(11) Advancing the salaries of female school teachers.

(12) She was the first person to de-

mand that Columbia College should be open to women students.

(13) She is the founder of the Society for Political Study, and has planned and conducted innumerable conventions and public meetings.

She is a woman of charming personality.

She is President of the New York Legislative League, which was founded several years ago to aid in doing away with all federal injustice based on sex, and the work this winter has been to have the laws of this State in the matter of inheritance of husband and wife from each other made equal and just, etc.

In some of the old portraits hanging on the walls in Mrs. Blake's apartment

one could see the puritan spirit which was very strongly marked, and indicated where the zeal, enthusiasm, and moral power came from that is so strongly represented in Mrs. Blake's character.

At one of Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks, Mrs. Blake was the guest of honor, and when called upon to make a few remarks on what she had accomplished for women in legislative work, she said she remembered being told by her mother that she was examined by Mr. Fowler when she was a wee child. Mr. Fowler remarked: "Your daughter will show a distinct mind of her own, will be interested in doing good, and desire to engage in public work." We can see that this prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

What do You Wish Your Boy to Become?

Are you intending to place your boy in a business? Are you anxious to prepare him for a business life, where he will be expected to sell goods behind a counter and understand his fellow men? If so, you will need to train him in the art of character reading because, if he goes into life unprepared to understand his fellow men, his chances will be very slim for success, even in the most ordinary affairs of a business. This may seem strange to some people, especially the business men who have found business an easy task for them, but our advice to all young men starting out in a business is to prepare themselves just as strenuously for success in a business as they would were they going into a profession. Business nowadays is conducted on a rather different plan from what it was some few years ago, and it will pay any one to take considerable pains to understand character as it is found; thus Phrenology can be of great assistance in the working-out of details.

By studying character we mean that it is essential to understand whom you

are serving, if standing behind a counter or cutting off goods.

A young man is often placed in a dilemma in not being able to understand what a customer wants, for the simple reason that the person herself does not know what to ask for. A knowledge of character will help to assist one in knowing what a person wants better than the individual herself. This may seem too much to expect, but it is a positive fact that persons have to use their sagacity and farsightedness in such matters.

Many young men would not become so easily discouraged if they followed the advice of the manager of Wanamaker's, who gives it as his opinion that character-reading should be the part of every business young man's education.

Other requisites for success in business should be some knowledge of finance and considerable knowledge on the economy of material; thus Acquisitiveness, Calculation, Order, Time, Executiveness, Courage, are qualities that are essential in the working out of business problems.

JOHN L. CARMICHAEL.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 639.—Kenneth Campbell Wallace. This child is an inspiration wherever he is. He certainly will prove an anchor to his mother for he loves companionship and will want to

will have to be exercised in answering his questions. He will not be content with being put off in any superficial way, but will keep at his point of inquiry until he has secured the infor-



NO. 639.—KENNETH CAMPBELL WALLACE, AGED SIX MONTHS.

go wherever his mother is, and will not see why he should not accompany her. There is great individuality of mind expressed in his character, and he will not fail to show it. Patience

mation he wants. He is a lovable child, and will make many friends, and consequently will be able to gather around him a wide circle of acquaintances. His is no insignificant

head. Look at the height of his head from the opening of his ears. Look at the width of it about half-way from the top. See what an amount of firmness, tenacity, and perseverance he possesses. Hence, such a child cannot readily give up his childish rights and importunities. He cannot be set aside for anyone else. He will not understand any etiquette that will place him number two instead of number one. He would open his eyes in wonder if his mother left him to go into the next room to receive a caller. Why, indeed, should he not go too? He will make a stir in the world and will be recognized by others as having something to say worth listening to. Thoughtfulness, foresight, and anxiety will characterize his work; in fact, he will not be taken unawares, but will be prepared for emergencies and know what to expect from others. His regard for moral obligations will be strong. He will not lightly make a promise, but will be watchful, anxious, and solicitous about keeping his word and doing as he agrees. He will make others toe the mark, and will very early in life show that he will be a disciplinarian, a judge over the conduct of others, a justice of the peace, and one to mark out possibilities in others.

He is a Theodore Roosevelt in his strenuousness of mind, and does not readily quiet himself down to sleep, even when the time comes for him to go to bed. He has a very active brain, and were he able to talk, at his time of life, he would say some interesting things to us about what he saw and what impressions they made upon his mind. As he is only six months old,

we do not expect him to say very much. When he laughs or cries he expresses himself heartily and is well able to appreciate a joke or a bit of fun. He will be lively company for anyone and will be quite a chatterbox, and will always have his story to tell and his version to give and his idea to express. He can be led by a silken thread, but cannot be driven even by a strong team of twelve horses. He will want to make and construct something and put together parts of machinery, or think out processes of thought for future use, and he will be called to perform difficult tasks which other men cannot accomplish. His resourcefulness of mind is quite a feature of his character, and what a joy he will be to those who are interested in him. He will be old-fashioned in his way of looking at things and, consequently, he will show advanced ideas very early in life. He should be allowed to learn his lessons in the form of play, in the kindergarten work first, so that he need not overtax his vitality by the superior strength of his brain. He will be a leader and organizer, a thinker, a plodder, and a congenial, liberal-minded man, well adapted to dignified politics in Canada or England, but not of the Tammany type in New York City. He had better be educated for some public-spirited work, for he will take responsibility quite readily. He will make first a teacher, secondly a lawyer, and thirdly a politician; or, if he goes into business, he will make everyone respond to his advances, and drive ahead with considerable spirit, pluck, and enterprise. He must not be pushed with his studies.

GOD'S WILL.

Just to be tender, just to be true,
Just to be glad the whole day through.
Just to be merciful, just to be mild,
Just to be trustful as a child.
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet,
Just to be helpful with willing feet.
Just to be cheery when things go wrong,

Just to drive sadness away with a song.
Whether the hour be dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and the right.
Just to believe that God knows best,
Just in His promise ever to rest—
Just to let love be the daily key,
This is God's will for you and me.

Psychology of Handwriting.

No. I.

By MAGDELENE KINTZEL-THUMM, author of "Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting."

Investigating from a scientific point of view the psychological value of handwriting we must not speak of letters, but of strokes, and make a distinction between their right-handed form (direction of the hands of a clock) and the left-handed one (opposite direction). Right-handed strokes are seen on the letters s, j, p, h, P, B, etc.; left-handed ones on the letters o, a, d, f, O, A, C, etc. A great number of letters show both kinds of strokes, e.g., the letters v and D, beginning with a right-handed stroke and ending with a left-handed one, and g, G, showing the opposite form. Some letters, like y, Y, change their direction three times even; and free forms of letters, i.e., forms not prescribed by calligraphy but individually shaped by the writer, show even a greater number of changes. This variety of different strokes on one letter makes another division necessary. We have to make a distinction between main, intermediate and sub-strokes, every one of which can be of a starting, connecting, and ending kind. Main strokes are the stems of letters, most of them down strokes. They can under no condition be omitted. Intermediate strokes are the cross lines of t, f, A, etc., the i-points and the little hooks at the end of v, w, V, W, etc. They, too, cannot be entirely omitted, though they are of less importance than the main strokes. Sub-strokes are up strokes, especially the up strokes at the beginning and the end of a word; they can be totally omitted without injuring the letter.

After this technical introduction we can at once go over a few interesting facts of psychology of handwriting. 1. All ethical qualities, like kindness, cheerfulness, truthfulness, courage, activity are expressed in handwriting by an increased abducent

direction of strokes, i.e., strokes leading from the body of the writer, are enlarged; while all unethical qualities like wickedness, gloominess, untruthfulness, lack of courage, lack of activity are shown by an increased adducent direction, i.e., strokes leading to the body of the writer are specially long and large. This fact shows great accordance with a well-known physiological principle, which tells us that all ethical emotions are accompanied by an expansion of muscles, while unethical sentiments show a contraction of muscles. We all know examples to illustrate this principle; we know that we extend our arms in a happy enthusiasm, that we stretch the muscles of eyes, mouth, and forehead when in a joyous mood, and that we act similarly in a brave or an actively undertaking condition. Our appearance is utterly different in a gloomy mood or in a frightened condition. Our arms are motionless then, the muscles of the eyes, mouth and forehead are drawn together, we avoid all expansive motions, the whole body seems to be contracted. The same law dominates in psychology of handwriting; here, too, the shape of strokes showing ethical qualities is formed by an expansive movement of the muscles of the hand, while unethical strokes are produced by a contraction of the hand's muscles.

It is further interesting to notice that essential traits of character like truthfulness, braveness, kindness, cheerfulness, and their contrasting qualities are shown, the former in an abducent, the latter in an adducent form of main strokes; while less important qualities like inquisitiveness and talkativeness are shown in a special form of intermediate or sub-strokes only. It is interesting to note

that qualities like selfishness and conceit, which can be seen in human character in a large number of different forms, show an immense variety of signs in handwriting, too. The sign of selfishness and the sign of conceit—both indicated by an adducent stroke, of course—can appear on all kinds of right-handed as well as left-handed, main, intermediate, and sub-strokes, and equally on their starting, connecting and ending form; for a right-handed stroke as well as a left-handed one can be of abducent as well

as adducent kind. To make this clear we need but remind the reader of the fact that a right-handed circle is abducent on its upper half and adducent on its lower one, and that a left-handed circle shows the opposite form. Now the spontaneous handwriting of an adult is altogether formed by such circular, semi-circular, and elliptic forms. Angles, wherever seen, have to be regarded as contracted curves, and are therefore a bad sign from a moral point of view. So much about the ethical of handwriting.

Progress in Photography.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE ART.

No. 2.

By G. G. ROCKWOOD.

Paper read before the American Institute of Phrenology.

It is stated that a number of scientists known as the Lunar Society met, to communicate their researches, at the house of Matthew Boulton at Soho in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They numbered among them such men as James Watt, Josiah Wedgwood and Dr. Parr. Their experiments were principally on light, with the hope of producing reflected pictures, but the practical use of the discovery seems to have been in the hands of an artist named Egniton, who was in the employ of Boulton. It is certain that they made and sold copies of pictures by the quantity at very low rates. By the mere accident of total neglect, some of these old pictures have survived. They are copies of works by Murillo, West, Kauffman and others, and have all the appearances of photographic transfers to paper. It is particularly noted that the paper is of the old manufacture of Whatman's mills, the present proprietors stating that no such paper has been made there for the last hundred years.

The pictures are all reversed from the originals, the color does not sink into the paper, but may be wiped off the surface by a damp finger. This is not the case with photographs now made, for though on the surface of the paper, they are not erasable without sufficient violence to entirely destroy the paper, and can ordinarily be handled and rubbed without damage. Fortunately, Mr. Smith obtained a duplicate of one subject, which is so minute in its similarity as to be sufficient to prove that the process was strictly a chemical one.

Wedgwood's experiments in photography

made in 1791-1793 were not published until 1802, and then under the name of Sir Humphrey Davy. The article is entitled "An Account of the Method of Copying Paintings Upon Glass, and of Making Profiles by the Agency of Light Upon the Nitrate of Silver, Invented by Thomas Wedgwood, Esq., with Observations by H. Davy." ("Journal of the Royal Institution," June, 1802.)

THE REDISCOVERY.

Fox Talbot of England, Neipce de St. Victor and Daguerre of France, all at the same time, about sixty-five years ago, began a series of experiments independently of and unknown to each other. Daguerre invented, or discovered, the principle of the daguerreotype. Fox Talbot a species of sun-printing on paper, and Neipce de St. Victor the fact that certain substances were rendered insoluble under the sun's rays. Daguerre's process was altogether the most valuable, original and practicable; in fact, it may be doubted whether the experiments of the other two would ever have been of practical value if Daguerre's process had not been so complete. The exact date of the pension of the French Government to M. Daguerre for his invention is Aug. 10, 1839. The art was then given to the world. It was invented in 1832. There is a coincidence of dates of natural interest and inspiration to the writer, who has given his life to the art, which was conceived the year he was born.

AMERICANS EARLY IN THE FIELD.

Europe early led in the scientific development, but America in the practical application. It is difficult to decide as between Prof. Morse and Prof. John Draper to whom is due the credit for the introduction of the daguerreotypes into America. My impression is that Prof. Morse was the first to bring specimens of the silver image to

America, as he was a personal acquaintance of Daguerre, but Draper was the first to make good daguerreotypes, and many of his victims who sat in the blazing sun for hours on the top of the old University building are alive, all and each of whom have "the first, absolutely the first, daguerreotypes taken in this country!"

I have a very interesting bit of history from the pen of Sidney P. Morse, in which he gives his brother, Prof. Morse, much of the credit which has been awarded to Prof. Draper. He says:

"My brother was the instrument in the hands of Providence to bring to this country that great, I may say the greatest wonder of our age, the new art of photography. Photography, under the name of daguerreotype, it is well known, was invented by the celebrated Daguerre, a French artist, who exhibited his first collection of specimens to the members of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris early in the year 1839.

"My brother was in Paris at the same time exhibiting his telegraph to the same persons. Brother artists and brother inventors thus brought together, each was invited to examine the other's inventions, and my brother became earnest in his desire to introduce the daguerreotype into America. On his return to New York he inspired others with his own enthusiasm.

"He was then entirely destitute of pecuniary means and after ascertaining what was wanted to enable him to gratify his wishes, we removed the central part of the roof of our six-story building, covered it with a skylight, furnished the new chamber with cameras and the other apparatus of photography, and thus completed the first tabernacle for the sun erected on the Western Hemisphere."

The structure spoken of is the old University building.

THE FIRST PORTRAITS.

In the association of the names of Profs. Morse and Draper I am reminded of the fact that the old University building had the peculiar distinction of having the first public telegram sent over wires from it, and the first photographic portrait (daguerreotype) was made within its walls. The earliest sunlight picture of a human face was the portrait of Dorothy Draper by her brother, Prof. John W. Draper, early in 1840. This portrait is in the possession of Sir William John Herschell of Oxford, England. Of this photograph Dr. Draper wrote to "Scribner's Monthly," under date of March 6, 1873, as follows:

"As to the photographic portrait from the life, it was I who took the first, and that not merely in America. At that time photographic portraiture was considered in Europe to be an impracticable thing, and when the difficulties were overcome the credit of the success was given to me."

It is said that the venerable Dr. Charles E. West, now living in Brooklyn and bearing with grace and vigor his snowy crown of 90 years, was the first man, and Miss Draper the first woman to pose for a daguerreotype. Prosch, whose sons are still making lenses, made three cameras for Prof. Morse, Prof. Draper and Dr. West, and these were the first built in this country. In an interview Dr. West says:

"Samuel F. B. Moræ, the inventor of the telegraph, returned from France in the winter of 1839-1840. Morse had his studio on Washington Square, for he was an artist, and there we first heard of Daguerre's startling discovery. Prof. John W. Draper, a prominent authority on chemistry in those days, Morse and I, were more than interested in the subject and spent a good deal of time talking about daguerreotypes. We got George W. Prosch, an instrument maker of Nassau street, to make us each a camera, and these three cameras were the first ever built in this country.

"In making our pictures we used iodine and bromine, vaporizing them by pouring them on heated plates. Daguerre used only iodine. The vapor settling on the plate made it very sensitive to light. A twenty-minute exposure was necessary to secure any results. For that length of time I sat before a mirror so that the reflection from the sunlight would give the necessary light to my features. When the picture was finished it showed my face with closed eyes, but the first photograph had been taken, and I was the first man, while Miss Draper was the first woman to be photographed."

Soon after the introduction in a practical form of the daguerreotype, Mead Brothers of Albany visited Daguerre and with Plumbe, Lawrence, the elder Gurney, Brady, Bogardus, Fredericks and others started daguerreotype galleries as a business in various parts of the country.

At first it was feared that the beautiful image of the daguerreotype plate would fade, but this proved groundless. The introduction of the process of gilding by M. Fizeau much improved the artistic effect of the daguerreotypes and rendered them very permanent. I see many daguerreotypes and own some superb specimens which seem to be as perfect as when they were made a half century ago. I believe that this branch of the art will have a renaissance and again be practised. The important improvements in the manufacture of lenses and cameras, the knowledge gained in the construction and uses of skylights, will, I hope and believe, bring this about by shortening the time of exposure. An element much favoring such a result is the desire of many people to possess something unique in the way of a portrait of themselves or friends. One often refuses to be represented as one of a dozen!

(Continued on page 237.)

The matter of arrangement is easy. A person should sign the duplicate blanks sent by the Institute, and give directions to relatives to notify the Board of his or her decease, and a specialist or pathologist will be sent to remove the brain, or the family surgeon could be asked to do so, if preferred. This can be so carefully done as not to alter the features or disturb the expression.

Who will show their willingness to educate people to this idea? George Francis Train's brain was removed and examined by experts. Why should we let the brain decay when it is the seat of intelligence, and everyone is now willing to admit this fact, and Phrenology can point out and account for the characteristics of each individual.

A BONE LIBRARY.

In the University of Pennsylvania there are some queer books. If one is interested in the study of bones, one cannot do better than buy a ticket for Philadelphia and go to the department of the University of Pennsylvania known as the Bone Library. This odd establishment has been set up at great expense and labor in order that students may have a complete insight into the bony portion of the human and animal anatomy without the necessity of acquiring the knowledge second-hand from books, or obtaining it by the less agreeable avenue of the dissecting room.

While less favored students of the osseous structure are compelled to search for their bones by first divesting them of the outer covering, the Bone Library provides everything in the bone line ready mounted, completely described and thoroughly cleaned.

The bones for the library are first boiled, then bleached in the sun until of a chalky whiteness. Then they are mounted and handed over to the classifier. It is the business of this individual to arrange the bones in their proper order, and paste beside them the printed descriptions, readily readable from a reasonable distance, from which every point of information necessary to the student may be obtained. The material in the bone gallery is so arranged that a student may begin with an examination of the complete osseous structure of any animal, and then may proceed to examine each bone, or set of bones, more minutely in different parts of the library. For instance, one case contains every bone in the human frame, skull (complete to the last tooth), rib bones, thigh bones, leg bones, feet and hand bones, and the bones of the spinal column, deftly arranged to facilitate study. Having studied these bones until a general knowledge of the human framework is acquired, the student may then proceed to a study of the bones of the head, or any other part of the anatomy.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY'S SKULL.

Charlotte Corday's skull is one of the treasured curios in Roland Bonaparte's famous library. The prince, who keeps it under a glass shade on a small stand, sometimes allows a visitor to examine it. The other day a lady seized the skull in both hands and implanted a fervent kiss upon its mouth, murmuring, "Cette brave Charlotte!" Though the act was in questionable taste, one or two others followed her example. The skull cost Prince Roland the cheerful sum of \$10,000.

**"Proverbs are the wisdom of the ages"
—frequently the wisdom of the Dark Ages.**

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

Tuberculosis in Penal Institutions. By Dr. J. B. Ransom, Physician to Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., published in Washington.

This is a report prepared for the Eighth National Prison Congress, 1905, combined with the report prepared for the Eighth International Prison Congress of 1905, by Samuel J. Barrows, Commissioner for the United States. The report takes up twenty-two pages and certainly condenses in this space much valuable information. The subject of tuberculosis, and the best means of combating and treating it, is not by any means a new one, and the statistics included in this article go to prove that prisons are on the alert to prevent the spread of it in every part of the country. Corrective measures applied to housing and working environment have done much to eradicate this disease. Examinations of patients are made mandatory by law, and general recommendations as to clothing, food, and cleanliness show that nothing is left undone for a patient who is found to have tuberculosis. Persons should take a deep interest in the theories laid out in this report.

Pre-Natal Duties. By Mrs. Mary Barteau, published by the Mazdaznan Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., has a preface by Otoman, Prince of Adusht. He quotes the familiar phrase, "The greatest study of man is man," and adds, "Unto this end let all things prosper with blessings of all good things."

The East and the West require more instruction on this very important subject, and although the present booklet is only twenty-six pages long, yet into it is crowded a number of strong appeals to mothers and fathers, and its four chapters cannot fail to arrest the attention of all thoughtful minds to this subject.

Mazdaznan Encyclopedia of Dietetics, and Home Cook Book. Cooked and Uncooked Foods. What to eat and how to eat it. By Dr. O. Z. Hanish, Mazdaznan Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. Price, 75c. and \$1.00.

This book introduces the Raw Food Department, cereals, creams and dressings, dietary in a nutshell, puddings and custards, vegetables, miscellaneous dishes, gems and pancakes, bread and bread-making, eggs, meats and jelly. But because there is a chapter on meat, it must not be understood that recipes are given for the cooking of it. It says, "The eating of flesh will not build up cellular tissue in man. This can only be done by a vegetable diet; flesh foods load the blood with impurities, and cause rapid disintegration. If man did not eat potatoes, white yeast bread and meat, nor use narcotic beverages, such as spirituous liquors, tea and coffee, 90 per cent. of the evils existing to-day would be removed. The chapters are short and helpful.

PRIZE OFFER FOR SEPTEMBER.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL offers a prize for the best article on Concentration of Mind and the Faculties necessary to maintain it. A good deal is said about concentration nowadays, but it is about the last thing that is practised or cultivated by the American who has in his mind the almighty dollar. Will our readers kindly let us hear from them on this subject. We regret that no one has thought well to describe Rubinstein's character, whose picture appeared in the March issue on page 100. As we were asked to give some portraits for competition, we thought that Matthew Arnold and Rubinstein would be interesting subjects for our readers.

The competition for June for the best definition of the organ of Causality has been won by Edgar Parker, of Philadelphia. His

article appears in another column of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Mr. George Tester gave three very good points with regard to the same organ, but his ideas are not so completely stated as Mr. Parker's.

The competition for July was for the best description of character shown in the photograph of two hands whose photographs appeared in the May issue. We have pleasure in reporting that Mr. George Tester has been successful in securing this prize, and we publish his description of the same in another column of the JOURNAL. Mr. Edward Parker came very near to the prize winner in his description, but the judges have considered that Mr. George Tester's description was more to the point.

The prize for August is for the best analysis of Absent-mindedness and what faculties

go to give it. The persons who send us the best replies to the above subjects will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any dollar book in the Fowler & Wells Co. catalogue.

THE MOTIVE HAND.

This hand is bony, muscular, and angular, and corresponds to the motive temperament or the long form (activity).

It is the hand that is used to hard work and manual labor, the horny hand of toil, the hand of strength and endurance. It may be somewhat slow and deliberate, but when it strikes a blow it is a terribly hard or felling one. No light touch, but one in earnest, and that counts every time. It wants no sinecure position, but seeks an active, outdoor occupation, on which it can freely expend its power and force of character. This is the rugged hand that opens up new countries, that pioneers new enterprises, that founds new colonies, that works equally well be it the forest or farm, ranch or corral, quarry or mine.

The bodily frame that supports this hand will be tall and perhaps lanky, one mainly composed of the locomotive apparatus—the bones, ligaments, and muscles. The head will be especially prominent in the region of firmness and destructiveness, giving a plodding, persistent nature and a character marked more by its executive power and capacity for labor than by its versatility or variety of talent. Hope is often deficient, giving a melancholy disposition. The face will be stern, the visage expressive, the nose aquiline, the hair dark and thick, the features strongly marked generally, and the voice bass or grum. Persons of this type have strong constitutions, but they must guard against bilious or stomaclic diseases, to which they are prone naturally.

GEORGE TESTER.

THE VITAL HAND.

This hand is plump, well rounded and filled out, and corresponds to the vital temperament or the broad form (anomaly).

It is the hand that is naturally fond of fun and frolic, more inclined to play than to work, to freedom than to restriction.

It is quick to act, vivacious, sprightly, energetic, but fond of change and variety. This graceful, symmetrical hand belongs naturally to woman, whose vital temperament renders her especially attractive to the opposite sex. The body that supports it is round, broad, and contains strong vital organs (heart, lungs, etc.). The circulation and assimilatory functions are especially active. These persons enjoy abundant health, but they must ever guard against excesses, stimulants, etc. They are sanguine and hopeful in disposition, and do not allow trifles to

worry them. They view the future with the brightest of anticipation. Unlike the motive, these people are quick to anger, but ever ready to forgive and forget. They possess a sympathetic and good-hearted nature. They are very fond of friends and have few enemies. The organs in the base of the brain are very large, giving them business sagacity and shrewdness together with strong desires and passions. The face is round, complexion fair or ruddy, eyes blue, hair flaxen or light, voice musical and expressive, stature medium, limbs short and fat, but tapering rapidly, and thorax and abdomen are large. They are often impetuous, impulsive, emotional, and passionate. They have every prospect of long life, but must guard against apoplexy, rheumatism, fevers, etc.

GEORGE TESTER.

"CAUSALITY," ITS DEFINITION.

This organ is rather difficult to define in exact terms.

Its location next to "Comparison" imparts to it a very intimate association, so that the two faculties work together like brothers, acting and reacting, unless comparison is very weak, in which case it has but little influence over causality.

Causality inquires, wants to know the reason why; all other faculties, according to their strength, feed it, stimulate it, and wake it up when it is strong.

In the child it inspires questions on what it has noticed, felt or heard, and the answers are stored up as it were to furnish matter for thought in the young man. It may be said to be the thought organ. It helps to discoveries by the aid of ideality and sublimity, with constructiveness, and greatly helps in literature or business, mechanism or physical labor, and is quite a necessary organ for planning or finding out ways and methods of doing things.

Its neighbor, Comparison, disintegrates, dissolves, takes apart and exposes to its gaze all it has seen by the aid of individuality, so that causality may inquire into the reason why things are as they exist.

In the merchant "causality" plans to develop means and methods to develop business, stimulate trade, and enlarge all opportunities. This may come from love of gain (acquisitiveness), civic pride (love of country), social ambition (approbateness), or love of wife and family (amativeness).

Causality is usually large in men of executive power, who do much planning.

In analyzing a man's known character, it is difficult, as I said in the beginning, to differentiate between Comparison and Causality, the two are so closely connected. When the former is strong and the latter weak causality fails to make a perfect plan, or consider every side of a question, so that failure

frequently follows unless advice is sought from one strong in this organ.

This organ contributes much to good sense, to looking on all sides of a subject, and prevents a running to extremes, when there is a fairly good balance of other faculties.

With weak perceptsives, moderate comparison, and "human nature," with large self-esteem, the subject may be very ill-balanced, or what is frequently called a "crank."

EDGAR PARKER.

502 South 44th Street, Philadelphia.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 790.—C. R. N.—Moline, Ill.—Your photographs indicate that you have a wide-awake, active mind, and one ready to take hold of life and work out your destiny with more than ordinary confidence. You are not one who will allow regrets to steal into your life work, for you know how to make the best of things as they come along. If you took up a business you would do very well in the advertising department, where smartness and ingenuity are required. You can turn off work with despatch, or you would do very well as an expert business lawyer. You will not miss anything out of your calculations. You will do very well in selling goods, not so much as an ordinary salesman, but rather where you could adapt yourself to special goods that most people find difficult to sell. You may later in life, if not just now, want to devote yourself to some particular ingenious work, either as an electrical engineer, or in a manufacturing department of business. You will never be found lacking, and on this account we shall expect to hear a good account of your progress.

No. 791.—M. F. H.—Montgomery, Mich.—Your vital temperament inclines you to be social, domesticated, and capable of making a warm friend, and in a home of your own you would delight in surrounding yourself with all the special attractions that make home dear to you. You should be musical and show considerable talent in singing, voice culture, elocution, and vocal expression. Study elocution with the object of teaching it. Sing in concerts. Teach little children. Write a poem for every Sunday-school scholar who belongs to your class when their birthdays come around, and inspire people to be better than they are, and you will make your life blessed.

No. 792.—J. G.—New Bedford, Mass.—You could do much more with your ability if you knew how to value your own services. You depreciate your own efforts and need more pluck and go-ahead spirit to compete with others. Your last photograph shows, however, that you have improved considerably in this respect, but you can afford to press forward and take the bull by the horns. You could become a first-rate preacher or layman if you were so minded, for you have quite a distinct trend of mind to do good and benefit your fellows. You gather facts quite readily, and on this account are well able to see what others want you to know, and were you to get into the spirit of speaking before an audience you would soon feel the inspiration of such work. This may be far from your present intentions, but we would advise you to think the matter seriously over, and get into some professional work rather than expect great things from business.

No. 793.—J. B. L.—Bainbridge, Pa.—You will do very well in the line of work that you have selected, and we think you will like horse-shoeing better than an indoor, inactive business. You will take pride and interest in the above named work, and consequently will appreciate driving a nail "when it is hot." Do not stop, however, or be content with this work alone, but remember that Elihu Burritt, of Birmingham, was once a blacksmith, but he was called "the learned blacksmith," for he taught himself more than a score of languages. You should keep up some mental study and not let yourself depreciate because you devote yourself during the day to practical, active work. You have good perceptsives, and would make a good geologist, botanist, or practical surveyor.

No. 794.—J. K. S.—New York.—This photograph indicates a mind that is very spiritual, quite individual in its conception of ideas, and not at all given to follow a course prescribed by another, for his own individuality breaks out whenever he attempts to follow the lead of another. He does not live here all the time; his mind takes a leap into the spiritual realm, and as a speaker, lecturer, or writer he will succeed the best, for along these lines he will show a clear-cut intellect, inspirational power, intuitive grasp of mind, strong sympathies for the wants of others, and a very distinct conscientious spirit

which will rule and guide his conduct in life and his actions among men in a very distinct way. He is not mercenary or material in

his tendency of thought, and others will have to look after his interests a little more than he is inclined to do for himself.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

P. S., Greenwich.—You ask if it is possible to marry on scientific principles. In reply we would say that we hope the time will come when men and women will marry on no other basis. Stranger things have happened in the evolution of the race. Doctors and sociologists have given a summary of the principles which should be adopted by a properly enlightened people in respect to marriage. They say they would examine mentally and physically every applicant for matrimony and allow no one to get married unless he or she possessed a certificate showing that such examination had been made. Of course this could not be done by any ordinary physician, because the first principles of a physician is to keep inviolate the family secrets of his patients. The family physician would either have to return a clear bill of health for everyone of his patients or else violate the ethics of his profession, and lose his practice besides. The examining board would have to be official and non-partisan. This board would debar from marriage: (1) inebriates, (2) consumptives, (3) criminals, (4) epileptics with incurable blood taint, persons having in their family the taint of insanity. Even if a man were not insane himself, but had a racial insanity in his family, he would be debarred, not necessarily from marriage, but from parenthood. Society should govern matrimony upon strictly business principles, patterned after those of insurance companies. The law should have no sentiment about this, any more than it has in other things. The right of a man to marry and reproduce his kind is not the greatest right he has. His primordial right is the right to live, yet the law takes it away from him when it takes his life, although a murderer of a certain type is the highest sort of criminal there is.

A man has a right to liberty, yet this right is often taken away from him by the law, because society's rights demand that the individual be deprived of liberty. Why should society be more tender of the criminal's rights to parenthood than of his

right to life or liberty? It costs more to take care of our criminals and degenerates than it does to educate our children, and then they talk of sentiment in connection with the question of letting loose upon society an ever increasing number of criminal, degenerate offspring.

The right sort of education will change people. I believe that if a girl be properly educated she will choose her husband with a view to his physical and moral qualities, and not from any slight sentiment.

A little story will illustrate our meaning and answer your question:

"Once upon a time there was a very fine Durham bull grazing in a pasture. An undersized man stood looking at him from the other side of the fence.

"'You are certainly a fine animal,' said the man to the bull. To the man's surprise, the bull answered him. 'Yes,' he said, 'I am a fine animal, and you are a measly little shrimp; but if half the pains had been taken in choosing your father and mother that were taken in choosing mine you might be a fine animal too.'"

A wise control of marriage and its regulation upon rational scientific principles is certainly practicable, and likely to achieve wonderful results. That society will eventually, for its own protection, adopt some method of regulation and restriction of matrimony I believe to be inevitable.

D. S. P., Dakota.—You ask for advice as to how to bring up your particularly bright but difficult to manage child. From what you write we judge that you do too much for him. Remember there is such a thing as not knowing when to let a child alone. Tell your little one what you want to have him do, and don't meddle with the way he takes of doing it. Some children are mothered to death. A parent should do more for the child in training and guiding than in moulding the young personality. We should all remember the saying of one great master, "Don't let the punishment fit the crime; make it fit the child."

Rev. Dr. Merle St. C. Wright, in speaking on children the other day, said: "I am a man of peace, but I am not invertibrate. If there must be discipline, let it be the natural reaction from the offence. If peace fails, try war, and if you war, war after the manner of the Japanese; and when you conquer, don't rub it in." Dr. Wright believes in the disciplinary importance of giving children active accomplishments, like riding, rowing, and golf.

One thought of his may help you in training your child aright. He says: "Employ nature by filling it. It is the abandoned farms that run to weed. I've always said that if a child can ride horseback well it won't come to any bad end. Introduce your child to the world of nature and of great deeds. If there is any danger, fill 'em up—these depleted people—with active, positive accomplishments. So will your child grow up without much discipline, and you will be a cheerful parent, not one of those dragged persons who go about finding fault with the present crop of children."

Write us after six months and tell us how you have succeeded, if you try the above advice.

G. T., Galt, Ontario.—You will see that we have published the answers to the competitions for June and July, including an answer of your own. You asked how the organ of Cautiousness could be trained in a child who was very impulsive and possessed but little of this faculty and a small devel-

opment of Continuity. The mother should draw out this faculty by giving him little tasks to do that will require patience, self-control, and foresight. It is easy to do, only she must have patience to put line upon line, and precept upon precept, and task upon task, and not expect that he will grow perfect all at once.

Grace, Brooklyn.—In reply to your query concerning the mental habits and affections necessary for spiritual mindedness, we would say that you can only show spirituality by drawing out the influence of this quality through spiritual discernment, and by contemplating the great works of nature. If you have a full development of Spirituality, Veneration, Benevolence, and Hope, we would advise you to now set to work and cultivate Combativeness and Destructiveness in order to correct your thinness of voice and lack of volume, as these faculties give strength, positiveness, and courage to the voice.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Continued from page 230.)

About 1850 the collodion process appeared, and the ambrotypes and paper photographs passed the experimental stage and became a new and useful development in the photographic art. From 1839 to this date a number of men then prominent in scientific research had been searching for methods to increase the usefulness and decrease the cost of the photographic image. So, Fox Talbot, Niepce de St. Victor, M. Blanquart Evrard and M. Le Gray, followed a line of experiments in sensitized papers upon which

they secured some excellent results, in fact, they compare favorably with the pictures of the present day. The paper negatives were waxed and thus made translucent and then printed from on silvered paper. Then followed collodion negatives with many improvements in printing papers and an immense impetus was given to the art. It is familiarly called the wet process and still holds the supremacy for all copying and process work and is in use with but slight changes in the formulas of fifty years ago.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Mr. George Tester, the phrenologist, has been doing a good business at the Imperial Hotel, Galt, Ont.

He also delivered a lecture before the students of the Galt Business College during his stay in the month of May.

After the principal had prefaced the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks on the utility of phrenology, the professor was introduced. In opening he thanked the principal for his courtesy in allowing him to address the students. He said that in reading character this science not only embraced the relation of brain and mind, but also included the study of temperament. He defined temperament as a condition of body resulting in the predominance of one or other sets of organic apparatus, that make up the body. Thus if the vital organs (heart, lungs, etc.) were in excess we had the sanguine or lymphatic type of vital temperament; if the

bones, muscles, and ligaments, the motive or muscular temperament; and if the brain and nervous system, the mental temperament. He then showed what faculties were necessary for certain professions. The lecture, which was aptly illustrated, was evidently much appreciated by the students and principal.

Mr. O'Brien has been doing very well in the lecture field in Berlin and Woodstock.

We had a fine visit from our graduate, Mr. L. Salter, class '91. He was a mining engineer and was going to Port Antafagasta, Chili, where there are tin mines. He was formerly from Arizona, and had just come from Hing Kong. He, with others, had been working in the copper mines at Manchuria, but owing to the war in the East there was very little food to be obtained and the country was in a disturbed state. We are always glad to see our old graduates.

Dr. W. W. Case, of California, recently gave some sound advice on phrenological lines in the Sixth Street Methodist Church, of Sacramento. He expounded some of the popular ideas regarding the peculiar mental faculties of the Secretary of State, and he also expounded the traits of character of well-known citizens. He illustrated his lecture with portraits of well-known people. Phrenology in the hands of this able exponent will be well received.

The report of the Fowler Institute, London, has not reached us on going to press, but we hope to be able to give it in our next Journal. Mr. D. T. Elliott is doing good work in the phrenological field in London as phrenologist, lecturer, and teacher. He keeps up the interest of the students' monthly meetings which will be continued until the end of July.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY TO HAVE PHRENOLOGICAL SHAKE-UP.

Character Reading Begins now—When Finished, Employees Are to Be Shifted According to Showing.

Employees of the Union Pacific Railroad are about to have their characters interpreted by a phrenologist. It is not because any of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, or clerks want to have a "professor" finger their heads, but somewhere among the executive officers of the road is a man who wants to know if every man fits his job; hence the phrenologist.

Although notice of the impending examination was given to the employees several days ago at the main offices in Omaha, the significance of the announcement has just begun to dawn on their minds.

The idea of having this examination made is that if a man is found selling tickets, for instance, with a cranial development which denotes that he would make a better engineer than clerk, his position will be changed. If, for instance, J. H. Fitzgerald, who will make the examinations, discovers a large faculty of philanthropy upon the cranium of General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax, it will of course be suggested that he is not fitted for his position, because everyone knows that philanthropy has no place in the make-up of a passenger official.

E. H. WOOD MAY BE A PHILANTHROPIST.

Similarly, if it should be discovered that the faculty on E. H. Wood's head indicate a man of generous nature, whose right hand knows not what his left hand gives, he may not keep his job as general freight agent for fear he might be inclined to give rebates to deserving shippers. There is no telling whom the report of Prof. Fitzgerald will hit, for the inspection of heads is to include high officials as well as firemen, brakemen, and clerks.

No one seems to know who is responsible

for making this order, and whoever it is is keeping quiet. It is not impossible that the order came from E. H. Harriman himself. But there is one man in the Omaha offices of the Union Pacific who takes the credit for originating the idea, and that is T. C. Davidson, chief clerk—only he isn't bragging about it, for fear of the consequences when the report is in. He is pretty sure of his job, however, because it was through having his head read that he got into the railroad business. Prior to the time when the hands of the phrenologist roamed among the faculties of Mr. Davidson's cranium, he had an idea that he was destined to become a great novelist or a noted inventor. The phrenologists took all that out of him, and Mr. Davidson has been earning a good living ever since.

NO ONE TO BE DISCHARGED.

It is not the intention of the Union Pacific to discharge any employees who are found to be lacking in the railroad faculties. The suggestion may be conveyed to them by Mr. Fitzgerald that they are more likely to achieve fame and fortune in other fields, but if they choose to disregard this advice they will remain undisturbed. The Union Pacific already has established the civil service. But there is no reason why the man whose cranial development indicates that he will be more successful in another department of the road should not be transferred to the work to which he is best suited, to the benefit of himself as well as the railroad.

NEW AND NOTES.

DR. HURD'S SANATORIUM.

It was my pleasure to visit a few weeks ago Dr. Hurd's Sanatorium at the Delaware Water Gap. It was always a beautiful spot but it seemed to be more full of charms and the air more pure (if that could be) than ever. Kindness and sympathy seemed to reign throughout the house, and the good genial doctor looked younger than three years ago, and is a living example of a sober and temperate life. The object of our visit was to take up a sick patient—and, two weeks having elapsed, the patient returned completely recovered. The best and most wholesome food is plentifully supplied to the patients, to say nothing of the much liked gems so bountifully served; the taste for the same once having been acquired is never lost sight of, and one instinctively looks round for them on the first occasion with the returning visit. This is truly a rest cure and a safe cure. Strange to say we have within three weeks had three inquiries for just such a place, and we recommend with confidence and certainty the F. Wilson Hurd Rest Cure.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Delineator"—New York—has always some interesting articles on child life and women's clubs, or the home of some distinguished artist, besides the columns devoted exclusively to the new fashions.

"Human Culture"—Chicago, Ill.—In a recent number there is an interesting article on "Who Are Fit to be Mothers?" It embraces articles on "How to Read People," "Money-Making Industries," "Hereditry," and "Child Culture."

"Character Builder"—Salt Lake City, Utah.—"Self Culture" and "The Necessity of Home Culture for Mothers" are articles of moment in this estimable monthly. An article on "Human Science, Its Use and Abuse," contains some excellent thoughts.

"New Thought"—Chicago, Ill.—The June number contains an article on "What is the New Thought," which is the fifth paper on this subject by William Walker Atkinson. He always writes to the point, and his ideas are devoted to the uplifting of humanity.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—for June has an article on "The Human Key Board," by Dr. Allen, who has written a large book explaining the new system of Siamene Philosophy. It embraces Phrenology, Osteopathy, Chiropratics, and all the best of the advance schools, simplified so that a child can understand their principles. "Efficacy of Phrenology" is an article by G. W. Calderwood copied from the magazine called "Ability." It says, "Whatever the child is or can be, Phrenology defines it."

"Medical Times"—New York—sustains its well deserved popularity. It has an excellent editorial on "Suggestion," another on "The American Hero." J. Lee Fowler, M.D., writes an article on "Recent Advances in the Study of Rheumatism," which is the first of a series of articles that will be given from this gentleman's able pen.

"Annals of Physico-Therapy"—Paris—a quarterly magazine published in Paris under the editorship of Dr. J. Riviere. This is a magazine issued quarterly devoted to Electricity, Air, Heat, Water, Ozone, Oxygen, Carbonic Acid Gas, Radium, and Roentgen Rays. It is printed in English, consequently it is of interest to our Western readers.

"New Church Messenger"—St. Louis, Mo.—edited by Rev. S. C. Eby, recently contained an article on "A Movement for Progress" and a review on "The Gospel of Healthfulness," by Anna Payson Call. This writer has done a great amount of good by her books, which have been widely circulated.

"Woman's Temperance Work"—Oswego, N. Y.—is an eight-leaf paper, containing news and notes on temperance matters throughout the country. This is edited by Mrs. H. Hutchinson.

"New York Observer"—New York—for June 1st contains an excellent frontispiece of Justice John M. Harlan, Vice-Moderator of the General Assembly. In the article on "Co-operation, Good-will, and Enthusiasm," there is a new portrait of Chancellor MacCracken.

"The Home Monthly"—New York.—This is a paper that has a contribution by May Manton every month on the newest fashions of the day. Good recipes are also given, and "Fashions for the Home Dress-

maker," by Martha Dean, is another feature of this magazine.

"The Woman's Journal"—Boston, Mass.—contains an excellent portrait and write-up of the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. She was the first woman to be ordained a minister. She graduated from Oberlin College in 1847, and has used her speaking talent and her active brain ever since in the uplifting of her sex.

"Christian Work"—New York—is a thoroughly stirring paper, and has short readable articles on Nature and Science. One contribution is by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., on "The Christian's Binnacle Light," and another on "The So-called 'Calamity' of Knowledge," by Rollin A. Sawyer,

D.D., which are worth any one's time and attention to read.

"Worcester Evening Gazette"—Massachusetts—is quite an interesting local paper, and contains news of what is going on in other parts of the world besides our own. It should have a wide circulation for it appeals to all classes of readers.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York.—This admirable review is edited by Albert Shaw, and in the June number we have the following able articles: "Japan's Representative at Washington," "Count Cassini, the Retiring Russian Ambassador to the United States," "Mme. Modjeska, Dramatic Artist and Patriot." All of these articles are accompanied with excellent portraits.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students; or, Childhood, Its Character and Culture. By Jessie A. Fowler. This work is the latest treatise on the Psychology of Children, and contains a Psychological Chart for recording the developments of the child. Parents and Teachers will find a most useful assistant in this work. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Brain and Mind; or, Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology and in Relation to Modern Physiology. By Henry S. Drayton, A.M., M.D., and James McNeill, A.M. Sixth edition, revised and extended. 354 pages. 124 illustrations. Price, \$1.50.

Education. By Spurzheim. Its Elementary Principles, founded on the Nature of Man. With an Appendix by S. R. Wells, containing a Description of the Temperaments and a Brief Analysis of the Phrenological Faculties. Twelfth American Edition. Improved by the Author, from the Third London Edition. 12mo, 334 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

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Constitution of Man. Considered in Relation to External Objects. By George Combe. The only authorized American edition. 436 pages; illustrated with 20 engravings and full-page portrait of the Author. Price, \$1.25. It is estimated that over half a million copies of this work have been sold. Though first published in 1828, it is still extensively read, and is considered one of the most remarkable books ever written.

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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published monthly at \$1.00 or 5s. a year; 10c. or 6d. a number.

Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting

By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY
MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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AUGUST, 1905

[WHOLE No. 799

The Work of Phrenology in Education.

"Oh, if I had only known twenty years ago what I have learned to-day concerning myself," said a man to us the other day; "how many disappointments and sorrows I should have been saved." He had just begun to look squarely into himself, to discern intelligently the tone and quality of his mind, and the direction in which he might apply his faculties and powers with good hope of success. Now here is where the science of Phrenology enters into the work of education, and until its principles are incorporated into school systems we must expect the same course of turning out ill-balanced and aimless youth to go on.

The primary object of education is to make our young people competent to fill some useful station in life and be self-supporting. Does it need argument that he or she who would do good, effective work as a teacher should first understand his or her own organization and, next, be able to read and understand the character of a child after a few hours of the close association of the school-room? And should it not be within the ability of every teacher to give a well-founded opinion to each pupil concerning the sphere in which he will be likely to act with the best effect?

In establishing the American Institute of Phrenology, its promoters contemplated the education of men and women in the principles of a practical mental science who should go into the world and teach them broadcast, and so do a great and noble work for God and Humanity.

So long as men are supposed to be pretty nearly alike and are looked upon as a hunter would regard a hundred bullets cast in the single mould, and therefore requiring the same amount of powder and a similar aim to reach the desired result, it is evident that any single form of education—domestic, economic, scholastic, or religious—must be in no small degree misapplied and therefore ineffectual. Phrenology and its twin sister, physiology, offer the only practical solution of the human problem. Man exists, is full of power and possibilities, he must act; and for each person there is a path in life, which in many respects follows the exact line of no other. Physiology explains the temperament and suggests and sanctions the nutritive and sanitary conditions best suited to each human being. Phrenology reveals the number and nature of the mental faculties and their infinite combinations; how they can be cultivated and co-

ordinated in each person to secure the greatest possible efficiency and the highest happiness. All parents therefore need the light which Phrenology and Physiology offer to enable them to secure the best type of progeny possible to them, and then to treat and train it to the best advantage.

Teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers and merchants, all indeed who are called to deal with mind and character successfully, would find their power doubled for good by a knowledge of human character, and precisely such knowledge as Phrenology alone can yield. A professional education should not be regarded as complete without a knowledge of this subject; and a common-school education should embrace its rudiments. It is not expected that all who study Phrenology will become

expert phrenologists, but the science should have a professor to teach the community, as there are professional teachers to disseminate a knowledge of grammar. To supply this demand, or at least to open the way for so great a boon to this and all coming ages, the American Institute of Phrenology was established. The many years of its existence and the facilities that it has extended verify the wisdom which gave it being. Its graduates are scattered throughout the world, in all the professions and in many trades; domestic training, education, legislation, law, medicine and divinity feel the pulses of the new mental philosophy, and its influence is felt in a more wholesome and broader culture in all that makes life a blessing and a power.

J. A. F.

Differences Among Men and Women.

No. 2.

IN PUBLIC SERVICE, THE MINISTRY, AND ATHLETICS.

BY L. N. & J. A. FOWLER.

Men and women differ vastly as to power, comprehensiveness, and clearness of mind. As an inch on a man's nose is considerable, so two inches added to the measurement of a man's brain is of great importance, provided it has an accompaniment of quality as well. The average size of a man's head is 22 inches in circumference; that of a woman's is 21½ inches. Supposing instead of the head measuring 22 inches, it was 20 inches in circumference, the head would be far below the average and the influence of a person having such a head would be limited though his mind might be clear, active, and well balanced, and show an interest in the same subjects as a person who possessed a large head. But the comprehensive work of the world has to be carried on by comprehensive machinery and, other things

being equal, the large brain wears better, and receives more nourishment than the smaller one, and is able to do more complicated work than the smaller one. If the world were made up of lilliputian brains, nothing but the small, fine, and delicate work of life would be done. General Tom Thumb and Mrs. Warren are examples of this type of head. But instead of having only an average head, men and women are taking on larger proportions in every way, and both are becoming better equipped to do the work of the world. Professor Simpson possessed a head that measured 24 inches in circumference; the late Rev. Joseph Parker's head measured over 24 inches in circumference; so did that of Daniel Webster. During the past ten years we have noticed that there is a gradual increase of mental and physical

power establishing itself in both men and women. During one week ending June 24th, we examined, in the ordinary course of the week's work, seven gentlemen whose heads possessed the following measurements above the average: Three measured 23 inches, one $23\frac{1}{2}$, two $22\frac{1}{2}$, and one measured 24 inches, which gives us a total of $161\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or an average each of 23 and a fraction. The weight of these gentlemen amounted to $1234\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, giving an average each of 176 pounds and a fraction. Their ages were 53, 19, 56, 44, 29, 27, and 19, or a total of 247, giving an average each of $35\frac{1}{2}$ years.

In the measurements we recently made of the heads of nine women we found the following advance above the average measurement: Four measured 22 inches, two measured $22\frac{1}{2}$, two measured $21\frac{1}{2}$, and one measured $22\frac{3}{4}$, which gives us a total of $199\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or an average of 22 and a fraction each.

The coming woman, like the coming man, will have a proportionate increase of mentality, as well as vitality, in order to complete her organization, and equalize her powers. Thus, instead of having a head measurement of from 21 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, she will have a circumference of from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 inches, and the coming man, instead of having a measurement of from 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}$, will have an average of $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 inches in circumference, with a corresponding degree of quality and strength of organization.

Men and women vary in height from the dwarf 30 inches tall to the giant 8 feet tall, and from one who weighs 28 pounds to one that weighs 350 to 400 pounds, and from one that measures 30 inches around the chest to one who measures 60.

Men differ also as to strength, activity, availability of power, tenacity, and length of life. But let the business of this world be carried on by men whose heads measure 24 inches, and by women whose heads measure 23 inches, and the difference will be as

great as the figures indicate, other things being equal. Such powers of mind, which were uncommon fifty years ago, are not so rare in the present generation, and therefore we find mighty works planned and inventions are taking on similar proportions. People whose heads measure half-way between the two extremes of 21 and 23, who have a corresponding weight, have their relative power and influence in the world, nor do we lose sight of the fact that such people have their relative influence for good, for the world must be peopled with all classes of individuals, in order to keep up balance of power.

The human mind does not develop evenly. Some parts of the brain are developed faster than other parts in the same individuals, while other parts are more fully developed in others.

With some, portions of the mind are dormant, while with others, different portions of the mind are perverted, or are in a morbid state of action.

Governments, politics, theology, modes of worship, tenets in religion, systems of education, fashions in dress, change more or less frequently. Why this change? Because mind has not yet become perfected, and man has not yet comprehended the whole truth.

The human race is like a man taking a journey, trying many experiments of how he can get along faster and easier. Man can be so trained as to have all the powers of his body and mind evenly and fully developed, but his character cannot be perfected unless the moral and spiritual faculties are in the ascendancy and have a guiding influence, for these are the climax powers of man's nature and have the most to do with man's destiny and happiness.

None of us see the same object from the same standpoint, for some eyes are older, sharper, quicker, and clearer than others. So some minds have a larger, stronger, more grasping, and comprehensive vision than others, and are better disciplined by age and experience than others.

Gifts are unequally distributed. Some have many, while others have very few. Some have more than they can use to advantage, others have not enough with which to earn a livelihood.

people, settlement work, etc. Hence the work of the Commissioner of Health in New York city is a unique one, and it requires adaptability of mind, as well as technical knowledge and pro-



Photo by Rockwood.

DR. THOMAS DARLINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

Some have a strong body to work with, and have but little mind to guide them; others have a large mind to guide them, but no strength of body with which to work.

Some have the spirit to preach, but not the voice. Others have the voice, but not the spirit.

Some have the desire to work in philanthropy, others in science and art; hence, some are adapted to the work of attending to the lines of work in public offices, for public benefaction, such as the board of health, the street cleaning association, social science for the betterment of the conditions of the

professional skill to back it up and carry it out in a scientific and economical way.

HEALTH MOVEMENTS IN THE HANDS OF DR. THOMAS DARLINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

What He Is Capable of Doing, and What He Has Recently Done on Behalf of the Public.

The organization of this gentleman indicates that there is great suscepti-

bility of mind and sensitiveness of character. The quality of his organization makes him particularly adapted to his present work. His strong sympathies for others, his watchfulness, carefulness, and capacity to give advice and look into the future comes to him as a legitimate right from the maternal side of his family; also his intuitive grasp of mind and ability to see and understand the motives and character of others while from his father he has been endowed with his executive ability, his firm determination to carry through his numerous plans of work; and also his courage which determines his course of conduct, even when the problems are many; his power to reason; his ability to grasp ideas, and his comparative, analytical, critical, intellectual foresight. Having this duality of power, he shows more control and more guardedness in the expression of his character, and also more conservation of energy than as if he were truly masculine or even more wholly feminine in type. He can better understand the needs of both sexes, and work more easily with each, than as if he were more one-sided in character.

A quiet way of showing out his energy manifests itself in his character and he knows how to conserve his force and power, owing to the full development of Secretiveness and Cautiousness.

There are some men, on the contrary, who talk largely about what they are going to do, and they dissipate their strength and force of character.

The subject of our present sketch is more likely to do his work first, and allow it to speak for him, than to talk about what he contemplates doing, and yet may not be able, through circumstances, to carry out.

There is a strong element of constructive power which he must use intellectually rather than as a mechanic, though he could take up some invention or ingenious line of work if he cared to do so. His head indicates

that his intellect is very active; he has used his ingenuity in independent lines of thought, in some intellectual or literary sphere where judgment and introspection were required. Were he a mechanical dentist, were he to give his attention to light surgery, or were he interested in delicate patents, he would use this element of his character to good account. In literature he could also use this power to write out a document, to planning a political campaign, or in many of the hundred and one ways which come into the life of a busy, active, public man.

Everything that is going on around him is absorbed by his perceptive faculties, consequently he gathers facts readily, is able to remember the forms and sizes of things, without making mistakes, and deals in exact statements, for he abhors guesswork of all kinds; this is where his Conscientiousness unites with his perceptive faculties in giving him a desire to work upon facts.

The moral element of his character shows itself in a very decided manner; his sympathies are strong, though he does not carry them where they can be seen by everyone, and has good power of control.

His Hope and Spirituality have helped him to a great extent. Where persons have vacillated, and have changed their opinion according to the turn of the tide, he has used his faith in keeping hold of the anchor of fact, and therefore has not drifted out into the broad ocean of speculation. Though not averse to taking hold of new ideas, he likes to hold a subject in a tentative way until he has examined it thoroughly for himself.

A great deal is crowded into each of his working days; in fact, he is a versatile man, and can fill the positions of different men, and we judge that he has done this on several occasions, for he keeps his eyes open to the way in which work is done; hence, when he is asked to do some comparatively new line of work, it is not so hard for him as one might think, for

his former observations come to his aid.

The wholesale side of work is easily grasped by him, and he can take a general survey of a subject. Sublimity helps him very much in this respect, and consequently he lays out a long program for himself on rather an extensive scale when he starts a new day. Even on his holidays, we believe, he plans to do certain lines of work while he is away from his regular routine, and his vacation is crowded with new thoughts and ideas as to what he wants to accomplish in that space of time. He is not an idle man. He changes the aspect of his work from day to day, more with the object of utilizing his different forces, or his different elements of character, than simply for the sake of variety.

Sublimity also enables him to understand the broad and comprehensive lines of work that are introduced into scientific research to-day, and were he in a large Corporation or Trust Company, he would be faithful to his ideas, and the more responsible the line of thought, the more he would bend his intellect, thought, and energy to the centralization of his object.

He is not like some who pass from one friendship to another, without retaining the old associations. Conjugality and Friendship work together in his nature, and therefore, while he forms new acquaintances, he does not forget the old ones, and it would not be surprising to find that his college associates, and some of the children with whom he was brought up, were very dear in his memory. He has an attachment to the old, and if he had a parent who called for his regard, he would consider it a privilege to care for and attend to that aged person.

He knows how to train the young. He would not spoil them. He would use the methods of life that would be to their interest.

We judge that his sympathies will act more with the masses than with the classes. He has not an aristocrat-

ic head; not one that courts popularity, praise, or notoriety.

Approbativeness is not so stimulative as to give him a desire to seek flattery, but he does appreciate the honest approval of others when he has done his level best.

Taking him all in all, he should be known for his courage in defending what he considers to be right; for his executiveness in doing two days' work in one; for his recuperative power in rebuilding his energies when they are exhausted, consequently he has a strong hold on life; for his will-power and determination of character in finishing off a line of work that has a purpose to it, for his keen sympathies with the masses, for his intuitive judgment concerning the characteristics of people with whom he comes in contact, and for his practical judgment in the affairs of life, preferring the utilitarian plan to the effective, showy, and artistic design.

He could be left with responsibilities to carry out. He will have the interest of humanity at heart, largely because he cannot live to himself, and also because his moral nature excites in him so keen a sense of justice that he cannot sit down and see things exist which he, through his force of character, could change.

He has the insight of a lawyer, and were he to study law, he would be interested in the reforms that are brought out.

As a medical man he is inclined to study the newer lines of thought rather than the older methods, for he is up-to-date in what he undertakes to do, and is one who would apply the improvements of the day to his work.

His head indicates several attributes of the Anglo-Saxon type, which he has probably inherited from his father's side of the house.

Dr. Darlington is a broad, liberal-minded man, and has traveled a great deal in England, Italy, Germany, and in the far West of America, through Arizona, and has put his experience and observations into practical use as

Commissioner of the New York Board of Health.

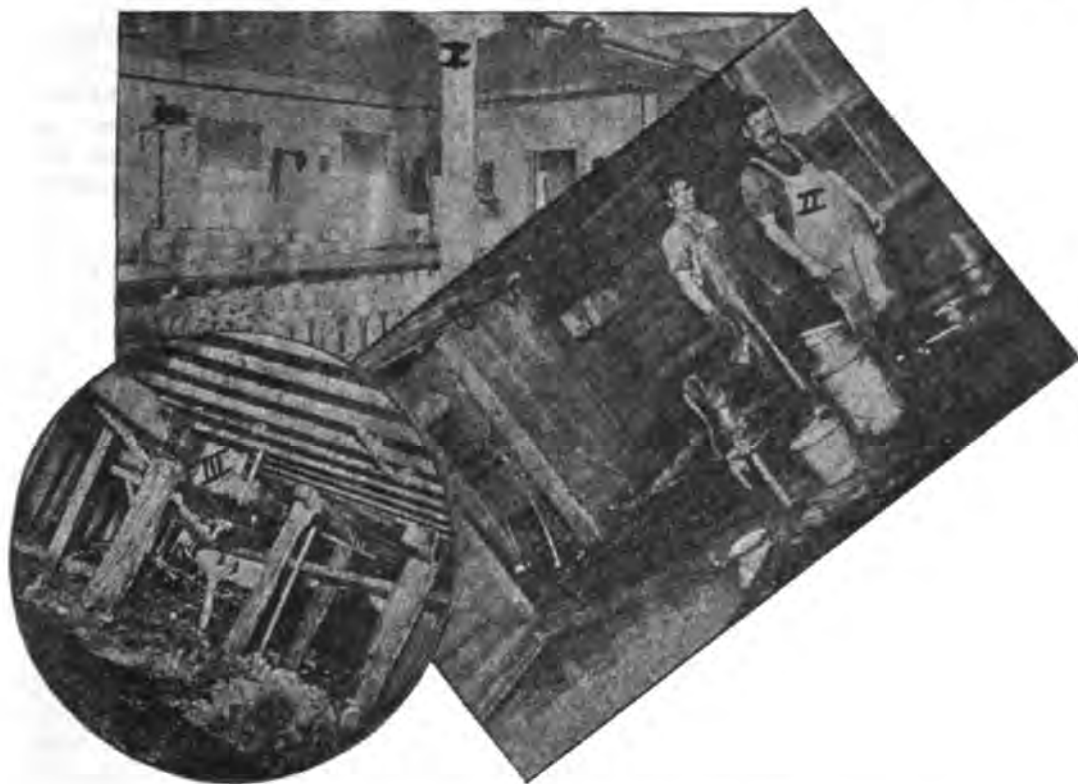
WHAT THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER IS DOING AT PRESENT.

Within the last few weeks Health Commissioner Darlington and his

eration, a bill passed the Legislature about a week ago, requiring every foreman of a creamery to have a license from the State.

Investigations of the Health Department have shown that with reasonable care milk reaches the city in excellent condition.

The Health Department has sent to



UNHEALTHY MILK SHEDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

1. A Model Creamery, with light, good ventilation, no crowding, and a high degree of cleanliness.
2. One of the establishments that helped kill 5,600 babies under two years of age in New York City last year.
3. Filth and rubbish beneath a leaking creamery floor.

helpers have made special tours through what is known as the "milk shed," including New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey. Dr. Darlington, the Health Department of other cities and the State Commissioner of Agriculture, through co-operation, have increased greatly the power of all to enforce sanitary rules among the dairy and creamery managements. Thanks to this co-op-

the milk producers a number of directions that should be followed.

In its report the Health Department is making a strong and a successful effort to have old and dirty creamery buildings replaced by new ones; to have the walls well plastered and the floors made of concrete; to have the surroundings of the buildings cleanly and the water supply pure; to have the rooms large, light, well ventilated and

free from crowding; to have the tanks covered, the milk pasteurized, all utensils thoroughly cleaned and the buildings and all connected with them maintained generally in a modern sanitary manner. This will be much to the advantage of the New York citizens,

PROPOSED TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The accompanying picture is of a proposed hospital to be erected on North Brother Island for tuberculosis patients, which the department of health have decided to erect at a cost of \$150,000. This hospital, or pavil-

of its class which will be erected in the next few years in other large cities.

REV. J. KENNEDY SMYTH.

The differences of mind manifest themselves in this gentleman when we compare him with those who have the motive-mental temperament, as Mr. Smyth possesses an active condition of the vital-mental, which is seen in his perfect symmetry of body and mind. No angularity is noticeable, his limbs are tapered off to the curve or circle, hence all his work comes easily to him and he does not exhaust himself, as some men do, by going to extremes. He should be graceful in his movements,



PROPOSED TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

ion, will be the first fireproof structure erected in this country for the exclusive treatment of consumptives, and its equipment will be most complete. It will be three stories in height, and its dimensions are 73 by 114 feet. It will stand north of the scarlet-fever hospital on the island, and its four double-deck porches are designed so that the patients can sit in the open air in all sorts of weather. By moving from one porch to another they can be protected from wind in the winter and from the sun in the summer. The hospital will have a capacity of taking fully 100 patients. The floors will be tiled and there will not be a square corner in the entire building. Elaborate arrangements will be made for heating and ventilating, and the completed hospital will doubtless be a model for others

as well as fluent in his style of address, conversation, or public utterances.

This is the temperament that looks up to higher things and takes pleasure in discovering the spiritual interpretation of things.

He is quite individual in his conception of ideas and not at all given to following a course prescribed by another; and his own individuality always breaks out whenever he attempts to follow another.

His moral brain forms an active part of his mind, as is seen over the top curve, and he evidently does not live here all the time, especially in physical conditions, physical pleasures, physical ambitions. His mind takes a leap into the spiritual world, and he enjoys dwelling on the attributes of the divine character. Veneration gives him the

love of adoration for sacred things and a contemplation of the significance of everything. He will never treat lightly the things that he reverences.

He has the inspiration of the speaker, writer, lecturer, pleader, exponent, and teacher, and he should succeed in these lines of work.

He has a clear-cut intellect, intuitive grasp of mind, strong sympathies for the wants of others, and a very conscientious spirit that will guide his

Miss Caroline S. Barnes, of Philadelphia, whose picture is given on p. 248, is the latest athletic star at Vassar College—the celebrated woman's college—Poughkeepsie.

She is particularly popular, and last September was elected president of the Vassar Athletic Association. She is an all-round athlete in the gymnasium, and is only surpassed by one member in the running high jump. Miss Barnes has gone in for athletics ever



REV. J. KENNEDY SMYTH.

Pastor of the New Church, New York City.

conduct and lead him through the perplexities of life. He lifts up his hearers to holier thoughts than mercenary or material interests.

ATHLETIC WORK.

MISS CAROLINE S. BARNES.

PRESIDENT OF THE VASSAR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND THE BASKET-BALL CLUB OF 1905.

Differences among men and women show themselves in athletic work as well as in poetry, music, or art, and we find that Miss Caroline S. Barnes is no exception to this rule.

since she entered Vassar College four years ago, and has deservedly won high encomiums from her class, who were proud of her as their champion. She was quite successful in basket-ball, and was also able to win not only the 100-yard hurdle, but the running broad jump. Her record has been so good that she is entitled to wear a "V" on her sweater.

The picture accompanying this sketch, which appeared in the "New York World," indicates that Miss Barnes and her seven companions are healthy, sturdy, and compact in build.

Their mental poise shows them to have good perceptive faculties, excellent weight or balance, a fine sense of form, and firm and resolute features, which correspond to their powers of endurance. Their faces point out an important lesson—namely, that strength of body should go hand in hand with health of mind.

'VARSITY CAPTAINS.

Some of the captains of the 'varsity crews that have met at Poughkeepsie

of life—how it originated, the causes leading up to its manifestation in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and, lastly and principally, life as applied to the human family, not only its origin, but its whole course, including the causes of sickness and death.

Occasionally some expert has had a little insight into the mystery, but few if any of these have seen more than outward effects, and the most enlightened of them have failed to discover the great



MISS BARNES, PRESIDENT OF THE VASSAR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND THE BASKETBALL CLUB OF 1905.

have all the typical powerful chins of athletes. We have never yet seen a captain of a 'varsity crew who possessed a poor or retreating chin, a weak or turned up nose, a small neck, or a diminutive brow or irresolute eyes. Instead of which I have noticed that captains of crews in all parts of the world—in America, England, France, and far-away Australia—have the square rather than the round or oval face, and as for head developments, the basilar portion, including the brow, is always prominently developed.

MRS. A. N. COCHRAN.

DISCOVERER OF THE SCIENCE OF NUMBERS AND LETTERS, AS EXPLAINED BY THE ASO-NEITH CRYPTOGRAM.

From the remotest ages mankind has been striving to solve the mystery

underlying principle, which remained shrouded in primordial darkness, nestling close to the principles of magnetism and electricity, which science is at present endeavoring to unveil. Pythagoras, whose discoveries in mathematics alone will make his name live as long as the world stands, made long strides toward the coveted goal, and taught a system of "correspondences" as applied to numbers, letters, etc., which contained much truth and was far ahead of his time. The Bible, and many other ancient religious books of the Oriental nations have frequent reference to the influence of numbers and names on the human life. Abram and Sarai had their names changed—the letter "H" had to be added to both names before they could become the parents of a great nation; "H" or 8 being the number and letter of God the

Creator. To this day it is the custom among the Jewish people in the Orient to change the name of a child if it does not appear to thrive, and while no one seems to be able to give the reason for the existence of this custom, decided changes are said to be brought about through its observance.

These mysteries have at last been unravelled by an American lady, who has tested and proved her discovery for the past thirty years, and thousands of people throughout the world have

in pitch and key. Our life vibration is imparted to us at birth and is constant and unvarying; for instance, one who is born on the ninth day of any month will come under the vibration or rhythm of "9"; for him to have harmony in his life the number of his name and the letters of his name should be in harmony (not necessarily unison) with the vibration of "9." If the vibrations under which he lives form a perfect concord he will be strongly attracted toward people whose concords



Varsity Captains.

been enlightened and benefited by her teachings. Unsuccessful business men have made marked changes for the better. Mismatched couples have been brought into perfect harmony. Many diseases vanish as soon as her teachings are applied, and even insanity has been cured by the use of her system.

The science, for it has been reduced to a science, is called the "Aso-Neith Cryptogram of Numbers and Letters." The theory is that life is a form of vibration, or rather that we are all under some vibration of the Infinite, differing from each other as the tones and chords in music differ from each other

are harmonious with his own and repelled by people whose concords are out of harmony with his. This is what, for lack of a better name, has been called "Magnetic Attraction."

The more firmly established our concord is, the better able we are to repel inharmonious influences and people who would bring discord into our lives. As in music, if we have a number of strings tuned in unison and we strike one, all will vibrate and strengthen the original tone; so in life, the more harmonious vibrations we can bring to bear upon ourselves the better equipped we will be for the battle. These vibrations

reach us through letter, number, color, and musical pitch. We all have our color and musical pitch, and many people recognize their own, intuitively, and unconsciously apply the law; such person's lives are a continuous song, and their very presence is a benediction on all who come in contact with them.

One often wonders why life for a time seems to flow as smoothly as a mighty river, and then comes a change and for a period of years everything goes wrong, and we search in vain for the disturbing element, but when once the law is understood and applied we foresee the discordant member, substitute a harmonious one for it, or add another note to the chord making it a transitional one, thus modulating to a higher key, and instead of being controlled by persons and circumstances we become the masters of our own destinies. To make this a little clearer: one may have a name whose total vibration is in harmony or unison with his life vibration, and at first thought we would say that if he keeps within his concord all must be well; but we live a certain number of years under each letter of our names, and each letter has its own vibration, so that a man whose life vibration is "9" and his name James (number 3), would be in harmony with his name as a whole, yet not one letter of the name is in harmony with 3 and 9, so that there would be an element of discord running through his entire life; but as has been intimated before it is possible to transpose all discord in our lives into harmony.

The possibilities of the science are infinite, and can only be touched upon here. Take an infant, place him in his own concord, and surround him with only harmonious influences, and he will be a good child, will avoid the ills that childhood is heir to, will instinctively avoid evil and choose the good, will intuitively select the avocation in life for which he is best fitted, will have a decided individuality, will be a leader instead of a follower, and in fact will inherit the whole of his birthright. In

the selection of his life companion, he will not be guided by animal passion, but will be unerringly drawn to her who is his soul's mate, and their unison will make one great swelling chord—the climax of a grand crescendo in God's never-ending symphony.

A word now about the lady who has evolved or discovered this law and brought it into such shape that a child can use it, although the greatest minds reel when they look into the vistas that a study of this science opens up. She is not a sensationalist or a faddist, a clairvoyant or psychic, although many of her readings of the lives of entire strangers border on the marvelous, and some of those who seek her advice can hardly believe that the wonderful results obtained do not come from some power other than from a positive science that is as capable of demonstration as any problem in mathematics.

Mrs. A. N. Cochran has a marked personality and character; more especially is this fact noticeable in her mental caliber. As we have already said, the average woman's head to-day is developing in size and strength, as she is increasing her physical and athletic powers, hence it is not so much a wonder to us to meet a lady whose head measures 22 inches in circumference by 14 inches in length and 14½ inches in height, who has a corresponding weight of 154 pounds and a height of 5 feet 8½ inches.

Therefore she is one of the advanced type of womankind, not only in size, and proportion of brain caliber, but also in attainment, energy, executive force, spiritual insight, availability of talent, power of resource from within, and capacity to give advice to others on advanced subjects.

One power that she possesses in pre-eminence is her endurance, her power to overcome fatigue, and ability to continue in her work long after others have been overcome and given up their work.

Her forehead indicates her wonderful power of research into things uncommon to women, at least they were un-

common to women when she first studied them. Among these subjects are law, the mathematics of music and the mathematics of names and numbers that pertain to the moral, physical, and spiritual problems of life. The logical and philosophic faculties are strongly developed, and are largely called into active service through her scientific qualities, which form a crown to her

energy; she is tempted to burn the midnight oil in order to accomplish all she wants to do, and were it not for her strong recuperative powers, she would more frequently become exhausted. Nature is, however, very kind to her industrious nature, when she blocks out a long programme for herself and mentally does the work before she has worked out the details. Seeing so many



Photo by Rockwood.

MRS. A. N. COCHRAN.

eyes. The latter faculties incline her to look into the subjects that entertain and interest the other parts of her brain; thus social problems, ethical topics, spiritual matters, and philanthropic movements touch her very deeply, and will continue to do so as long as she lives, and no knowledge appears to come amiss to her if she can by any means make use of that knowledge. Her basilar brain gives her

people, one might think she would forget the countenances of people whom she met, but she has large Individuality, Order, and Conscientiousness, hence she is systematic, conscientious, and accurate in recalling the individual features of her friends, acquaintances, and others. For a tonic to her mind she has cultivated the organ of wit or mirthfulness; hence she sees the humorous side of a situation to advantage.

Her features are regular and expressive. Strength of character is seen in her nose, sympathy and pathos in her eyes, firmness and control in her lips, vitality and longevity in her chin, and hospitality and generosity in the curves around her nose.

Such a person cannot help being a benefactress, not only to her own sex, but to the race, for she carries with her that dignified self-composure and sympathetic interest which are sure to arouse in others a desire to know much concerning the truths and principles that she has studied so long and so well. No one who has consulted her has come away empty, and without a desire to know more about the Science of Numbers and Letters, which, when properly understood, interpret the daily life spiritually and materially.

Although her scientific and philosophic faculties are large and influential, her moral qualities dominate and rule her life.

She has had a wide experience and is of thoughtful presence, and possessed of good sound common sense and keen wit.

As a young woman in 1872 she took up the study of law and later drifted into politics and was for a number of years extremely active in this line, and will be long remembered by the older politicians of the West. Later she studied medicine, and it was in connection with this latter study that she became interested in the mystery of life in the abstract and life in the individual, and with what results only those who know her best can begin to appreciate. Her great object in life is to help others, and certainly she has done this already for hundreds who have come to her bearing their burdens and anxieties.

She is always willing to talk or write to those whose lives seem fettered or

discordant, and help them to establish within their souls their own true concord, and none leave her presence without feeling refreshed and encouraged.

As a young girl she took up the study of music and painting, and in the latter made portrait work a special study, with which she identified geometry and mathematics, and associated the human figure with the various orders of architecture, which she claims are revealed in the lines and formation of the body, and mathematically expressed in the letters and numbers of the name.

It is in the arcana of music that her life work has thus far been associated and for over thirty years she has been a teacher of music in its various branches, in which she has tested and proven the science which she is now giving to the world, the Aso-Neith Cryptogram of Numbers and Letters. As a prominent author once wrote of her, "She puts music on the basis of Newton, Keppler, and Columbus, and discovers and heals all manner of ills spiritually, physically, and financially."

Mrs. Cochran is the daughter of Cephas Parker Woodcock and Elizabeth Pearson Woodcock, both of Scotch ancestry.

Oliver Cromwell Woodcock, father of C. P. Woodcock, traced his lineage to Sir Oliver Cromwell. The Woodcocks emigrated from Scotland to America at the time of the usurpation, and played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812-14. Three uncles fell at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Woodcock's mother, Asenath Williams-Woodcock, belonged to the family of Roger Williams, and Mrs. Cochran to the sixth generation in the ancestral line from Roger Williams. Her ancestors, like herself, have always stood for broad principles of freedom and right.



Phrenology and Its Use in Business.

BY PROF. J. MILLOTT SEVERN, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH
PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Paper read before the last International Conference of Phrenologists, N. Y. C.

The immense value of Phrenology, its practical utility and the great benefits which it is capable of conferring upon humanity when properly understood and applied, is incalculable. It is useful to both young and old, from the wee babe less than a year to the oldest living person. It is useful in giving advice regarding the early training of children; also as to a suitable education and schooling. It is useful in advising young men and young women about to start in life; in giving advice to business people; and even old people may derive benefit from a Phrenological examination. But in no department, perhaps, is it more useful than in advising persons as to the occupations or professions they are best adapted to follow, and in which they could best succeed according to their natural endowments.

Happiness and success in life depend so very much on choice of pursuits that too much importance cannot be attached to this subject.

The following advertisement appeared in the "Brighton Argus" on September 5, 1902:

"Sorter and Packer wanted; apply after 7 P. M. to-day or to-morrow at 68 West Street, Brighton."

This is one of the many instances showing how practical business people utilize Phrenology in Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, proprietors of the Drove Laundry, Brighton, are practical business people. Recently Mr. Harris called on me. He knows something about Phrenology, and he desired to make use of it in the selection of a woman sorter and packer to be employed at his laundry.

"I want a person," he said, "who is thoroughly honest and reliable; she

must be experienced in this class of work, quick, active, orderly, a good calculator, have a good memory, and be able to concentrate her attention upon her work. If I put an advertisement in the local newspaper, will you oblige me by seeing callers at such a time as is convenient to you? Take note of their mental developments and their suitability for the position, and as soon as you meet with one whom you can recommend on Phrenological principles, let me know, and I will arrange to engage the person, and will pay your fee."

So far the transaction has proved a success, and this practical laundry proprietor is quite satisfied with his Phrenologically-selected sorter and packer.

But this is not an isolated instance of employees being selected by the aid of Phrenology. Many years ago I reported the fact of this being done; and, without exception, it has proved satisfactory. Many business people in this town would, I have no doubt, willingly attest to this, if asked to do so. There are at the present time in Brighton quite a number of employers of labor who will not now engage persons for any post whatever until they have had their heads examined, and a Phrenological report of their characters made out.

An exceedingly practical business gentleman, and a large employer of labor, called on me some six months ago. He wished to engage a reliable manager. Various individuals applied for the post; some from a distance, in which case the applicants could not be personally examined, but photos were submitted to me; and, on my recommendation, one was engaged. The en-

agement has been so satisfactory that an arrangement is now being made for a binding term of several years' engagement. Considering the importance of such an agreement, both manager and master mutually agreed to personally consult me about their plans, and my decision in the matter is being implicitly followed.

The same gentleman lately advertised for apprentices for positions in his business establishments; and a lady connected with an industrial school brought to him two youths.

"Which of the vacancies do you wish to have for these boys?" asked the master. "I really don't know," said the lady. "Well, then, how do you suppose I can know?" said the gentleman. "If you will take them to the phrenologist—Mr. Severn, 68 West Street—and he considers them suitable for either of the vacancies, I will engage them." "I am afraid our people would not care for that," said the lady. "Well, then, I can't engage them. But, wait; just let me see the boys," he said: and here is where the weak point in the ordinary mode of engaging employees is shown. Boy No. 1 is asked into the office. "Well, my boy," says the master, "I have a vacancy for a junior clerk; do you think you would like to be a junior clerk?" "Yes, sir," says the boy. "I have also a vacancy for a junior salesman; do you think you would like that?" "Yes, sir." "Oh! I have also a vacancy in the manufacturing department, where you could be trained as a mechanic; would you like to be a mechanic?" "Yes, sir." "Now," says the master, "what can I do? Here is a boy who would take any one of these positions, each of which is quite different to the others." The second boy was similarly tested, and to each question he answered. "Yes, sir." "Well, I like the appearances of the boys," said the master. "If you will allow me, my manager shall take them to the phrenologist." This was acceded to. One of the boys was found to be adapted for training as a junior clerk. He was

thoughtful, reflective, steadily persevering, conscientious, thorough, but his deficiency of language and persuasiveness would have quite unfitted him for a salesman. The other youth had qualities which would enable him to succeed as a salesman; but with his small concentrativeness and active, restless disposition, a clerkship would have been most trying and quite unsuited to him. This one's language and percepts were large. Their mental proclivities being phrenologically explained, the master at once engaged the one as junior clerk and the other to be trained as a salesman. The question is, How are we to know for what each individual is adapted? Can schoolmasters tell us? Can physiologists tell us? Can ministers tell us? Experience teaches us that unless they are acquainted with Phrenology they are quite unequal to the task. The minister studies and encourages the spiritual and moral nature. The physician and physiologist studies the physical constitution in disease and health. The work of the schoolmaster is to educate and bring out the intellectual qualities. Phrenology reveals the strength or weakness of the mental organs, and a knowledge of Physiology enables us to judge of the strength or weakness of the physical constitution; thus the phrenologist who has a knowledge of Physiology studies and takes into account both mental and physical conditions interdependent upon each other, which qualifies him to judge correctly of man's natural capacities and his adaptation to pursuits.

Some individuals are distinctly adapted by nature for one pursuit, some for another, while others may be equally adapted for many. Some could succeed well in business; others would make good mechanics; others would do better at mental, educational, or professional work—Literature, Medicine, Law, Science, Art, Theology; others are adapted for occupations which may appear less important, though useful and necessary.

The shape of the head, taking into

consideration the physical or temperamental conditions, is a true index of the kind of work or pursuit for which an individual is fitted, and in these days, when science is so much to the fore in all matters, the taking up of a profession or calling has no business to be a mere matter of chance. A person's mental and physical developments indicate most positively his adaptation to this or the other pursuit. The head of a successful literary per-

life, and the keen competition which is manifested in nearly every business, profession, and calling, when it seems inevitable that the weakest must go to the wall, the questions, "What shall we do with our boys?" and "What shall we do with our girls?" are of grave importance, and must necessarily cause considerable anxiety to parents mindful of their children's future welfare.

Parents frequently plan and decide on vocations for their children, and



Portrait by C. Adams.

PROF. J. MILLOTT SEVERN

son, poet, or artist, is very different in shape to that of a successful merchant or business man.

Parents and guardians have grave responsibilities, but they might save themselves a vast amount of trouble, anxiety, and unnecessary expense of training children for professions for which they may be totally unfitted, if they would, by the aid of Phrenology, ascertain their capacities, and educate and train them accordingly.

In the hurry and bustle of everyday

contemplate their success without considering whether they possess the necessary abilities, and as a consequence, after the expenditure of much time and money, and possibly the most valuable years of their lives, their training in this direction is proved to be a complete failure, hopes and prospects are blighted, and the experience is discouraging to parents and children alike.

The mistakes made in choosing occupations are many, and oftentimes grievously disappointing. We see frequent

instances of young men being educated for ministers who would have done better as doctors, and doctors who would have done better in the legal profession; lawyers who would have made splendid mechanics, engineers, inventors, statesmen, or generals; and mechanics who have innate capacities for other pursuits. As a consequence of lack of knowledge of their own natural endowments, there are thousands of persons who are failures, some of whom have constantly to endure a life of misery in some uncongenial pursuit, and in addition be taunted with the feeling that others, who appear not to strive as they do, are successful in the pursuits they follow.

The environments of early life have certainly much to do with influencing a child's future, but they are not the primary causes of successes and failures. There are differences in organization, differences in kind and degrees of intellect and power which are early discernible in children. Thus the future of children may be anticipated. "As the twig is bent, so the tree's inclined." Phrenology enables us to tell the bent of the mind—what it is capable of if cultivated, and what a child may become if trained in the direction of its natural gifts.

Mr. J. Millott Severn is one of the foremost exponents of Phrenology in England.

It is some years now since he fixed his home in Brighton, where at that time phrenology was at rather a low ebb. Previous to this he made professional visits to most of the large towns, and when in Oxford he examined a large number of the undergraduates. At one time he did a good deal of lecturing, and his interesting and instructive addresses at the weekly meetings of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Society, which he was instrumental in founding, are one of the most attractive features of the society's proceedings. He has also lectured at the meetings of the British Phrenological Society, of which he is president, and before various provincial associations. At the present moment the professor has his time very fully occupied. He is writing a remarkably comprehensive series of articles on "Occupations and Professions," illustrating the qualities required for various pursuits. He has collected material for the series with the most painstaking thoroughness, interviewing workers in various occupations and gaining a knowledge of the operations of their particular trade.

THE SPINNER.

The spinner twisted her slender thread
As she sat and spun:
"The earth and the heavens are mine,"
she said,
"And the moon and sun;
Into my web the sunlight goes,
And the breath of May—
And the crimson life of the new-blown
rose
That was born to-day."

The spinner sang in the hush of noon,
And her song was low:
"Ah, morning, you pass away too soon,
You are swift to go.

My heart o'erflows like a brimming cup
With its hopes and fears.
Love, come and drink the sweetness up
Ere it turn to tears."

The spinner looked at the falling sun:
"Is it time to rest?
My hands are weary—my work is done,
I have wrought my best.
I have spun and woven with patient
eyes,
And with fingers fleet.
Lo! where the toil of a lifetime lies
In a winding-sheet!"

MARY AINGE DE VERE.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes.

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Dr. Charles Harrington, Professor of Hygiene in Harvard Medical School, has made some quite extensive and very important examinations of a number of preparations that are extensively and widely used as foods for the sick and for convalescents, with the result that he finds in most of these preparations a larger percentage of alcohol than he does of food elements.

Among the preparations thus examined are the following:

Liquid Peptonoids, Panopepton, Hemopeptone, Nutritive Liquid Peptone, Hemaboloids, Tonic Beef, and Mulford's Predigested Beef.

A partial-report of the analysis made of the food preparations were published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of March 12, 1903, is as follows:

"Liquid Peptonoids.—Beef, milk and gluten, perfectly digested" is said to contain the albuminoid principles of beef, milk, and wheat. "In cases of feeble digestion and wasting diseases," its effects are said to be "immediate and pronounced."

Dose: For an adult, one or two tablespoonfuls, three to six times daily; children in proportion.

The maximum amount recommended for an adult will yield less than an ounce of nutriment and the alcoholic equivalent of 3.50 ounces of whisky per day.

Analysis shows 23.03 per cent by volume of alcohol, 14.91 per cent of total solids, and 0.17 per cent of mineral matter.

Panopepton.—This is said to contain "the nutritive constituents of beef and wheat in a soluble and freely ab-

sorbable form." "A nourishing, restorative, stimulant, liquid food of incomparable value for the nutrition of the sick"; "the best food in acute diseases, fevers, etc., in convalescence"; "a restorative from fatigue"; "a special resource against insomnia."

Directions: "For adults, a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful several times a day and at bedtime; for infants, a few drops to a half teaspoonful according to circumstances, as directed by the physician."

It yields 17.99 per cent of solid matter (including 0.97 per cent of mineral matter) and 18.95 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Hemapeptone.—This is said to be a preparation of "albumose-peptone," "the end product of digestion of albumin and hematin, a true organic iron."

One is advised to take a teaspoonful increasing to a tablespoonful as needed, after each meal.

Analysis: Alcohol by volume, 10.60 per cent; total solids, 19.54 per cent; mineral matter, 0.37 per cent.

Nutritive Liquid Peptone.—This is said to be "a valuable combination containing the nutritive constituents of beef and malt, predigested and ready for assimilation," and to possess "the properties of a gentle and refreshing stimulant."

No dose is given. The analysis shows: Alcohol by volume, 14.81 per cent; total solid nutriment, 15.20 per cent; mineral matter, 0.69 per cent.

Hemaboloids.—The nutriment in hemaboloids is said to be "partially digested and vitalized by treatment with nuclein, rich in iron and phosphorus-producing elements." It is said to en-

rich the blood, to increase weight and the number of red blood cells, and to enhance nerve action. The preparation is said to consist of vegetable nucleo-albumin, reinforced by beef marrow extract and beef peptones, and is to be used in all impoverished conditions of the blood, such as anemia, general debility, and in convalescence from all diseases.

The dose recommended is one-half to one teaspoonful three to four times daily in a little water, plain or aerated, or with cracked ice. "If necessary, increase to two tablespoonfuls."

The maximum recommended yields about a quarter of an ounce of nutriment, and the alcoholic equivalent of about an ounce and a half of whisky daily.

Analysis shows 6.36 per cent of total solids (about half as much as is contained in milk of fair quality) and 15.81 per cent by volume of alcohol. The mineral matter, which is largely iron, amounts to 0.62 per cent.

Tonic Beef.—Tonic Beef is said to contain "the nutritive constituents of beef, wheat and fresh eggs in a soluble, predigested and hence readily absorbable form." One is led to believe that the beef is carefully selected, and that the blending of the constituents of these three very important foods, and their flavoring and aging (whatever that may mean in connection with eggs), has been conducted on most scientific principles. After being treated to an imposing array of facts concerning the value of the preparation, we are informed that "besides being a nutritive, Tonic Beef is a delightful stimulant." Adults are advised to take from half to one tablespoonful every four hours and at bedtime; infants and children should be given from ten drops to a teaspoonful, according to age.

A tablespoonful every four hours will yield to the consumer in the course of a day about a half ounce of nutriment and the alcoholic equivalent of an ounce of whisky, for analysis shows 15.58 per cent by volume of alcohol

and 18.16 per cent by weight of residue, including 1.04 per cent of mineral matter.

Mulford's Predigested Beef.—"A concentrated predigested food containing the entire nutritive value of beef in a completely digested form, ready for immediate absorption into the system."

It is claimed for it that "it is a complete natural food product, containing sufficient nutritive materials to maintain normal nutrition of the body," and that it is "indicated as an exclusive diet in typhoid fever, la grippe, tuberculosis, nervous exhaustion and all conditions of the system associated with enfeebled digestion and malnutrition."

Dose: One to two tablespoonfuls in water every two or three hours, or as needed; children in proportion to age.

Analysis shows 19.72 per cent by volume of alcohol, 10.39 per cent by weight of total solids, which yield 0.20 per cent of mineral matter.

The maximum administration recommended, that is, two tablespoonfuls every two hours, disregarding the proviso "or as needed," would yield daily about 1.25 ounces of nutriment and the alcoholic equivalent of about 6 ounces of whisky, which might well be regarded as hardly adequate as an exclusive diet in the diseases above mentioned or in any other condition of the system.

It will be seen from the analysis made by this Harvard professor that in the seven examinations made the amount of alcohol in these medicines varies from 10.6 per cent of alcohol to 23.03 per cent, while the nutritive material varies from 6.36 per cent to 19.54 per cent.

Taking the seven remedies the average amount of alcohol is 16.92 per cent and the average nutritive material is only 14.64 per cent, showing an average of 2.28 per cent more of alcohol than of nutrition. There is an average of at least 2.5 per cent more poison than food in these remedies.

There are institutions now in operation for treating people for the cure

of the drug habit as well as for the alcoholic liquors, opium, and tobacco. The great majority of liquid drugs contain more alcohol than whisky and wine, and some of them 50 per cent of alcohol.

AGAINST COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Senator Davis has introduced a bill in the State Legislature which proposes a modification of the law now compelling school children to submit to vaccination. If the measure becomes a law, the children of parents who declare they have conscientious scruples against the use of vaccine virus may attend school without submitting to vaccination. Under the present law, the children of many parents who believe that vaccination is harmful must either submit to the operation or remain away from school. It is to be hoped that Senator Davis's measure will become a law.

This bill ought to pass, for to compel children to be inoculated with vaccine pus is often the cause of lifelong invalidism. Vaccine virus is almost identical with pus virus. In other words, the microbe that is supposed to prevent small-pox is said to be identical with the microbe that causes blood poisoning.

I heard Dr. Collins, who was for twenty years a public vaccinator in one of the wards of London, say in a public lecture, in that city, that he once vaccinated a man, and the vaccine worked perfectly, who about a month after he got over it was exposed to small-pox, took the disease and died. From that case and subsequent observations and experiences he became thoroughly convinced that vaccination was not a preventive of small-pox, and that it was a cause of other diseases which caused lifelong suffering. Keep the body clean, the blood pure by pure food, pure air, and personal cleanliness, and you need not fear any disease. It is foul blood that makes a seed bed for disease germs.

DANGER FROM FEEDING TOO MUCH IN ACUTE DISEASES.

As a general rule persons suffering from any acute disease should not be fed solid food. For the first two or three days no food at all should be given. The blood currents do not flow readily to the digestive organs to supply the fluid necessary to digestion of solid food, and hence if food is taken it often remains until fermentation sets in, instead of digestion, and the sufferer is not only not benefited but actually injured by being fed. Even milk may not be tolerated in such cases. Sir William Jenner, in an address before the Midland Medical Society of Birmingham, England, referring to the vicious effects of forced feeding, said: "I have seen the patient restless, sleepless, his temperature raised several degrees above what it had previously been, vomit, eject a quantity of curd, and at once the restlessness cease, the temperature fall, the skin become moist, and the patient drop into a quiet sleep. All the threatening symptoms vanish with the ejection of the offending material. Or the undigested curds may accumulate in the bowel, inducing flatulent distention, pain, restlessness, and increased febrile disturbance. Under these circumstances I have seen an enema bring away a large vesselful of offensive, sour, undigested curds. Or, again, the undigested curds may themselves (and this has not been an uncommon consequence of milk diet in my experience) irritate the bowels, and produce, keep up, or greatly increase diarrhoea."

Feeding sick people even milk often aggravates these symptoms and postpones recovery. What sick people need most is purifying, cleansing, and removing poisonous matter from the blood and tissues and have the blood restored to its normal circulation.

Water should be used, either cool, tepid, or hot, both externally and internally.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 640.—Nellie Hall Kerr, Van Horn, Texas.—Nature supplies an abundance of seeds for the growth of

vided by nature; in fact, where one seed develops and grows to maturity, two or three make the start but do not carry



NO. 640.—NELLIE HALL KERR

what we see develop for our daily use. Do we stop to consider how large a proportion of seeds are taken by the wind and carried away where there is no fructifying soil? If we did, we should think of the wonderful surplus pro-

out all the demands of the seed life. The same remark holds true to human nature. Abundant is the supply of life, but there are few who mature their powers in a rational and complete way. We may know the developments

of a child's mind, we may know even what he could become by industry and perseverance; but the question is, will he fulfil the conditions?

In the little girl whose picture we present to our readers, we see the vital temperament looming up before us, which gives rotundity to her features, adds considerable beauty to her countenance, and lends a charm to her character. There are possibilities before her if she will be willing to work them out? Can we imagine that she will ever be lazy, selfish, and indifferent to her surroundings? We think not. If she follows her natural inclinations she will be winsome and affectionate, persevering and industrious, and furthermore will be willing to take a good education which will fit her to become what her capabilities tell her she is able to accomplish.

Her head indicates that she has unusual musical ability, and she had better be given a liberal education in this direction, for not only will she be able to understand music perfectly well, but she will be able to interpret it in a proper manner and teach it to others when she is older.

Her memory will serve her well in her studies, and she will be able to recall what she has read and heard, and her studies will be easy work for her.

Her imagination is quite lively. She will be fond of reading stories, particularly fairy stories and romances, also travels and heroic accounts of the doings of people.

She has a wealth of sympathy, and were she to become a physician, she would be able to do many things for people through her personal magnetism as well as through understanding the science of healing.

As a teacher, musician, writer, or vocalist, she would excel above the average, if she can only be persuaded to bring her talents to the front.

She will need companionship, and it should be carefully selected for her, so that she may have the best advantages and influences which can surround her sensitive nature.

COMMON SENSE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

BY C. DELANCY ALLEN, GRADUATE '03.

A little boy of six was walking with an old colored servant, and as they came to a certain corner he wanted to turn down and go several blocks out of the way in order to pass a store where he could get a special kind of candy. They were escorting a friend of the family to the train and had no time to spare, but the boy insisted and announced that he would scream if his wish were denied. The attendant hardly knew what to do, as the boy always made a terrible time when refused anything, but the gentleman declared that it was a great mistake to let a child rule in such a manner, and now was the time to correct such unreasonable conduct. They decided, therefore, to continue on, even if the boy did work himself into a temper. When the youngster found it was not going to do any good to make a noise, the screams and contortions soon stopped, and the little fellow finally trudged along bright and contented with other attractions.

Everyone has seen some fine healthy child, with a body full of vital energy and arms and legs quivering with uncontrollable activity, burst into a passion when denied some simple wish, a bit of candy, or some food it cannot digest, or perhaps a bright object or plaything. And while its parents continue firm, its anger grows until it screams and yells and throws itself upon the floor and kicks and tosses its arms about and beats with its little hands and pulls at its hair, tearing, breaking, or throwing away whatever may be within reach, or perhaps trying to hurt others present. This must be corrected as soon as possible, lest it lead on to a life of perpetual peevishness, destructive hatred, continual cruelty, and meanness. But how various and oft-times foolish are the methods adopted by parents and nurses in dealing with such children! Only a very few really

try to educate the child to overcome its faults and teach it self-control.

If parents themselves could only realize fully how important it is for them to decide positively, but intelligently and most conscientiously, on matters affecting the welfare of their young, they would sometimes, perhaps, be less whimsical and unreasonable in dealing with children. The little ones would then have more faith in parental judgment, and see better the duty of yielding contentedly to superior wisdom. The mother who simply follows foolish fancies, fads, and fashions, without having any good reason for her decisions, need not expect to be able to make her child believe that her will is wise and best and so secure its respectful obedience.

The parent who tries to get out of the dilemma by giving in to the child on all occasions, or by buying him off with candy, gingersnaps, or a penny and the like, is indeed both weak and foolish. For if your judgment be right and reasonable, wavering indecision and apologetic methods should be unnecessary, and it is not a convenient policy in denying a favor to always substitute something unasked. But those who teach their offspring deception by making promises they never intend to fulfil, just to keep a child in

good humor, are even more in the wrong.

Do not pamper all the selfish desires and appetites of a child until these dominate in its character, but appeal to its reason, its gratitude, its sense of justice, its desire to please, its friendship, and teach it to be happy and contented to enjoy the good things it may possess, without envy or hatred toward those who have what it cannot expect; and its usefulness in life will be greatly multiplied if it be taught to do favors occasionally instead of constantly demanding them.

Some people, however, will fume and work themselves into a terrible state of mind if a child shows that it has inherited some of their own bad temper, and perhaps they beat and punish it so severely that one would hardly suspect they themselves originally were responsible for its disposition. That parent will never find it easy to manage children, for one who cannot control himself never has the kind of a will to govern others well. Moreover, while the laws of heredity and prenatal influence cannot be applied to make changes after the child is born, it is always possible for a parent to correct a bad example or an evil influence, and so, while improving one's own temper, to also benefit the child.

The Psychology of Handwriting.

No. II.

MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM.

2. The aesthetical sign, indicating artistic tastes and talents, is shown not on once but twice-bent strokes, i.e., strokes having both a right-handed and a left-handed part. The artistic talent is but small when this sign is limited to letters which, in their natural calligraphic form, show a twice-bent curve. The D, for example, starts with a right-handed stroke and ends with a left-handed one. The passing over from the right to the left

takes place at the bottom of the letter. If here we see a harmonic curve, a pretty wave-form, we can be sure that the writer possesses good taste, for people without taste form a hunch where the tasteful writer shapes a curve. Such curve is of a much higher value if it is freely, individually formed by the writer; i.e., if an originally single-bent stroke is double-bent then we can really speak of artistic talents. And we can actually notice

these double-bent curves in the handwritings of artists on most any kind of right- or left-handed strokes. Psychology of handwriting allows us, too, to make a distinction between the various kinds of aesthetical curves. The specially musical curve shows a form different from the specially poetical and the specially plastic one; but it would lead too far to explain these special forms, and we just want to mention that the difference is displayed in the relation of size between the right-handed and left-handed part of the curve.

3. The intellectual sign is distinctly different from the ethical as well as from the aesthetical sign. We know two kinds of this sign. The one is very plain; it shows an omission of up strokes, i.e., an intellectual man likes to start and end his words or syllables with a down stroke. This sign is indicative of intellectual training and a habit of logical thinking. It does not show a productive intellect, though. The productive sign is a very complicated one; it shows a tendency to write all strokes of a word or a syllable in a uniform direction, i.e., either totally right-handed or totally left-handed. This sign is apt to form entirely new shapes of letters. Suppose a scientific man wants to write the word "fist." There is one letter in this word which he cannot write in a form different from its natural shape, namely, the letter s, which must necessarily be right-handed. He will, therefore, give to the three other letters, all of them naturally left-handed, a right-handed form, so as to be able to write the whole word with uniform strokes. In a similar manner he will, for the sake of one necessarily left-handed letter, give a left-handed form to eventually right-handed neighbors.

4. The sign of humor shows a double-bent stroke, like the aesthetical sign; for humor—in contrast to wit—is necessarily aesthetical. Humor is ethical, too, and it therefore shows a strongly abducent form in handwriting. The sign of humor finally shows

an intellectual relation, for it includes both kinds of intellectual signs, the omission of up strokes and the tendency to equalize differences of direction. A humorous man, in writing, for example, the word "lady," connects the left-handed loop of the d directly with the right-handed y by a stroke of about the shape of the printed S, totally omitting the final up stroke of the d and the starting up stroke of the y, and smoothly evening the contrast of the left- and the right-handed stroke.

5. The sign of wit shows a similar tendency and appears at exactly the same places where a humorous man forms his curves in handwriting, namely, where a left-handed stroke has to be connected with a right-handed one. But the sign of wit shows no curve; it simply connects the two letters by one right-handed stroke, for wit is not aesthetical. It is neither ethical, for its ideal form shows a contraction of strokes. The sign of wit is highly intellectual, though. It shows an omission of up strokes and it forms all left-handed strokes right-handed. The witty man connects the d and y in the following way: he forms the d right-handed by omitting the upper loop of the d, and bending the top of this letter right down to the first right-handed stroke of the y.

6. The pathological signs of handwriting, i.e., the signs of mental and bodily diseases, show some very interesting points, too. The most important signs of mental disease are uneven up strokes, i.e., those strokes which an intellectual man totally omits are enlarged and enlengthened by joining one or more left-handed strokes in a right-handed one, or vice versa. We find at the same time an intense form of change of direction (i.e., the very contrary of the other intellectual sign) in the handwriting of an insane person. The uneven up strokes invariably end in tremor-writing when the mental disease advances to a point where it is incurable. We have to lay stress on the fact, though, that patho-

logical tremor is distinctly different from physiological tremor—a result of old age, cold, overexertion—as the former is seen on up strokes only, the latter mainly on down strokes. It is an important fact that the uneven up strokes are seen in a person's handwriting long before the mental disease really breaks out. "Wherever there is a slight tendency to pathological conditions of brain, it is shown in handwriting soon enough to be able to prevent, or at least moderate, a calamity by using hygienic and therapeutic measures. Signs of handwriting call out a 'Beware' long before any other token of danger is in sight." (P. 136 of "Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting," by Magdalene Thumm-Kintzel, published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York and London).

Bodily diseases, too, are shown by uneven strokes, namely, uneven down

strokes. Their left-handed form, which can be seen on the long down strokes of the letters l, b, h, etc., indicates a pathological condition of the process of respiration, i.e., asthma, heart disease, and lung trouble are shown by the various forms of this sign. The right-handed form as seen on the lower part of the letters g, y, z, indicates a disturbance in the process of digestion. Various forms of troubles of the intestines and the stomach are shown by the different shape of this sign.

This part of Graphology, relating to signs of bodily diseases, is far from being worked out, though, and contributions from whoever is in possession of any pathological handwritings are called for to aid in new discoveries, and they are asked to forward them to us to aid in future discoveries.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE PIONEERS. No 3.

By G. G. Rockwood.

Soon after the introduction of the collodion process a young and active element appeared in Sarony, Kurtz, Mora, myself and others, who gave photography a strong impetus in the way both of novelty and artistic development. At this time the carte-de-visite was introduced, and the craze or fashion of friendly exchanges and family albums was established. The first carte-de-visite made in this country was of Baron Rothschild by myself, and the first lady to make an appointment for such a sitting was Mrs. August Belmont. In a few months the leading establishments were doing an excellent business and appointments for sittings were made two and three weeks in advance.

The new men who had come into the art were men of culture in art and literature; some of them were artists of experience and skill; others had been members of the press and stood high in business and social circles. The old conventionalities were cast aside, and photography received a thoroughly artistic impulse. Each worked in a degree in the line of a specialty; some to secure the great dramatic representatives and treat them with strong individuality; others exercised a fine artistic taste, and did much to the development of novelties and new improvements in the art.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

The use of the art in graphic illustration seemed to be a natural step forward. Experiments were made both in Europe and America toward some method of producing printing blocks from the photographic image. For quite a period the art only reproduced pictures which were already in line or stipple. The most successful results were on stone by photolithography. The "Daily Graphic," the first to use photography exclusively, was printed from stone.

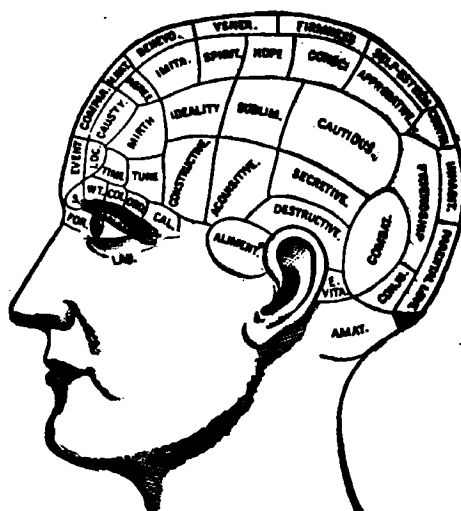
The next step was to produce zinc or copper plates which could be used with type on an ordinary printing press. Progress was very rapid. It was found that any pictorial subject that had been engraved or any picture which was in lines could be reproduced in a few hours in a relief plate and printed from as easily as the original plate. Whole books, letter presses and illustrations were entirely reproduced by photography and at a price and with a rapidity truly astonishing.

A noted English publisher learning that one of his books had been republished in America announced with great positiveness that the American edition was full of er-

(Continued on page 266.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
 (1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1905

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of Fortune.

—FRANKLIN.

In this world so great and mighty
 There's a place for everyone,
 And each one must find his corner
 Ere life's battle can be won.
 One is born to be a merchant;
 One to law with longing turns;

One to art, and one to physics;
 One with fire poetic burns;
 One is born to grind the corn;
 One to sow and reap it.
 Every mortal has his place:
 Find yours, then, and keep it.

J. M. S.

WHO SHOULD STUDY PHRE-
 NOLOGY?

Young men who have to work their own way to eminence? It will be an advantage to them to be able to understand those with whom they come in contact, will it not?

Young women? Will they not find value in being able to judge correctly the worth of young men who may pay their addresses? If they must earn their own living, will anything assist them more than the ability to measure persons correctly?

Mothers? Do they not need help in the proper management and training of their children? Will anything help them like understanding the peculiarities of the little ones?

Housekeepers? Can all servants be treated alike? Is there any science, aside from Phrenology, that will tell why they cannot? Is it not of value to know who may be dictated to and who will be the best kind of help if orders are given as suggestions?

Clergymen? They must be familiar with the operations of the mind, must they not? When they can demonstrate to selfish men that they may be happier in this life as well as hereafter, by cultivating their moral natures, they will have added power, will they not?

Lawyers? Must they not judge their clients? Must they not be able to tell the nature of witnesses and their desire to tell the truth, and also to understand each man on the jury to be able to appeal to them effectively?

Physicians? They must consider the constitutions and idiosyncracies of their patients as well as their ailments, must they not?

Teachers? Do they find all the pupils alike? Can they tell why they are not? Will they not be aided by knowing whom to encourage and how to manage the obstreperous, the dull and the precocious?

Agents? Will they not be aided by ability to read strangers? Will it not be an advantage to them to know with whom they may be free and social, with whom dignified and reserved, etc.?

Managers? They will be helped if they know before employing a person that he will prove competent, will they not? They will be aided if they can reject intelligently such as apply that are not adapted to the work in hand, will they not?

THE BRAIN.

In another article our readers will find some notes on the gradual increase of size of heads of the present genera-

tion. More than that, we would like to say that the size of a head alone is not all that is necessary to determine a person's intelligence, and in order to check the general idea that is so often expressed, namely, that Phrenologists believe that every talented person should have a large brain, we wish to explain that this is not the case, that many small brains and small heads are of great value. It depends upon where the brain is developed that tells the story. There are many criminals who have a poor quality of organization and large heads. They are well developed in the basilar portion, but have a scant percentage of gray matter in the superior part of the brain. It is clear to see that such persons will be ruled or governed by their animal propensities, while the high, well filled out head on the top possesses an immense influence for good, and, after all, it is the moral lights and persons of moral character and fiber that give more to the world at large than those who have a large basilar and a small superior region of the head.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Continued from page 264.)

rors, believing very naturally that it would be impossible to put into type large volumes without some typographical errors. His contention was that it would require experts of almost as much skill and experience in the realms of science and literature to read the proofs accurately as to write the original articles. So he was much confused when informed that the entire volume page for page, had been photo-engraved, with not a touch of an engraver or a type lifted.

An edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was reproduced so excellently by this art that, were it not for the size of the reproduction, it could not be distinguished from the original. I reproduced the whole of the Oratorio of the "Elijah," music and words, of the size of the original. The advantage of doing so was not only in the

cheapness of the reproduction, but also the freedom from all anxieties as concerned accuracy. Of course, no proof reading was needed.

The next step of importance in this direction is the translation of the photographic image direct to a printing block without the interposition of an artist or an engraver. That is, the events of the day are photographed and by mechanical and chemical means alone transformed in a short time to a printing block and used with ordinary types on a printing press. This is known as the half-tone process and leaves little to be desired, so perfect are the best methods now in use by our leading magazines and newspapers. Meissembach of Germany was about the first in this field followed by Ives of Philadelphia and Kurtz in New York.

These things are now the possibilities of the art in a practical way, and open up an immense field in all the arts.

An interesting fact concerning these photo-engraving processes is the wonderful speed with which the work is accomplished. For quite a season the translation of a photograph to a printing block was the work of hours; now it is a matter of minutes. A New York newspaper, in order to test a device which I had recently invented in this line, sent me a subject to be photographed. In sixteen minutes from the time he entered my studio the positive picture was ready for the half-tone process, which, in a rush, can easily be made in from twenty to forty minutes.

I recall the days when in a large room in the art department of Harper & Bros. there were probably forty or fifty wood engravers engaged on the illustrations intended for the various publications of that great house. We had some bright men in those days. Their province was to make drawings and designs, sometimes on the wood and at times on drawing paper. There were Charles G. Bush, E. A. Abbey, Charles Parsons and many men who through this wonderful training became famous. If I mistake not, F. O. C. Darley was an occasional contributor; but there was many a pang in the hearts of these artists when at times they found their beautiful drawings misinterpreted or mutilated in the wood cuts. To meet this difficulty I devised, sometime in the '60s, a process by which the drawing could be photographed on the wood, and it was in use for a long time with great success.

The perfected processes of photo-engraving have so taken the place of engravings on wood that I question whether there is today a single engraver on the regular pay-

roll of the Harpers, the "Century," or any of the big publishing concerns who formerly had such a large force. The beautiful wood cut is at times in evidence to cover some special requirement. The illustrations which



Photo by Rockwood.

PROF. MORSE.

Who introduced Photography into America.

are so often mistaken for wood cuts are retouched half-tone plates. The copper surface of the photo-engraved plate lends itself admirably to the touch of the graver. Here, too, is an outlet to the skilled engravers who otherwise would to a degree find their occupation gone.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

Man's Responsibility; Or How and Why the Almighty Introduced Evil Upon the Earth. By Thomas G. Carson, New York. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Knickerbocker Press.

This is a remarkable book and one that is destined to do much good in the cause of Phrenology. By its title, one would not think it had any connection with Phrenol-

ogy, and for this reason many persons would take it for a work relating to some other subject.

The writer displays a thorough knowledge of Phrenology, and presents the subject in a most pleasing and interesting manner. If one takes up this book to read, he will surely complete it, the style is so simple and flowing. His way of presenting Phrenology is, to say the least, unique. Many persons would be induced to read a book of this character who would be repelled by some other title.

There is no doubt that Phrenology is coming more and more to the front, and as an introduction to the study of psychology it is unsurpassed. For this reason we hail with pleasure such books as this, as they are a means of introducing the subject of Phrenology in quarters where Phrenology is but little understood and appreciated.

Phrenometry, Auto-Culture and Brain-Building by Suggestion, What It Is and How It Is Done. By R. Dimsdale Stocker. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York City and L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng.

This is the fifth book of the series of psychic manuals written by the above author. It is written like the other books of this series in a condensed way and contains three chapters: (I) Phases of Consciousness and Brain-Action, (II) The Science of Mind and (III) The Secret of Personal Success. The book has sixty-four short pages, and is written in an interesting style. It proceeds to discuss the true aims of real phrenologic science. It tells the

reader that if he is not pleased with the shape of his head he can develop a new one, that the materials are born with him and he can build whatever edifice pleases his fancy—beautiful or ugly, symmetrical or disproportionate. He goes on to prove that thoughts are things, that mind influences and impresses matter, and that the without is but the echo of the within. It proceeds to tell the writer to concentrate his mind on what he wishes to develop, and lays down simple suggestions for so doing. It ventures the remark that brains alone do not yield success, but personal effort can help to make brains of some avail. We believe that many people will be helped by reading this little brochure.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

J. F. C., Clearlake.—You ask us to give you the phrenological development of a gambler. A gambler is generally a person who has large Sublimity and Hope, with small Cautiousness, for such persons like to take great risks; but a gambler is not generally one who is wealthy, or steady in his way of acquiring wealth. As a rule, when a person turns over into his pocket a hundred thousand dollars by gambling, he does not stop there, but spends it all the next night in the hopes of receiving higher or larger sums. Persons who are willing to risk much in gambling are not, as a rule, careful enough in investing money; therefore their acquisitiveness is not so strongly developed as their love of excitement in playing a losing or winning game.

E. C., Brooklyn.—As there is a correspondence in all things in nature, so we conclude that persons having sound teeth have a correspondingly strong set of bones, and that their osseous system is generally all that can be desired. We have found that people of bright intelligence have nevertheless possessed poor teeth, and then again we have noticed that persons with fine teeth have not always been intellectually bright. We think the cause is to be found in the excellence, or the deficiency of the motive temperament.

A. S. T., LaHarp, Ill.—In reply to your query as to how to take magnetic culture, we would say, you must get near enough to a magnetic needle, or a magnetic person,

to take on their influence. Therefore, you should either (1) get a magnetic machine, or electric battery, or (2) engage the services of a magnetic healer. Your second question, with regard to the Number System, we would reply to by saying that we consider the faculties recognized in the Phrenological Chart are correct in their numbers, but instead of placing A, B, and C by the side of some of them, it would be more correct to give them as enumerated in mental science, or the new Fowler Chart.

E. P. Y., Bellefontaine, O.—You ask if it is possible for a person to increase their height very perceptibly. We believe that some persons can do this, especially if they are those who are inclined to sit a good deal, for such persons draw up their tendons and should, when reclining, stretch themselves as much as possible, and straighten out even their toes, when they sleep. Some people try a mechanical pulling, but we do not believe this has the needful effect upon all people. We have known short people who have tried to increase their stature by pulling and stretching apparatus, but they have been unsuccessful, while other people, who, we believe, have simply encouraged a cramped position in sitting or working, have increased their size or height.

F. F., Stronghurst, Ill.—In reply to your question as to whether any book or paper is published which describes the effect of different diseases on the different faculties of the mind, we can recommend you Gall's works in six volumes, the Boston edition; or Dr. Hollander's work on the Functions of the Brain. There is a theory now that all diseases, more or less, can be traced to the spine. It is called Chiro-practics. We believe that the various diseases of the body can be traced to the brain, and physicians are beginning to point out this fact in an unmistakable way.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY.

The first autumn meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on Wednesday, the 6th of September. An interesting program is being arranged.

HASBROOK HEIGHTS.

On May 25th, Miss Fowler gave a lecture in the Borough Hall, in the above place, in aid of the Library Fund. Mr. Pace occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer. She spoke on the various aspects of Phrenology and discussed the question "Is Phrenology a Humbug?" She pointed out what scientists to-day have to say on the localization theory, and told the audience that they need not be afraid of believing in Phrenology, as the scientific experiments that had been made on the brain had proved beyond a doubt that people differed in their organizations, and that scientists to-day were helping to prove the truth of the phrenological localization theory. She took up some of the objections to Phrenology and with a few selected portraits showed the usefulness of the science. At the close of her hour's talk, she examined the following ladies and gentlemen on the platform: Mr. Pace, Mr. Cheseboro, Mr. McEnery, Mr. Ulrich, Mr. Davis, Miss Tucker, Miss Bell, and Mr. Carlock.

MISS FOWLER'S MORNING TALK.

Some of the portraits of the recent guests of honor at Miss Fowler's Lenten talks are here given. Each one brought her own individuality and lent a charm to the several meetings which they attended. One guest was Mrs. Robinson, a member of the West End Women's Republican Club, and one of its former presidents. She is the inventor of the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage Closet, which has been introduced by the Montauk Sanitary Improvement Company, and has been introduced into over fifty tenements, flats, apartments and private dwellings. She is a thoroughly progressive worker, and a member of the Sunshine Society, and is highly interested in the psychological questions of the day.

Another lady was Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh, who is a member of the Woman's Press Club. She kindly gave us her services on the 15th of April, when Miss Fowler spoke of the value of music as a therapeutic agent. She has had considerable experience, and therefore the selections that she gave were all the more appropriate. Her voice is very flexible and the passages that have rapid trills were executed with

grace and ease, the "Nightingale's Trill" being one of her favorites.

Another guest of honor was Mrs. Kilpatrick, from Malvern, Ark. She is an enthusi-



MRS. C. S. ROBINSON.

astic student of Phrenology, having graduated at the American Institute of Phrenology some few years ago. She has carried her knowledge of Phrenology into her western home, and on her return expects to



MISS LILLIE D'ANGELO BERGH.

give a report of what she heard and saw while she was in New York, and not the least of the objects of interest, she says, was her meeting with several prominent New York clubwomen at Miss Fowler's Lenten talks in April, namely, Mrs. Devereux Blake, on the occasion when "Law and the Scriptures" was the topic of the day, and also on the occasion when the topic was "Literature and the Scriptures," when Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Yardley, Mrs. Thomas Edison, and Mrs. Cochran were present, and said a



MRS. KILPATRICK.

few words. Each topic introduced was shown to have a biblical significance, as well as a phrenological interpretation, and many of the ladies and gentlemen present served as illustrations of the topics under discussion. The thumb impressions of the ladies present were taken, in order to swell the evidence that Miss Fowler is collecting with regard to how character manifests itself in the rims and circles of the thumb.

FIELD NOTES.

R. J. Black is permanently located in Vinton, Ia., giving examinations, and writes us that business is very good.

J. B. Harris is touring Missouri, giving lectures and examinations.

E. J. O'Brien and George Cozens are both located in Canada.

Owen H. Williams, D. P. Flagg and Alice M. Rutter are located in Atlantic City for the summer season.

H. H. Hinman, Phrenologist, of Fort Worth, Tex., has just moved into his new office, 1211½ Main Street, where he will be ready to wait on his clients and friends from far and near.

George Tester, Phrenologist, has been lecturing at Ayr, Ont. "The Ayr News" remarks, concerning one of his lectures on Phrenology and the allied sciences which was given on Tuesday afternoon before the teachers and scholars in the public school, as follows: "He said that the faculties of the mind were manifested through special organs situated in special parts or portions of the brain. That in estimating character, not only shape and development of the cranium must be taken into account, but also the temperament, health, bodily texture and form, education, and environment. That temperament depended upon which set of bodily apparatus predominated. Thus, if the vital organs were most strongly represented, we found the vital temperament well developed; if the locomotive organs were in predominance, the motive temperament was developed; if the brain and nervous system predominated, the mental temperament was represented. He pointed out the different faculties needed for different trades and professions, and the advantage therefore of a phrenological examination.

He then selected three scholars in the school and gave delineations of their character. The homely truth of his remarks provoked a good deal of mirth among the scholars. He was especially happy in his description of a young lady. His final remarks were received with loud applause, showing that the lecture was greatly appreciated by all present.

Mr. Fitzgerald is working industriously in the phrenological field at Chicago.

W. Youngquist, our enthusiastic Swedish graduate, is continuing his phrenological efforts in Stockholm, where he has formed a phrenological society. In his last number of the "Frenografen," he writes that meetings are held twice a week, numerous examinations are made, phrenological books loaned, large numbers of Fyrtornet are sold, private pupils are increasing in numbers, two classes in Phrenology are held per week, doctors are preaching Phrenology in their lecture courses, foreign phrenological magazines are on exhibition by one of them, others are writing in their medical works and mentioning Phrenology in them, magazines and comic papers are giving whole pages to phrenology with several illustrations, one editor bought a picture of their open-air meeting and published it for the benefit of his five hundred thousand readers, publishing enterprises in phrenological literature passed the danger point, financially speaking, and everything tends to indicate success for Phrenology in Sweden.

Mr. James Webb's visit to Stockholm was of great value. He was highly appreciated and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing him speak. We wish all his efforts on behalf of Phrenology success.

THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Fowler Phrenological Institute is keeping up its monthly students' meeting, and the secretary, Mr. D. T. Elliott writes that he is arranging with several of the old students for papers for discussion. He says a friend has promised to bring some boys from a Charity School for the purpose of being delineated. The Phrenological work is keeping Mr. Elliott busy. Several old students have returned to the Institute.

Mr. Elliott writes, "I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Meakin, who died through an accident in New York quite suddenly in the spring. Mr. Meakin took a course of lessons in 1897, and has been a member with us since that time. He lived formerly in Staffordshire, Eng., and was a good fellow, especially one to ask questions and to probe subjects. He was in the habit of attending whenever circumstances would permit, the meetings held by the American Institute of Phrenology, and showed an intelligence upon the subject of Phrenology in advance of the average student."

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

At the monthly meeting of this society, in London, on June 6th, Mr. William Cox, F.B.P.S., read a paper on Memory. Mr. J. P. Blackford presided. Memory, the author of the paper said, was generally understood to recall anything that had already found a place in the mind. There were some curious phenomena connected with memory. For example, how easy some people found it to memorize things which others had difficulty in remembering. The affinity of certain minds for special lines of knowledge has been noticed by John Locke, but he did not tell us why some minds instinctively chose to retain one kind of knowledge in preference to another. It was left to Phrenology to give an adequate explanation of this, and it was to be found in the distinctive teaching as to the relations which exist between the size of a definite part of the brain, and the power of a particular faculty of the mind.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. James Webb said that each organ had its own special memory, and Dr. C. W. Withinsaw said that Mr. Cox's paper gave a very lucid, concise statement of what phrenologists mean by memory. An organ scarcely ever acted alone. The wonderful substrata of connecting fibers showed how anatomy confirmed Phrenology. The chairman pointed out that the cultivation of memory was the exercise of the organs particularly concerned with the class of facts which they desired to retain. A paper was

then read on "Phrenology, a Science, Art, and Philosophy," by Miss E. Higga. She said Phrenology was not invented, it was discovered. It was able to solve many of life's mysteries and gave us the key to unlock the complexities of character. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to both Miss Higgs and Mr. Cox for their papers.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ethnological Society listened to a lecture delivered by His Excellency Baron Kencho Suyematsu, B.A., LL.M., Cambridge; Dr. Litt., Tokio; Ex-Minister of the Interior; Member of the House of Peers of Japan; on Wednesday, March 29th. The lecture was a fine piece of oratory, and was listened to by a distinguished audience. The lecturer said:

"The Japanese, as a rule, are more disposed to be reticent than to push forward. They like tenderness in everything; they prefer simplicity to gorgeousness.

"As to the moral character of the Japanese, the details of Oriental ethics may differ in some ways from those of the West, but our people have always had strict views on the lines of ethics in general. It is therefore a mistake to suppose that people in the Far East lack ethical principles, as many people formerly imagined was the case. The Japanese have as much affection, in other words attachment to their homes and families, as have other people, and they also have passionate emotions. People often speculate upon the extent of the intellectual faculty of the Japanese. The development of intellectual faculty, it seems to me, depends a good deal upon heredity, as well as on the surrounding atmosphere."

These thoughts, among others, it can easily be seen, were of practical value to all who had the pleasure of listening to the learned doctor.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

For October the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL offers a prize for the best article on Culture, What It Is and in Whom We Find It. The competition for August for the best analysis of Absent-mindedness and What Faculties Go to Give It has been won by Frank Dippel, Philadelphia. His reply appears in another column of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Mr. Isola Shinn, of Clarksburg, W. Va., wrote a very good reply for the contest, for which he has been given 80 per cent., while Mr. George Tester, of Ontario, also wrote a good, but short, epitome of the subject, for which he has been given 75 per cent.

The prize for May for the best description of Rubinstein, the musician, was competed for by Mr. George Tester, who received 100 per cent. for his article, and Mr. Frank Dippel, who received 90 per cent. The description appears in another column.

The prize offer for September is for the best article on Concentration of Mind and the Faculties Necessary to Maintain It. Will our readers kindly send in their answers as soon as possible, and bear in mind the one for October on Culture.

All prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any dollar book they select from the Fowler & Wells Co. Catalogue.

RUBINSTEIN.

The first thing that strikes us on looking at the portrait of Rubinstein is that it bears the unmistakable stamp of genius. We see this indicated in the long, flowing hair, the Grecian nose and forehead (artistic talent in some direction), that unconscious but dramatic pose, and that natural authoritative air of a master who realizes his genius and what it means to the world. Notice that long upper lip speaking clearly of continuity and of patience to work and wait; that prominent ear indicative of longevity and vivativeness; and that bold, decisive chin, showing determination, originality, and endurance. Then see the width between the ears that tells of wonderful executive power, and of that tireless energy so necessary to genius and which is the infinite capacity of taking pains.

Roughly speaking, the head is round and well developed at the base, showing, as is common to his race, a large development of the vital temperament and giving him at once a wealth of affection, warmth, fervor, and emotion. How well the literary faculties (so common to really great men) are represented, especially tune, time, and language. Then look at that broad forehead, so noble in its boldness, which imparts from its lateral developments the love of the esthetical and ethereal, whether in art, music, poetry, or oratory.

All great musicians are distinguished by such a forehead, for it is these perceptive faculties which impart the intense love of the perfect and lovely in nature, and tend to elevate every beautiful idea conceived by the mind. To them, in the words of the poet Keats (himself noted for these gifts), we might say in truth,

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,
Its loveliness increases, it shall never
Pass into nothingness."

We must not overlook the fulness of the brain in the frontal and prefrontal regions,

giving intense mental susceptibility, both to joy and sorrow, happiness and distress; and that fiery enthusiasm and overflowing ecstasy which distinguishes everything they take up.

We are forced also to notice the wonderful memory for form and order, and that finely modeled mouth with its mobile lips so sensitive to every external impression. With all these traits, which are so obvious to the careful observer, is it any wonder that this man held his listeners entranced with the rapture of his melodies? Of such men, we can only say "The hand that formed them is divine," for God's best gifts ever are great men to this world.

PROF. GEORGE TESTER.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Absent-mindedness is a common thing among men who are deep thinkers.

A person can be engaged in thought that the most hideous noises would not disturb, but when they are aroused from their deep thought they do the most foolish things.

A short time ago a young man had words with another. This aroused approbation, conscientiousness, self-esteem, and combativeness. He tried to take numbers and prices of goods, but for the life of him could not; one mistake after another. This man was absent-minded as far as numbers and prices were concerned.

It is said of Edison, the great inventor, that very often he forgets to eat his meals, so concentrated is his mind on what he is doing. If he were asked to come quickly to an adjoining room, he would no doubt go with his overalls on.

I remember being told of a very bright man and a scholar, intensely interested in a book, when suddenly his wife called down to him from the second-story window to put water on the stove to cook. He suddenly sprang from the chair, took a wooden bucket, filled it with water and put it on the stove to cook.

The lady described in the PHRENO. JOUR. must have spirituality very large, which gives her imagination. Continuity is also large, as she can only do one thing at a time, that is, to do it well perceptiveness must be small. She must have had her mind on going to bed. I have no fault to find with this woman other than this: If she would put her concentrated mind on some specific work that would do the world good. Concentration is a very fortunate faculty to have when it is used for good. On the other hand, you can concentrate your mind on the loss of some dear one and become insane. Absent-mindedness you will find in people that are intellectual, as a rule, and not in frivolous people that have a thousand different ideas in twenty-four hours.

FRANK DIPPEL.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"World's Events"—Danville, N. Y.—The July number of "World's Events" gives "Some Features of Oxford Life" by H. E. Read, and, as the article is illustrated, it carries us back to the fine old university city. An article on "Night in the Zoo," by W. Von Schierbrand, tells us of the Law of the Zoo versus the Law of the Jungle, and is finely illustrated with pictures of animals. Events that are occurring in Sweden, King Alfonso Third's visit to France and England, and the marriage of the Crown Prince of Germany, are items of news which are mentioned in this issue.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—contains an article on the "Ethics of Good Cooking," by Mrs. S. P. Rorer. "The Garden City," by E. E. Adams, and "The Date and Some New Ways to Use It," by George E. Cornforth, are some of the interesting articles in this valuable magazine. All housewives would do well to read the article on "Flies as Carriers of Disease," by F. J. Otis, M.D.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—The July number opens with an article on "Phrenology Triumphant," an insane boy was restored to sanity by phreno-surgery. This is a story told by Dr. Louis Williams, the phrenologist. All should read the account for themselves. An interesting article on "Still in the Dark" is written by the editor, and is every word of it true. He says, "It depends on the location of brain matter and the quality of organization as to whether we are intellectual or not." "Have an Object in Life," and "Heads and Faces" are titles of articles that will repay anyone to read.

"Health"—New York—One article in the July number is contributed by Ellen Goodell Smith, M.D., on "Recollections of a Pioneer Health Reformer." "Diphtheria," by G. H. Corson, is another interesting article. "Our Medical Laws," by Hugh Mann, and "Nearly Half a Man's Wages Goes for Food," by G. Gilbert Percival, M.D., are other articles of interest.

"Pacific Medical Journal"—San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the Mosquito a Disseminator of Malaria" is an article by J. M. Hurley, M.D. "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" is another article worthy our careful consideration. "The Treatment of Disease of the Nervous System," by H. D'Arcy Power, treats on the fascinating subject in an interesting way.

"Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago, Ill.—"A New Method of Diagnosis," by Dr. W. E. Elfrink, "Health Foods," by J. S. P. Flint, "Physical Culture as it Should Be," by M. D. Greene, are articles of more than ordinary interest.

"Delineator"—New York—is an interesting magazine containing more than an average percentage of usefulness for the home, for it appeals in so many ways to the homelivers. There are articles of general interest as well as those that pertain to fashion and style.

"Nautilus"—Holyoke, Mass.—opens with an article on "Well Done," by Elizabeth Towne. It says "It takes character to generate a desire of the thought that moves things. Character is mental backbone and muscle. Character is the outcome of an unconquerable self-respect and self-reliance. Character must act or degenerate; character must express or expire."

"Human Culture"—Chicago, Ill.—An article on "Some Effects From the Forty-two Human Faculties" is a subject that is discussed by A. P. Davis, M.D. "The Art of Keeping Young" and "The Cultivation of Cheerfulness" are articles of some moment.

"Madame"—Indianapolis, Ind.—This magazine opens with an article on "Chicago's Noted Social Settlement" by Mrs. E. C. Buckham. As the title indicates, we are given an account of Miss Jane Adams' work which she founded fifteen years ago, and which has been such an inspiration to other cities which have followed her example. "Home Lives of Prominent American Women," by J. Van Allen, takes up this month the life and work of Mrs. Potter Palmer. "George Eliot and Her Noble Ideals" is the subject of an article by Joseph W. Strout, who discusses this clever woman's writings.

"Mind"—Easton, Pa.—has an article on "Universal Motherhood," by Hester M. Poole. "The Centers of Force" by F. Landon.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—The editor writes an article on "Health Foods and

Health Cranks." "Killed by Thought" is an article worth reading. So is "How Not to Worry" by Prof. R. J. Raymond.

"American Monthly and Review of Reviews"—New York—"For the Conquest of the Pole," by P. T. McGrath, and "John Paul Jones and Our First Triumphs on the Sea," by Charles Henry Lincoln, and "Bonaparte at the Head of the American Navy" are articles of considerable interest, besides other interesting matter.

"Naturopath"—New York—has an article "On the Water Cure in General," by the Rev. T. Hartman, "Nutrition in Relation to Health and Disease," by Otto Carqué, "For Which Sickness Can Fruit Cures be Recommended, and What Kinds of Fruits Are to be Chosen for the Individual Cases?" are valuable contributions to health and contain points which every reader should absorb and pass on.

"Medical Talk"—Columbus, O.—is an interesting magazine containing short, pithy articles on all kinds of health-topics.

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PHRENOLOGY
AND THE
SCIENTISTS

No. 2. Dr. Alfred
Russell Wallace

WHY WOMEN
SHOULD STUDY
PHRENOLOGY

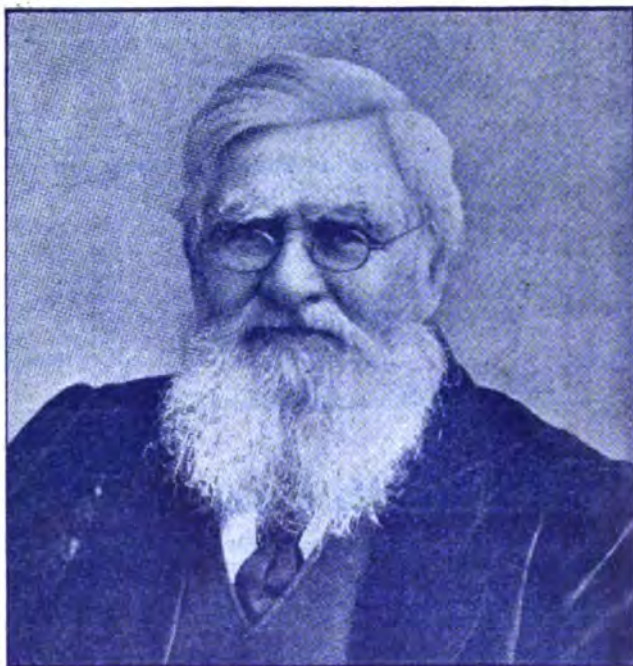
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AND WHAT IT
IS, AND WHAT
IT OUGHT TO BE

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CURE, OR HOW
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SEPTEMBER, 1905



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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting

By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY
MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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SEPTEMBER, 1905

[WHOLE No. 800

Phrenology and Scientists and What They Say.

New Series—No. 2.

DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE.

This noted scientist has for many years been a strong and ardent believer in Phrenology. In 1896 he wrote to in Phrenology, both in its scientific and practical aspects." And in 1898 he wrote: "Phrenology is a science of



DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE.

Mr. Fowler in England: "I am still as I have been all my life a firm believer whose substantial truth and vast importance I have no more doubt than I

have of the value and importance of any of the great intellectual advances already recorded."

Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, writing on Phrenology in his work on "The Wonderful Century," says: "This science, founded step by step on the observations and comparison of facts, confirmed and checked in every conceivable way, and subjected to the most rigid tests by means of large collections of skulls and casts of the heads of men and women remarkable for any mental faculty or propensity, and by observations and measurements of thousands of living persons, the correspondence of form with function, was first suspected, then confirmed, and finally demonstrated by the comparison of heads of individuals of every age, both in health and in disease, and under the most varied conditions of education and environment.

"Three men of exceptional talent and acuteness of observation devoted their lives to the collection of these facts. They studied also the brain itself, and discovered many details of its structure, before unknown. They studied the skull, its varying thicknesses in different parts and at different ages, as well as under the influence of disease. And it was only after making allowance for every source of uncertainty or error that they announced the possibility of determining character with a considerable amount of certainty, and often with marvelous exactness. Surely this was a scientific mode of procedure, and the only sound method of ascertaining the relations that exist between the development of the brain and the mental faculties and powers."

Speaking of the motor-centres, he says, "There is a close correspondence between them and the Phrenological organs of which the action or motions under exertation are the natural expression, which is very remarkable, and affords a new and striking test of the accuracy with which the Phrenologists have located the brain centres for the various mental faculties. With such confirmation, as regards most of the motor-

centres yet discovered, the presumption is in favor of the accuracy of the bulk of the Phrenological organs more especially as their development also accords with, and explains, national and race character, which neither Physiology nor Anthropologists have even attempted to do; while, as regards individual character, the skilled Phrenologist has shown that he is able to read it like an open book, and to lay bare the hidden springs of conduct with an accuracy that the most intimate friends of the individual cannot approach. Yet, even now the advocates of this new and very crude method of brain study repeat the old vague objections to Phrenology as though they were true and unanswerable. The blinding effect of this prejudice against Phrenology has caused these modern investigators to overlook the circumstance that the often complex motions of the different parts of the body, resulting from the stimulation of various brain centres, were really the physical expression of mental emotions, and of the very same emotions as those long since assigned to the Phrenological organs situated in the same part of the brain. Instead of being, as so often alleged, a disproof of Phrenology, or in any way antagonistic to it, these modern investigations are only intelligible when explained by means of its long-established facts, and thus really furnish a most striking and most convincing because wholly unintended confirmation of its substantial truth."

Dr. Wallace also briefly states the main principles of Phrenology, all of which were at first denied, but all now forming part of recognized science.

(1) The brain is the organ of the mind.

This was denied in the "Edinburgh Review," and even J. S. Mill wrote that mental phenomena do not admit of being deduced from the physiological laws of our nervous organization.

(2) Size is, other things being equal, a measure of power. This was at first denied, but is now generally admitted by physiologists.

(3) The brain is a congeries of organs, each having its separate faculty. Till a comparatively recent period this was denied, and the brain was said to act as a single organ. Now it is admitted that there are such separate organs, but it is alleged that they have not yet been discovered.

(4) The front of the brain is the seat of our perceptive and reflective faculties; the top, of our higher sentiments; the back and the sides, of our animal instincts.

This was long denied. Even the late Dr. W. B. Carpenter maintained that the back of the brain was probably the seat of intellect! Now, almost all physiologists admit that this general division of brain organs is correct.

(5) The form of the skull, during life, corresponds so closely to that of the brain that it is possible to determine the proportionate development of various parts of the latter by an examination of the former.

"The denial of this was, as we have seen, the stock objection to the very possibility of a science of Phrenology. Now it is admitted by all anatomists. The late Prof. George Humphrey, of Cambridge University, in his 'Treatise on the Human Skeleton,' page 207, expressly admits the correspondence, adding: 'The arguments against Phrenology must be of a deeper kind than this to convince anyone who has carefully considered the subject.'"

Dr. Wallace continues: "It thus appears that the five main contentions of the Phrenologist, each of them at first strenuously denied, have now received the assent of the most advanced modern physiologists. But, admitting these fundamental data, it evidently becomes a question solely of a sufficiently extended series of comparisons of *form* with faculty to determine what faculties are constantly associated with a superior development of any portion of the cranium, and of the brain within it. To assert that such comparisons are

unscientific without giving solid reasons for the assertion, is absurd. The whole question is, are they adequate? And the one test of adequacy is, Do they enable the well-instructed student to determine the character of individuals from the form of their skulls whenever any organ, or group of organs are much above or below the average? This test was applied by the early Phrenologists in scores, in hundreds, even in thousands of cases, with a marvellous proportion of successful results. The men who first determined the position of each organ only did so after years of observation, and hundreds of comparisons of development of organs with manifestation of function. These determinations were never blindly accepted, but were tested by their followers in every possible way, and were only generally admitted when every ordeal had been passed successfully. To reject such determinations without full examination of the evidence in support of them, without applying any of the careful tests which the early Phrenologists applied, and on the mere vague allegations of insufficient observation, or unscientific method, is itself utterly unscientific.

"In the coming century," Dr. Wallace says, "Phrenology will assuredly attain general acceptance. It will prove itself to be the true science of mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy, during the last sixty years, will be referred to as an example of the most incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science at the very time when they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery."

A. C. MCINTYRE.

U of M

Why Women Should Study Phrenology.

EMILY M. LUTZE, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, 1900.

Phrenology is a comprehensive study of the mind or of the capabilities of the brain mechanism, and therefore it is more essential that women should study it; and, as the brain, more or less, controls destiny or life, shaping and beautifying or marring not only the character of the mind, but also the contour and expression of any and all parts of the body, it is a duty women owe to themselves and to the world to make of phrenology a practical study.

To many still the workings of the brain appear a great, mysterious puzzle, to be left severely alone, and, why? Because they have not only universally indulged in the thought that its structure is too complex to properly comprehend, but that its complexity is for the purpose of preventing humanity from understanding, or coming in too close contact with the supposed mysterious works of God. Such dogmatic reasoning, however, has almost disappeared, and we may say that by far the majority of intelligent people are now the earnest supporters of phrenology and all that it advocates. It has proved and is proving every day the "open sesame" to great knowledge and far-reaching truths in the affairs of the world.

Among the Greeks the divine precept, written upon the Temple of Delphos, was, "Know Thyself." On the other hand, phrenology (derived from two Greek words, meaning "mind" and "discourse") is a basis of knowledge.

Again: Why should women study phrenology? They should, if for no other reason than to know how to feed themselves mentally, morally, and physically. Therefore we should study the nerves and their government. The human system is controlled by a great, intricate but orderly network of nerves, each nerve having its own storehouse of energy (called the cell),

as well as its own path to travel through the body, and a certain specific duty to perform, and each one of these nerves is in direct or indirect communication with every other nerve in the body. The nerves of the brain, however, are the seat of government, and this is what we must study first.

The faculties, whether they engender instincts, propensities, sentiments, or philosophy, are composed of certain distinct sets of nerves; some normal, some abnormal, some healthy, some diseased; their health or disease depending upon their nourishment through both external and internal means, given to-day and yesterday, or years ago, or perhaps a couple of centuries ago through our descendants, but all of the faculties ready to do better work by extending them proper treatment.

Without normally working faculties there cannot be normal thought, or proper digestion, nutrition, circulation, respiration, secretion, or excretion. One part of the body cannot become affected without the message being conveyed to other parts; so that when the brain is healthy the body is healthy, and vice versa; or, when the brain is diseased the body becomes diseased, and vice versa.

The phrenologist will tell you that grief, jealousy, envy, hopelessness, and a host of other abnormal actions are diseased conditions of the nerves of the mind, and that, in consequence, the health of the body suffers, which, in turn, induces a further or complete breakdown; but others, who do not understand the laws of the body, are unable to prevent an abnormal expression of the mind through the body, and they are therefore obliged to face the inevitable—extinction. How necessary, therefore, is it for the phrenologist to understand the temperament or the vitality of a person (which

is also taught in our school) in order to properly delineate character; for vitality and character work hand in hand.

Three important questions invariably come up in a woman's life, as follows: 1st—What vocation shall I pursue? 2d—Shall I marry, and whom? 3d—What is religion and its government?

As to the first question: What vocation shall I pursue; for what am I best adapted; how shall I become famous, or how shall I earn a livelihood? How better answer this than by making a study of phrenology itself (which, as we all know, should be a part of the curriculum of every school)? And then again, phrenology is an excellent vocation of itself, and, when combined with any other vocation, success is doubly assured. If you desire to become a physician, an artist, a musician, a teacher, a journalist, or anything else, do not, however, expect phrenology to tell you that you will excel in what you desire to excel (unless your talents lie in that direction), but it will tell you how you can best utilize your present brain capacity, perhaps in the pursuit desired or in a more adaptable one.

The phrases "to become famous" and "to earn a livelihood," although synonymous in a sense, are certainly opponents when we consider and compare the quality or degree, and the quantity of work to be expended in each. To become famous is not, and cannot be the lot of everyone, but it can be the lot of many who do not become so, and why? Because, through their inability to understand themselves or perceive their budding talents, they expend their energies in an entirely different channel from what they should, and thereby fail to receive the benefits to be derived from the higher position they might have occupied in life, and, in consequence, become merely paltry money earners, or, perhaps, even not that. We are all endowed with certain dispositions, with certain latent abilities, but these

remain dormant or inactive, or become active, according to the influences surrounding us. To cite an instance, take the trees of the field and the plants of the garden, in the cold seasons of the year, although apparently inactive, these are possessed of force, vitality, and great future capabilities, but it requires the influence of different surroundings, of different atmospheric conditions; in fact, caloric or heat to bring out their latent qualities, and so it is with us. We need greater stimulation to make active or exercise our dormant faculties that are possessed of great possibilities. And what better stimulant can we have than that of definitely knowing our great possibilities?

The second question asked: "Shall I marry, and whom?" This certainly is a puzzler to the majority of people, and then we cannot always have the partner we want, even if he happens to be the right one. At any rate, phrenology will enable us to select the best man available, and perhaps be happy "ever afterward," or cause us to discard them all and be happier than we would be miserable "ever afterward."

As to the third question, with regard to religion: At the outset it may be said that phrenology not only induces one to become more religious (in a healthy manner), but it eradicates false views from the mind, opening a vista of previously unseen truth. The cultivation of hope and faith, as well as reason, we advocate, for the greater the reasoning power the greater the faith in that intelligent class of people who desire to know all that the human intellect is capable of knowing. The mind, therefore, becomes broadened and the petty things of life control us no longer. To understand ourselves we must understand nature, and to understand nature we must endeavor to understand God. Phrenology is nothing more nor less than bottled-up virtue, to be uncorked by those, and only those, who desire to be forerunners in the race for knowledge and achievement.

In the Public Eye.

MISS DOROTHY DIX'S MENTAL CAPACITY.

Ever since we had the pleasure of hearing the subject of this sketch give a characteristic speech at the Woman's Press Club, we have been desirous of presenting her mental portrait to the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and in an interview we were privileged to have a little later we made the following analysis:

Woman's work has developed so much of late years that we see various phases of mental development, and in a few words we will explain how, in the present case, brain power accompanies certain characteristics.

The head of Miss Dorothy Dix is particularly long for its height and circumference, although its circumference is above the average. Her bodily weight is not up to the mark; in fact, she is using up her vitality at the expense of her brain power—i. e., she is drawing upon her capital rather than her interest. She appears to have come from stock that was remarkable for its strength and vitality, and inherited a wiriness and toughness of organization which is a mental as well as a physical power, and is registered in the posterior lobe, along with that force which gives to her intellect a strength and power that enables her to go through and endure what would exhaust many other persons if they were to attempt to do the same work in the same time.

She knows how to work without friction, and her brain shows farsightedness, keen observation, critical ability to compare and analyze subjects, and a peculiar intuitional power.

It is not the large head that always tells the story or does the most effective work in life; but it is where the brain is developed that gives the force, the power, the originality, and the type of work that an individual is able to do in first-class style.

In this lady we find great originality

of mind; she is no copyist; she has the creative power that is able to discern what is needed and what is called for in certain directions. Constructiveness and Ideality are both well developed, and when harnessed to her large Comparison and Human Nature, they ought to show in a literary direction. If she were reviewing a book, she would sense with keenness the motive of the writer; she would recognize more than was on the surface, and would grasp the whole power and effectiveness of the book.

Her perceptive mind shows in one or two directions; one is her ability to regulate her work according to a plan or system; whatever she does she adapts to the needs of the occasion. She is not so "faddy" in material things, but in mental work she shows system and method above the average.

Her power, also, to remember faces and her memory of special events are two phases, or rather gifts of character, which must help her materially in her work.

She readily understands the characteristics of others, and when she comes in contact with perfect strangers she sums them up and knows what they are worth without always knowing why she comes to certain conclusions, and if she will follow out her first ideas, she will generally be correct.

Her mind is largely sympathetic; she is not narrowed down by bigotry, cant, or superstition; in fact, her beliefs and sympathies are as broad as can be found.

Her social brain works in harmony with her moral and intellectual forces, so that she unites her geniality of character, her idea of duty, principle, and obligation to others along with her power to understand humanity and its needs.

She has great versatility of mind, which enables her to change her line of thought, or at least to change her subject from time to time. She knows how to adapt herself to the ways and

customs of people of various countries. If as a journalist she were sent on a commission to do work among total strangers, she would feel more at home after a short intercourse with the people than is ordinarily the case. While having a large development of Inhabitiveness, she carries with her a large home feeling which makes others feel equally at home with her.

She is able to take responsibilities upon herself; she knows how to act in

vocation, and as the brain is divided into various qualities, so it has different organs through which to work, and in the case of the one whose portrait we present with these comments we recognize that her brain power manifests much activity of gray matter.

Streams run quickly through a mountain pass, and as they travel to the rivers they unite other springs until, at the end of their journey, they have collected force, power, and beauty.



MISS DOROTHY EIX.

Photos by Rockwood specially taken for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

times of emergency; in fact, she is never caught napping when she has a duty to perform, and it would seem through the activity of her mind that she must sometimes sleep with one eye open—an eye on the future, so as not to lose any opportunity that may be an advantage.

So quickly does her mind grasp a situation, that were she asked by anyone on Friday to take the outgoing steamer on Saturday, she would be able to arrange her work and prepare her materials to start on her journey; she would leave everything so that what she was doing could be carried on without her presence, and her personality would do effective work on her journey.

As we said, the size of the head is not so effective in the growth of character as the special developments of

Thus the mind, as it grows and develops, takes on new powers and shows strength in a variety of directions; and we judge that through the organs of Ideality and Sublimity this lady will show more than an average degree of beauty in the style and effectiveness of Language.

As a speaker or as a writer, her use of Language will always be terse and to the point; she will not say one word too much, nor will she fail to say one word too little; what she writes or what she says is therefore expressive; it is direct, it is cogent, it is forcible, and there is piquancy and humor about it that makes one realize that light and shade of life, that experience, and that breadth of sympathy are all united into her experience and into her line of thought.

J. A. F.

**"WHEN WOMAN WANTS THE
BALLOT SHE WILL HAVE IT,"**

Says Miss Dorothy Dix.

The reason women do not vote is because they do not want to. When the time comes when the majority of the women of the country take as much real heart interest in politics as they do in the fashions, the franchise will be presented to them on a silver salver.

As a matter of fact, all the old arguments against woman suffrage are so untenable nowadays that few have the courage to offer them to an enlightened public. It is manifestly absurd to contend that the feminine intellect is not capable of comprehending a political issue when every college in the land is turning out girls who are senior wranglers and Ph.D.'s, and the peculiar conditions of American life, where boys are put to work and girls are sent to school, is fast bringing about a condition of affairs in which a man will have to go to his wife for his information and his opinions.

The poetic theory that woman is a tender flower who will be crushed if she approaches a ballot box, is also considerably jarred by the spectacle of perfectly capable ladies we see elbowing and hustling and crowding men at every turn of the business and professional world. Neither can anyone satisfactorily explain why men, who are

docile and amenable to petticoat rule at all other seasons, would be changed into ravening beasts at election time, who would turn on the woman voter and rend her. Most conclusive of all, woman suffrage has been tried, and none of the predicted catastrophes have happened. In the West, where women vote, they continue to keep house, and bake bread, and give pink teas, and spank babies, and are just as much in demand for wives and mothers as the unfranchised women of other States.

The old cry of the unsexed woman who voted was a good bogey story, and it has been worked for all it was worth, but it doesn't go now. Nobody is afraid of it.

It may be a little hard on the pioneers who have labored so long, so faithfully, and so ineffectually, but woman suffrage is never coming the way they expect it. It isn't coming through the agitator, nor the shrieking orator, nor the committees of spectacled females who go through the solemn farce of memorializing Congress and petitioning constitutional conventions. It is going to come through the domestic woman. Some day she will rise up and calmly announce that she wants the ballot and means to have it, and that night her husband will bring it home with him in his pocket. There hasn't been any time these last twenty years she mightn't have had it for the asking.

John Wicher — "Savage of the Lowest Type."

By PROF. J. M. FITZGERALD.

At the request of the *Chicago Daily Journal*, I went to the West Chicago Avenue police station to examine the head of John Wicher, who is held for the murder of his baby boy.

Wicher is low of stature, inclined to be broad and muscular, and of very coarse fiber. The face is boyish, undeveloped in so far as it exhibits any

trace of culture or character. The cheek bones are prominent, and the face broad in its upper half, and the nose coarse, broad, and without strength of bridge.

The eyes are quite deep-set and of a leaden grayish color; they are sullen, aimless, and without any surface quality of brightness or attractiveness. They

are the lazy, sleepy kind that indicate an indifferent mood, social, educational, or intelligent trend.

gion of the ears, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the seat of the destructive faculty. The whole region about the ears is of un-



JOHN WICHER.

MENTALITY ABNORMALLY SMALL

The head is small for a person of his age, being $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. It is extremely broad through the re-

usual development for so small a brain. The back head is abnormally small, except at the base, where the amative faculty is located. The shortness of the upper part of the back head makes the

head the same in length that it is in width—which indicates a lack of affection and moral sympathy for family, and especially for the young, helpless, and dependent baby or child.

The amative propensity is as abnormally strong as all the higher social feelings weak. The quality of mind poetically spoken of as the heart is almost totally wanting in his nature, while force, cunning, violence of temper, and animal passion dominate the man and make him a monster of heartless cruelty, a savage of the most degraded type.

The forehead is flat and sunken in the central region, showing plainly a lack of intellectual interest or spirit of progressiveness. His mind does not seek good literature nor good company. There never has been a taste for either.

SENSE OF FEAR REMAINS

The religious training he received found no lodgment of earnest conviction in that animal-like mind of his, and even the sense of fear, which is the

only restraining quality at all capable of exerting an influence for the activity of his reasoning faculties, was not sufficient to cause him to realize the punishment sure to follow the enormity of his wicked deed. He is simply without sentiment or feeling of a natural or normal amount.

That he has fear is very evident, for when the captain spoke to him of his crime he asked if he would be hanged, and immediately he bowed his head in his hands and looked a most miserable creature. When he was aroused by more cheerful questions he resumed his quiet and consoling smoke of his cigarette.

LOW ENVIRONMENT INDICATED

In conclusion, his brain proportion and development, the coarse, animal features all bespeak low birth, low environment and a lack of education suited to the needs of his ignorant and depraved nature.

The study and development of such children as he must have belonged to is the problem of the century.

A Remarkable Centenarian, Aged 107 Years.

BY BEN DOUGLAS.

DAVID MACKEY, THE OLDEST MAN IN WAYNE COUNTY.

David Mackey was born in Antrim, an inland town and parish of Ireland, on Six Mile Water, near Lake Neagh, fourteen miles north of Belfast. It is a most interesting section of the Green Isle, with its historic memories of Shane's and Antrim Castle, redolent with the exploits of the O'Neils, who had their residences there, and can boast, at this later period, of one of the most perfect of the round towers of Old Ireland.

It was here, in 1796, that the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day.

The situation and condition of things in Antrim did not suit him, and being an independent and self-reliant young man, at the age of sixteen he left home and friends and went to Scotland, where he remained for two years, making his age, at that time, eighteen. He then took passage for the United States toward the close of the War of 1812, and in 1814, after his arrival in this country, making his home principally in Philadelphia.

He removed to Wayne County in 1827, settling in Plain township, where he soon found employment, and achieved the reputation of being an honest, upright, industrious citizen. He was married, September 15, 1837,

to Miss Martha, daughter of Robert McKee, one of the pioneers of that section, the marriage, however, not exactly suiting the old pioneer's conception of "the fitness of things," Mr. Mackey being forty-one years old, and Miss McKee, a beautiful girl, not out of her teens. But this matter of objection was adjusted, as there could possibly be no objection to the pros-

when he retired from active hard work. He understood the practical common sense methods of farming, fertilization, needful rest to the soil, and the handling of it at proper times and seasons. He could draw a furrow with his plow across a ten-acre field as straight as the nearest distance between two opposite points, and turn his sods so that they fit together like bricks



DAVID MACKEY, AGE 107 YEARS.

pective husband, save that of disparity of years between him and Miss McKee.

Being forty-one when wedded, and dying sixty-six years thereafter, we find his age to be 107. There are other corroborating and coincident circumstances which conclusively point to this as his age. To this marriage alliance were born nine children.

During all of his active working years the subject of this memoir was engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He owned a fine productive farm four miles west of Wooster, on which he lived and labored for thirty years. Selling it, he bought another in Wayne township; subsequently disposing of it, he purchased another east of this city,

in a wall. He was an admirer of all the tenantry of the farm, and was passionately fond of fine horses, his judgments on these noble animals never being discounted by the most expert buyers and traders.

He was a man of medium height, rather slight build, straight and erect, never, perhaps, weighing 150 pounds, with somewhat dreamy, but most expressive eyes, light brown hair, and at his death bearing this "crown of honor," with scarcely a gray thread in it. His dispositions were pleasant and were flavored with some dry Irish humor; his nature was calm, unruffled, and non-excitabile, and he was possessed of remarkable patience. He be-

lieved in the old aphorism, that, "Everything comes in time to him who can wait." With him it was one thing at a time, all things in succession. There is no royal road to anything or anywhere. He was a man of extreme regularity and moderation in his habits—in his diet, his drink, his sleep, his exercise, and in his apparel. There were no envious, capricious, angry, or fretting moods about him. He was a kind neighbor, a good citizen, who believed in the right, in justice, and fairness among men.

He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, originally of the old Seceder organization, that could "prove its doctrines orthodox by Apostolic blows and knocks." He was of a devout and serious mind and contemplated his remarkable age as a gift or dispensation of Providence. He appreciated the good health he so uniformly enjoyed, and felt that if afflictions came, and disappointments, and reverses, they were but emanations, or features of an infinitely beneficent Father's Love.

Every joy that came to him, every hope that visited him, every assurance that cheered him, every good that he received, he regarded as simply a renewed testimony of the love and compassion in which he was held by Him who had ordered his life in past years, and who was pledged to lead it to its divinest issues.

He lived a long, serene, and uneventful life, in the possession of his mental faculties and with that degree of bodily action and vigor that enabled him to take care of himself until the end came, which was decisive, painless, quick.

One hundred and seven years! And yet, man has a brief history. A line of nineteen men, as old as Mr. Mackey, would, if they were to join hands, clasp the hand of Christ, and the sixtieth of such a line, would tell us that his name is Adam, who had his home in the Garden of Eden six thousand years ago.

He died on Tuesday, January 13, 1903.

He was a staunch believer in Phrenology.

True Success in Life: What It Is and What It Ought to Be.

By B. KLEIN, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, '04.

Paper read before the last International Conference of Phrenologists, New York.

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

"What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul." Place a block of marble near a hewn statue and mark the difference! Even if you gild the block and adorn it with diamonds it will not attract the world except for a very brief time, when all will weary of it and pass on to the statue. So it is with man; take one of the "bank-notes world," his pockets filled with glittering dust, and place him at the side of a poor, humble man; humble because he knows himself, the study of which carries him into fields far beyond the comprehension and appreciation of the former. Knowing himself he sees all his infirmities (infirmities visible to his eyes alone), and seeing them he strives to master them.

The rich man, being in possession of all the luxuries the earth can produce, and com-

manding the "almighty dollar" in millions, will undoubtedly attract the multitude of the present while being in his prime; but take away that shiny dust, or let him pass away, and what remains? A memory, often rich in wrong, or in time wasted in scheming and pondering over plans for stuffing his pockets fuller and fuller. His name will soon be forgotten and have disappeared from the lips of the multitude forever, just as the block of marble would not attract them after the outer golden surface is washed off by time and weather. The block being deprived of its glitter, the eyes that once admired it will honor it no more, but instead pass on to the statue and return to it again and again.

So with the man who may not be provided with material wealth, yet think himself rich, far richer than the richest, his riches being in his brain, his knowledge of himself,

the inner sense of gratification of the good he has done and in his righteous actions. When this man has to answer the last call he will not be forgotten by his fellow men; yea, even decades after having crossed the bar, he will still be vivid in their memory, for he leaves behind "foot-prints on the sand of time" never to be washed away.

According to my mind, true success depends on two principal things: Education and happiness. The former must necessarily precede the latter, for unless this is the case there is no true comprehension of the latter, precisely as a slave never perceives the charms of freedom unless he partakes of its sweetness.

By education I mean a general education, including all the faculties of the mind, and not alone a one-sided schooling, as is done to-day, to train us for a business or profession where we hope to make the most money. I do not lose sight for a moment of the fact that we all must earn money; without it we could not live, pay our obligations, or lay out capital—meaning the "obligations" we owe to those who have reared us and the "capital" which should be expended for the education of children. No, without money it is even often impossible to help others; therefore this must needs be before our eyes.

There is a great deal of schooling going on at present; but, alas, only in one direction and aimed for one purpose—money; and its acquisition they call success.

We want more education, but of the right kind; or, as Dr. Drayton has said: "We want more moral education, moral teaching, and moral example." True education teaches morality; it teaches sympathy, temperance, overcomes gluttony, superstition, and false notions, and it makes us ambitious—ambitious to be good and to do good. True, the impulse for this must first dwell in us and come from within, but education will educe it; aye, it will even create it where it is not, if it is only rightly applied.

On our part, we must seek to gain this education, and there is none too poor, or has no time, to grasp just as much as he is willing to have. None is too poor to buy one book, say, every three months, and each one can spend from twenty minutes a day on his improvement, which, though little, carries him nearer and nearer the goal.

It has been said by Dr. Brandenburg, "There is a physiological reason for the exercise of every faculty"; that is, in other words, if one part of the brain is exercised more than another, it will draw the blood away from the latter and nourish the former. Now, what is the result of this? Precisely what we are experiencing in all our great business cities. The world is bereaved of hundreds of gifted business men who pass away long before their time. But how

can we ever prevent these calamities and yet attend to all our work? The answer is "Know thyself," for "all our knowledge is ourselves to know." If we do that, we would cultivate all our weak faculties, so as to have a balance of mind; and having this, we should be able to accomplish much more without overtaxing ourselves, for a mind well balanced adds strength to every faculty, for the reason that should a greater demand be made upon one brain center it could readily answer the need, as all the surrounding centers, having their cups of vitality filled to the brim, could afford to supply some energy to their neighbor in distress. If each of the surrounding organs assist only a trifle, the total amount would be sufficient to supply the surplus demanded without weakening the brain center in question. Therefore every step, be it ever so small, toward a uniform development ought to be advantageous, and every minute spent in this direction will be a stepping-stone and increase our power to some extent; for Nature is an honest master, its salaries being exactly commensurate with our work. To have a balance of all the faculties may involve years of training to some individuals, yet I certainly believe it pays at the end, for though we may reach the pinnacle of our labor later, we should stay on the height for a much longer period without danger of falling, and looking down, we would see a straight forward trail, there would be no "scorning the base degrees by which we did ascend," and when the time comes to quit this mortal frame, looking back upon our past, what greater satisfaction than to feel: This have I done! I am satisfied.

Inferring from the foregoing, I should think, when examining heads, we could indicate a greater continuous strength without fatigue, of any brain center, if the same is surrounded by others about equally developed, for the following reason: As all the centers are interwoven with blood-vessels, they partly take nourishment from one another as mentioned above, whereas one portion of its nourishment probably flows right through the surrounding centers, which, should they be small, there would be a certain amount of loss by virtue of the supply flowing through a lesser number of blood-vessels or, perhaps, through vessels of smaller capacity.

Returning to my subject of "true success" the second indispensable element is happiness, which, broadly speaking, can be attained by any group of faculties, viz., happiness of the intellectual faculties, the moral, the perfecting, the selfish group, and, last but not least, the happiness of which poets of all ages and nations sing—domestic happiness.

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss of paradise that has survived the fall!" True, everybody would not be capable of feeling

this happiness, even if he were thrown in its midst, for the simple reason that they lack development in the domestic group, and it would be useless to convince them of its existence, for they could not see it. However, let those men develop their social group and then partake of the nectar of domestic bliss, and behold! a marvelous change.

Now what is this happiness called "our being's end and aim"? Simply a realization of the desires of the loud-speaking faculties of our mind. It is evident therefrom that the greater the number of these well-developed brain centers the greater the resultant happiness; consequently the greatest possible degree of its endowment depends on a balanced mind, this on an equal size of all brain centers, and the latter partly to inheritance but chiefly to education, i. e., education received in answer to the inner promptings, and these in their turn can be stimulated by external influences.

Once the inner promptings manifest themselves, or the insatiable desire for true education is awakened, and its voice followed, true success is assured if we place no obstruction in its path but rather assist it in various ways, as, for instance, by reading good authors. Yet it is not enough to read and learn, but more time ought to be spent in solitude thinking over what we have read and scrutinizing even the best authors, for we all have an identity of our own. This will open hundreds of new channels for our thoughts. In fact, I believe a certain amount of solitude and quiet from worldly affairs is absolutely essential for the higher or psychic development of our mind. I do not mean that we should turn our back to the world, for, if we do, we would soon mal-judge it; besides, good society is helpful, as its virtue may touch some of our intrinsic chords and assist in drawing out our latent forces, or, as Dr. Brandeburg said, "Congenial companions and conversation invigorate and vitalize the mind and compel it to be active." However, we should shun bad company, for though we may feel within ourselves the power to resist their influences, secondary reactions may set in, possibly, which are beyond our control, and thereby we often "fly to ills we know not of." Another source from which a great amount of happiness can be drawn and which should also be practised in a greater measure to-day is sympathy, true sympathy, unselfish sympathy toward all fellow men, whether they be Christians or Mohammedans, negroes or Chinese, or any other nationality. It should not be forgotten "before man made us citizens great Nature made us men," and being men we ought to act human. Besides, there is hardly a better means for forgetting our own woes than by helping others.

Any one of us, desirous of gaining happi-

ness through this source, can find plenty of opportunity for accomplishing his object by studying phrenology, human science, and kindred subjects and then dispersing their teaching, thereby their benefit and usefulness, around us wherever we go.

By the aid of this knowledge we can also extend a helping hand to fallen brothers and sisters and recognize those on the road to ruin or destruction of their mental or physical being, and by judicious advice bring them to reason. It is not said that we all should make a profession of this science. If those of us that can not do so would simply take it up as a pastime, we could do a great deal of good and we should be well repaid, for kind actions always bring back happiness to the giver. Those not having material means for practising charity will find this knowledge a very good substitute. On the other hand, those in possession of means could help the world a great deal by dispersing literature bearing on this subject among the people. In this way they could spend as little as they want continually, thereby enjoying happiness and reaping the fruit of their kind actions all along during life, and so add to their success—there being no need for waiting until we die, with our will then perhaps to be contested. Miss Fowler said appropriately, when giving us such an instance, "Why should we wait until death with our will when we could have a great amount of enjoyment during life by giving away something and seeing the good derived therefrom?"

Consider, for example, a man working strenuously all day long on business affairs and spending no time whatever on matters of vital importance to happiness and true success; no, even neglecting his wife and children, and all for the sake of money, getting more and more, when suddenly you hear him shriek, "Doctor! Doctor!"

What enjoyment did this man have of life? Would you call him successful? Did he do anything toward the betterment of the world, or is there a single soul whom he has helped or who has one memory of him who has gone?

Thousands pass away in like manner, who during life may be known, but soon after are buried in oblivion. Why? Because they were not truly successful.

Let us therefore decide now to enter the strife for true success, if we have not done so already, and let us waste no opportunity in helping souls in need.

Yet, first of all, let us keep always before us the perfection of ourselves as the sculptor, working at the shapeless marble, keeps in mind the image he means to create.

In conclusion I urge all to let their motto be: Waste no time toward the climax, the perfection of ourselves, and remember the water-mill. "The mill can not grind with the water that is passed." (See page 295.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

"EVERLASTING LIFE."

A recent issue of the *New York World* contains an article from Prof. Albert P. Mathews, of the Chicago University, under the heading, "Everlasting Life on Science Diet."

He says: "If the chemical needs of the body be supplied, all causes of natural death will be removed. Everlasting life will come to man, in body as well as in soul, as soon as physiologists determine a scientific diet for him."

"What happens in the body at death? In the first place, there is no definite moment of death. We are all gradually dying for years. The moment which is ordinarily ascribed to death is when breathing stops; but this is purely arbitrary, and the survival of an old belief, that life is drawn in in the breath and the soul passes out with the breath."

The professor claims that natural death will be removed by the new system of dietetics now being worked out, wherein the exact chemical needs of the body will be supplied in due proportions. It has taken the scientific men of the world about six thousand years of study and investigation to learn the fact that the Creator revealed to Adam and Eve, the first pair of human beings ever created, just what kinds of food were needed to supply the exact chemical needs of the body.

The 29th verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis, and the 16th and 17th verses of the 2d chapter, cover the ground completely. Adam and Eve disobeyed the commands given them by their Creator, and, by eating as food that which contained both good and evil ele-

ments, they poisoned their blood and brought disease, decay, and death upon themselves and their descendants. The Tree of Life that was in the midst of the garden—had they not disobeyed the commands of the Lord God they would have been permitted to eat and live forever. And they were driven out of the Garden, and the Tree of Life was guarded by cherubims and a flaming sword, and is still under guard.

"Eternal life" can only be obtained by those who believe in God, in His word, in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost—the spirit of truth. This is fully explained in St. John vi, 32 to 59. When Christ established the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, he took unleavened bread, blessed it, broke it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, This is my body; and he called the fruit of the vine his blood. Unfermented bread is the staff of life and fermented bread the staff of death. Unfermented grape-juice typifies the blood of Christ, and the fermented juice of grapes or other fruits elements the blood of devils.

If human beings want to escape disease and prolong life, they must cease to use foods that contain poisons and cause disease, decay, and death. All foods that contain fermented and putrefactive elements cause disease, decay, and death.

Five Medicine Lodge girls went up on the ditch a few days ago to eat a picnic dinner. Here is a part of the menu: Canned turkey, three boxes of sardines, can of Hamburg steak, can of Vienna sausage, can of kraut and Vi-

enna sausage, deviled ham, potato salad, fried chicken, two or three loaves of bread, cookies, jelly, jam, apples, bananas, oranges, watermelon and ditch water. It was all eaten. "The devil take the hindmost."

HOW MEAT-EATING AFFECTS THE DISPOSITION.

The Canada "Medical and Surgical Journal" of recent date has an article on the effects of meat-eating on the disposition that has so much good, sound, common sense that we reproduce it here:

"Meat-eating is said to be responsible for most of the bad temper that exists in the world. A butcher, whose article is quoted in 'The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette,' says: 'Most meat-eating people, like the English, are noted for their bad dispositions. The French, who like fruit, vegetables, salads, fish, and chicken, are noted for politeness and good humor. The Japanese live on rice, fruit, sweetmeats, and fish, and don't touch meat from one year's end to another. Their temperance and delicacy at table give them the best dispositions in the world. On the streets of Japanese towns there is never any quarrelling or fighting. You never see a disturbance among that people. Tolerance, courtesy, high-bred, ceremonious manners are as prevalent in Japan as grumbling in England.' The cross-grained condition arising from flesh-eating is evidently intensified on days when meat is eaten more abundantly, and this circumstance gives point to a story told by a prominent English clergyman. He congratulated an old lady on her bravery in fighting her way to church against a terrible tempest, but received the disconcerting reply: 'My husband gets so cross-grained after meals that I have to get out of his way, so I might as well go to church.' All of which goes to show that the doctor, who is expected to have a heavenly disposition, or else be able to assume the appearance of having one, should be a

vegetarian. If he cannot become herbivorous and good-tempered like the elephants, antelopes, and camels, let him not imitate the diet of the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the rest of the carnivora which are fierce, treacherous, and mean."

SIMPLE TREATMENT OF INGROWING NAIL.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" suggests the following simple treatment for ingrowing nails:

Gasparini has found that copious application of dried powdered alum is sufficient to cure every case of ingrowing nail in his experience in about five days. The applications were never painful in the least, and the destruction of the pathologic tissue resulted in the formation of a hard, resistant, and non-sensitive bed for the nail—a perfect cure for the ingrowing tendency. The non-toxicity of the alum, its easy application, and the fine results, render it the chosen treatment for cases in which surgical intervention is not contemplated. He describes a series of cases, and contrasts them with another series treated with other caustics with far less favorable and durable results. He applies a fomentation of soap and water for twenty-four hours beforehand, and then pours the alum into the space between the nail and its bed, tamponing with cotton to keep the alum in place, and repeating the application daily. The suppuration rapidly dries up, and pain and discomfort are relieved almost at once.

MILK AS FOOD.

According to the census report of 1900, there was in this country at that time 18,112,707 milch cows, and they gave 2,134,915,342 gallons of milk and furnished 114,227,641 gallons of cream. There were 1,491,871,673 pounds of butter made, and 298,344,654 pounds of cheese.

The total value of the dairy produce

of the United States was \$506,663,289. The United States is the largest dairy country in the world. New York State is the largest producer of dairy products of any State in the Union.

It is estimated that the people of the United States use about 25½ gallons of milk to each inhabitant annually.

COMPOSITION OF MILK.

Milk is considered to be one of the most perfect foods; that is, the nutritive materials in milk are more normal in amount than in any other substance used as food, and, as a rule, milk is more easily digested and more readily assimilated than any other article of diet. When milk is examined to ascertain its nutritive value, we find that the milk of different breeds of cows, and also of different cows of the same breed, varies considerably. The milk of Jersey cows, as a rule, contain the largest percentage of butter-fat, while that from the Holstein has the larger percentage of protein. The butter-fat varies from 3 per cent., the lowest, to 5 per cent., the highest.

The average nutritive value of milk is about as follows: Water, 87 per cent.; protein, 3.3 per cent.; fat, 4.4 per cent.; carbohydrates, 5 per cent.; ash, 0.7 per cent.; full value per pound, 810 calories.

The milk from different cows of the same dairy will vary a good deal in its nutritive value. In some herds there will be no two cows with precisely the same analysis. The milk of different species of animals varies a good deal in its nutritive elements. The milk of the dog has the largest percentage of protein (11.2 per cent.) and the largest in fat (9.6 per cent.), and hence has the highest ratio of animal heat (671 calories). The lowest average percentage is in mare's milk—protein, 1.3; fat, 1.2; carbohydrates, 5.7; ash, 0.3; calories, 180. The cow's milk is unquestionably the most evenly balanced of any as food for mankind. For babies,

the mother's milk is best. Cow's milk has 1.2 per cent. more protein than woman's milk, but a little less fat and carbohydrates. The chemists have ascertained that one quart of good milk contains about the same amount of nutriment as three-quarters of a pound of sirloin steak or five ounces of wheat flour. In New York City, at retail, the milk would cost 7 cents, the steak 16 cents, the flour 3 cents. The flour and milk each contain all of the nutritive elements of food, but the steak contains no carbohydrates, which alone supply force and energy; and, moreover, it is often contaminated with ptomaines and poisonous matter.

BACTERIA.

Nearly all milk contains bacteria. It is claimed that there are over two hundred distinct varieties of milk bacteria, some of which are comparatively harmless, while others are dangerous to life and health. The milk disposed of in cities formerly contained far more bacteria than the milk from farm dairies. The long time required to deliver the milk gave abundant opportunity for the bacteria to propagate.

Some varieties of bacteria are, it is claimed, comparatively harmless; others are supposed to give a healthful and agreeable flavor to butter and cheese, while still other varieties contain deadly poisons. They do not propagate rapidly in cool weather, hence ice and frost arrest their propagation.

Every dairy in the land ought to be kept in the best possible sanitary condition. Dirt and filth furnish a seed-bed for deadly bacteria. The stable in which dairy cows are kept should be, if possible, as clean as the family dwelling.

Typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other diseases are often spread over communities through the milk can. Sterilizing milk will destroy bacteria and lessen the danger that might arise from its use.

The Walking Cure; or, How to Live to be a Hundred.

BY JOHN F. HUME, a Septuagenarian.

I.—THE FINE ART OF WALKING.

I expect to live to a hundred. I am now seventy years of age, and was never stronger in wind and limb than at the present time. I might say, with a slight bovine proclivity, that I was never so young as I now am. I can do more work, eat more heartily, sleep more soundly, bear more mental strain, and generally extract more satisfaction from existence than at any former period of my life. And this happy mental and physical condition—a sound mind in a sound body—is neither the result of a powerful constitution—mine is about the average—nor of exceptionally good health. I have had my full share of sickness. Quite early in life I exhibited a propensity to take whatever was catching in the nature of disease, and I have suffered at subsequent periods from nearly all the contagious fevers, including typhoid, scarlet, and malarial; and yet, at threescore and ten my senses are all in full exercise and unimpaired. I need no glasses for my eyes, no trumpet for my ears. I am not nursing an ache or a pain, and am not aware of a sensation foretelling the decay of a single bodily function. In such circumstances I think I am reasonable in not merely counting on the measure of years afore-mentioned, but in the belief that the second half of my century will be as enjoyable as the first has been.

In seeking to account for my present physical state, I ought to say, perhaps, that I cannot attribute it to any special system of diet, or to any peculiar regimen as to dress or hours of rest or exercise; for I have never been particular to adopt any. I have not been extraordinarily temperate. I have refrained from the use of rum and tobacco because I never could see that I had need for them; but, otherwise, I have eaten and drunk what I wanted, both in quantity and variety, sometimes paying the penalty of over-indulgence; and my habits as to sleep and work have not been remarkably regular. The fact is, that I have never made the subject of health a study, either in my own case or that of others; in my own case not nearly as much as I might and should have done.

If asked to account for the health of body and mind that I enjoy at the age of seventy, I could attribute it to nothing so much as to the out-door exercise I have for years been accustomed to take—exercise adopted and followed, not from sanitary considerations, nor as a part of, nor incident to, any necessary employment, but chiefly for recreation.

And here I would remark, in passing, that I make no pretension to athleticism of any sort. I have not played a game of ball, base or foot, since I was a boy. I have not tried to master the bicycle. I never learned to skate. I can swim but indifferently. I never fancied boxing as an amusement, and, from limited experience, still less when it came to business. I do not own a yacht, and should not know how to manage one if I had it. I was always afraid of a horse, and consequently care nothing for riding or driving. The out-door exercise in which I have been wont chiefly to engage, and from which I feel that I have derived the largest measure of benefit, is walking—simply walking.

But it is not merely, nor mainly, as an agreeable and healthful bodily exercise that I propose to present and plead the claims of walking. For the purpose of strengthening the muscles and promoting digestion, dumb-bell swinging, horseback and bicycle riding, swimming, skating, rowing, ball-playing, and boxing may be, in many cases, quite as satisfactory. The superiority of walking is, that while it develops and toughens the ligaments and assists healthy physical movement, it at the same time supplies work for the eyes, the ears, and the brain. It helps to develop and gratify all the higher mental faculties. It implies observation quite as much as it insures bodily discipline. A good walker is not merely one who will cover a certain number of miles within a given time, with the result—all very good in its way—of expanding his lungs and increasing his nerve and stomach power, but who will take in the beauties, the instruction, and the enjoyment those miles afford, and whose mind and heart will be so stimulated and attuned that they can the better retain and assimilate the food that the senses supply.

It is an intellectual as well as a physical operation, and as such to be regulated by study—which, in turn, becomes a beneficent education, enabling us to see things and the better to enjoy them when seen, as we pass through life—that walking, in the writer's estimation, is to be regarded and respected as an art; and not merely as an art, but as a fine art. Unfortunately, with a large portion of the human family, in these days of super-civilization and artificial substitution for natural functions, it has become almost a "lost art."

But why write about a proceeding so primitive and simple? Everybody knows how to walk; we learn when babies. All persons, it is true, in a normal condition have feet, and they are supposed to know something practically of what they are in-

tended for; but at the same time it is a positive fact that very few understand how to use them, except in a most imperfect and inert manner. The possession of two feet no more confers an ability for graceful and profitable pedestrianism than the possession of two hands demonstrates the artist, or having a tongue creates the accomplished orator or singer. Good walkers are astonishingly rare. Half a dozen miles afoot will completely knock up the most of people, young as well as old, lithe and light of limb as well as the rest of them; while I, a clumsy person of seventy, with a tendency to overgrowth, can make my thirty miles any day between breakfast and tea-time, with no more weariness than seasons a hearty supper and insures a night's delicious rest.

And when we come to the process—I might even say business—of walking, in that higher sense meditated in these pages, it is most true, as declared by Thoreau—the very best authority in such matters, because a born trampler and nature-worshipper—that “not one in ten knows how to walk: that is, to take walks.” How many are there capable of strolling through fields and woods, and comprehending the lessons of beauty and wisdom that Nature writes all over the open pages of her wonderful volume? To walk aright is something more than to make a succession of steps in a mechanical way. It is not mere tramping. Says an old English writer, “That walk must be very short, as well as over a place comparatively barren, that does not furnish food for at least a week's reflection.”

The right use of the feet is a study that has reference not merely to the mechanical performance of a bodily function—vulgar though useful—but holds an important connection with the higher development and exercise of the mind. It ministers to nearly all the virtues. A good walker is always a punctual man, and, as a sequence, a truthful man. He is, also, a cheerful man. In the exercise is happiness. In proof, we know that nothing is so agreeable to the spirit as motion—mere motion. The larger portion of our enjoyment of life comes from transition from place to place, more or less rapid. No recreation is more agreeable than travel, and no punishment so cruel as imprisonment. And of all sorts of locomotion, voluntary or involuntary, none is so satisfactory and refreshing as that which comes from the use of our feet—from the employment of the instrumentalities with which nature has endowed us as the first and principal means of physical transference. The body is not the only beneficiary. The spirit, always more or less in sympathy with the flesh, is the principal gainer. My own experience here comes in as testimony. Never have I found so perfect a remedy against that mental condition commonly

spoken of as “the blues,” as a good, vigorous walk. Again and again, when oppressed by that melancholy to which we are all liable at seasons, have I grasped hat and stick, and striding out into the open air, have speedily left the enemy far in the rear. I can run away from the “blue devils” in a few minutes at any time. Even when I have had good cause for mental depression—if good cause for it ever exists—I have started out afoot, and gradually, as my pace increased and the bodily temperature rose, the cloud of care has lifted from my soul, letting cheerful suggestions flow in like sunshine, and, before I had attempted to account for the transformation, the world, before so gloomy, began to wear a smiling aspect. Agreeable and hopeful thoughts came unsolicited, and what had appeared impenetrable darkness was pierced by so many rays of comfort that the mental difficulty was practically removed. I challenge the world to a trial of my cure.

Philosophically, is there not a basis for my theory? Much of our mental despondency comes, as we all know from idleness—from stagnation. Now, while walking may, under certain circumstances, be idleness—idleness in motion—it is never stagnation. Much of it comes from indigestion. Physical exercise is the surest, if not the only, destroyer of that stealthful monster. It is our Jack-the-Giant-Killer when gluttony gets the better of us. In walking amid pleasant scenes—and we can choose our own path when the purpose is pleasure or health, or both—we necessarily draw into ourselves much of the spirit of nature, which is always enlivening and elevating. If men would live more in the fields and beneath the cheerful sky, instead of inviting coagulation of blood and spirit in dismal offices and stifling homes, and then appealing to drugs and stimulants for relief, there would be no suicides and fewer criminals.

And what has just been said concerning our recreations, so-called, may be urged even more strongly when it comes to those exercises which, while agreeable in themselves, are conducive, if not necessary, to life and health, both bodily and spiritual. A dinner never tastes so well as when it is walked to. And what is true of a dinner is true of a sermon. Little grace, I apprehend, ordinarily comes to those who go to church in carriages. The fact is that head and foot, although the parts most distant from each other, are much more closely allied than we generally suppose. One would make very little progress without the other. The aged English gardener, when kindly inquired of concerning his bodily condition by the good bishop, was not far out of the way when he observed, “My faculties, sur, is failin', particularly my feet!” It is not a matter of theory alone. History is ready with its testimony. Not only great artists—

meaning painters and sculptors—and leading students of physical nature and science, such as Humboldt, Agassiz, Hugh Miller, Audubon, and Thoreau, but the foremost masters of belles-lettres and mental philosophy, have been enthusiastic walkers, spending much of their time in the open air. It is related of the great French Lexicographer, Litré the most learned man, so far as book lore is concerned, of his time, that he was accustomed to take long rambles with his pockets full of books. Charles Sumner, popularly looked upon as an inveterate book-worm, was so much of a trumper in his earlier life that he could not only tell the names of all the trees and plants growing near his home, but, from his own investigation, was familiar with their peculiarities and habits. He studied the leaves of trees and flowers as well as of books, and profited by both. The world knows all about the walks that Dickens took, for the delightful pictures of men and things he has given us are but transcripts of what he found and treasured. In forty years his daily tramps are said to have aggregated one hundred and forty thousand miles.

"He was," says one of his biographers, "a zealous devotee of bodily exercise, but walking was at once his forte and his fanaticism. He had constructed for himself a theory, that to every portion of the day given to intellectual labor should correspond an equal number of hours spent in walking." We cannot all write like Dickens, but most of us can walk like him. We can see what he saw; and why should not each of us be his own Dickens? Untiring student as he was, Macaulay found in walking his favorite recreation. Carlyle usually took a vigorous tramp of several miles, enough to put him into a glow, before he commenced the day's labor. Buckle, the historian, walked both forenoon and afternoon. "Heat or cold, sunshine or rain, made no difference to him," says a literary friend, "either for his morning stroll or for the afternoon tramp, which had its appointed time and length, and which he would rarely allow himself to curtail either for business or for visits." Kant, the philosopher, according to one of his biographers, accustomed himself to a long walk every day, "without regard to atmospheric conditions." Equally resolute in his out-door exercise was Longfellow, the poet. Of him it is said that "he persisted in his walks, even when the weather was the reverse of pleasant. Both in the spring and autumn, when the raw and blustering winds prevailed, he never omitted his daily tramp, though he might go no further than the bounds of his garden." Darwin first tried horseback riding, but soon gave it up and took to his feet. "He preferred to walk," we are told, "around his garden, or along the pleasant footpaths through the lovely fields of Kent." All the world wondered at

the durability and energy of Gladstone, who, at eighty-one, was the most active all-round man in England. Is the secret not disclosed in the following extract from a letter of an English correspondent to an American journal: "To see Mr. Gladstone walk a mile on the turf is said to be a rich treat. Even in the streets of London he is about the most graceful and nimble pedestrian you would meet in a day. He strides with the springy freedom of an athlete, and he has all the eloquent grace of a dancing-master, with just a trace of the dandyism."

That bodily motion facilitates mental activity is something we all know by experience. When our brains are taxed by troublesome problems, we spring to our feet and walk up and down the room, or out into the field or highway. We do it unconsciously, and because we can't help it. Most writers, if questioned, would admit that they studied on their feet, and only sat down to put their thoughts in shape. Burns composed all his sweetest songs at the plough's tail. Thomson could not compose except in the open air, and, as might be expected, his "Seasons" became his masterpiece. Tennyson's neighbors often met him striding along the highway. They never spoke to him, because they knew his mind was employed. Wordsworth composed his verses while walking in the open air, which doubtless accounts for the delicious aroma of flower and field they possess. "He carried his verses in his memory," says one of his biographers, "and got his wife or daughter to write them down when he had returned to his home." Landor also used to compose when tramping along the country roads, and therefore always preferred to walk alone. The profoundest thinkers have done their best work on their feet. Of Rousseau it is said that "his mind needed the motion of the body to stimulate it to do its utmost. Yet he was not jaded by this twofold activity, and was moreover alive to the passing beauties of the scene. He did not overlook the wayside periwinkle." It may, in fact, be said of all great brain-workers, that they were at the same time great body-workers, and that walking has been the most usual form of activity that their physical exertions have taken. I once knew a preacher—and a good one—who told me he always prepared his best sermons when walking out-of-doors. He found *outspiration* to be the mother of *inspiration*. All the world ceased to breathe when Webster spoke, and the popular impression doubtless was that his great orations were rounded out in his study. But Edwin P. Whipple, who knew him most intimately, describes him as often "following out the train of a logical argument while he was tramping along through muddy forest, rifle in hand." He further declares that "perhaps the weight and power of Webster's character were due more to the hours he spent in

the woods and fields than to those devoted to his sanctum."

While it is not exactly claimed by the writer that feet can be made to take the place of heads, he does unhesitatingly assert that pedestrianism, when judiciously followed, is the best and highest order of physical exercise in which we can indulge, looking to the development of both body and mind, and, as such, deserves to be studied and practised with a view to its reduction to a system. Functions of the human organization, which are too often dormant or feeble through inactivity, can be so vitalized and strengthened by it as to be almost its creations. There are thousands of puny creatures in this world of ours who have no excuse for their inanity—thousands of languid, torpid, complaining bodies, victims of dyspepsia and ennui, but with more than half their troubles in their brains, who, if they would follow the prescriptions given in these pages, instead of those given by their physicians and druggists, would soon find themselves sound, healthy, and contented men and women. Instead of tossing on uneasy beds through weary nights, they would sleep "like tops"; their imaginations would clear up, their aches and pains and dumps would flee away, and, almost before they were conscious of the transformation, they, who had thought themselves invalids for years, would forget, in the best enjoyments of life, that anything had ever been the matter with them. They would discover that they had something to live for besides nursing their afflictions.

"But walking," says Mr. Sedentary Habit—he is known the world over—"makes me so tired, so sore. I never venture into the country and try a little spin with my legs but I am weary and stiff for days and days after."

My dear Mr. Habit, you are just the one who ought to walk and keep walking. Don't you know that you are breaking down and getting old before your time? Your muscles are losing their tension; vitality is departing from your system; your blood and brain are both stagnating, your chest contracting, your lungs clogging, your liver growing torpid, your heart, the seat of all activity, is rusting like an unused boiler. You need a few good runs to put you in order, no matter if your limbs do ache at first. Let them ache! Better such passing pains than the slow torture of hypochondria. Your limbs will be so much the stronger when the soreness is over. You will then feel like a new man, and, in a certain sense, you will be a new man.

If it be not given to all systematic, vigor-

ous walkers to live to be centenarians, they can, at least, materially prolong their days. There are few people who cannot, by proper attention to the best of physical exercises, add from ten to twenty-five years to the average vital span. Is that not something worth taking into account? The truth is that most persons die unconscious suicides, owing to the disregard of nature's simplest requirements; not strictly criminal, but nevertheless guilty.

At the present writing, one of the most popular, if not the favorite, out-door exercise is with the wheel. That, however, is simply walking on treadles instead of on the ground. While, to the writer, riding on a bicycle seems a great deal like a tight-rope performance, there is doubtless healthful enjoyment in it. The chief trouble is that it is beset with too many limitations ever to amount to a great deal as a mere exercise. It is, in the first place, an awkward machine to have on hand, and it cannot very well be used after dark. With it you cannot cut across lots; you cannot penetrate swamps and woods; you cannot climb mountains; you cannot chase butterflies; in fact, you can do nothing but bowl along level roads, through sections likely soon to become monotonous, and away from the nooks and scenes most attractive to the tourist, and most instructive to students of science and nature. The bicycle can never be much more than a gymnastic toy.

One chief recommendation of walking is that it requires no complicated mechanism. A limited minority only can have horses and carriages. It is not everyone who can have even a bicycle. Few, however, are so constituted or situated that they cannot walk regularly and pleasantly. Feet are a free gift, and the highway is open to all. The grassy slope, the breezy hill-top, and the dreamy forest-glade are accessible to every class and rank. As sings good Dr. Holmes,

"Children of wealth or want, to each is given
A spot of green and all the blue of heaven."

If the fair earth be not quite as free to us as the wide canopy o'erhead—not as free as it ought to be—we can at all times claim title, *pro tempore*, to enough of it for the occupancy and free exercise of our feet. The raggedest tramp finds all the room he wants out-of-doors, although, poor soul, no other room may be open to him. In appropriating the beauties and health-giving properties of the fields, although our neighbors may hold title-deeds to them, we violate neither the eighth nor the tenth commandments.

Success and happiness are only to be had
in giving up our own will.—General Gordon.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND TALENTED.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 641.—A. S. P., New York.—Some children ripen early and at twelve or twenty-one begin to lose their precocity and taper down to the level of the commonplace or average

their little ones in putting them in glass houses or under conditions where they will receive the most pressure and obtain the best results, without attending to their physical growth at all, and



NO. 641.—A. S. P.

intellect. Why, then, is this brightness at the commencement of their career not maintained, or why do they begin to slacken their mental growth just when they should begin to advance? Several reasons could be given for this. One is that their brightness is often the result of forced activity of brain. That parents show their ambition in

just at the time when the latter needs attention in order to produce permanent results.

So important is the growth of the body that brain fag often results from the insufficient blood supply to the very organ that is to do the main work of life.

Is this fair to the children who can-

not change their own environment, but must follow in the rut in which their parents have placed them? We think not.

The little girl whose picture graces these pages is not so brilliant or precocious as she is steady, reliable, remarkably consistent.

Her brightest point will be expressed in her excellent memory of what she hears or sees. In recitation work she will take all the prizes before her. In elocutionary study she will excel. The second striking feature in her character that will compete for supremacy is her strong sense of right and wrong; so active is this power that she will want to put everything straight; organize reforms; set a good example to others; strike at the root of every evil that she has anything to do with; maintain an equilibrium, and make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. She will rub up against pillars of opposition, but this will not disturb her mind. She will link the chariot's wheels of heaven to help her in the defense of what she thinks is right, and will not be content until she has conquered every foe who is working on the wrong side of the line. She will be magnanimous enough to help her enemies to a more righteous purpose for which to strive, and will use her influence and her moral suasion to reason logically concerning her plans.

She cannot very well play a small part in the drama of life. She has a very long upper lip. Can any of our students of Physiognomy tell us what this means?

TRAINING THE YOUNG IDEA.

How Ethics Is Taught to Children—
Little Faces Reflect Home Life.

"The ethical classes do not claim to have the monopoly of morality," said Dr. J. L. Elliott, teacher of ethics at the Ethical Culture School, at No. 33 Central Park West. It was at a regular meeting of the Women's Conference of the society, which was recently held, that he made this statement. "People accuse us of making this claim, but it is not true. We do not set ourselves up as a standard for others, but as a standard for ourselves. What we do in the ethics classes is to discuss ethics. To the younger children we try to give certain distinct ideas, clear concepts. Obedience is the first. This we illustrate, from Bible or fairy stories. Then we can set up ideals before them, we can paint for them the great world heroes, and stimulate their ethical emotions (for there are ethical emotions) for justice, honesty, etc.

"Another thing we try to do is to put the children in a certain attitude—a reverent attitude—toward man and toward the higher life. If you don't want people to know what you are," Dr. Elliott continued, "you will have to shut your children up in a garret. There is the goody-goody attitude reflected in some of the children, in others there is the atheistic, or liberally religious attitude, and some of the little faces fairly beam with the reflection of the light that is in their homes."

THE WATER MILL.

"Take this lesson to thyself,
True and loving heart,
Golden youth is fleeting by,
Summer hours depart.
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day,
Time will never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last,
The mill can not grind
With the water that is passed.

"Oh, the wasted hours of life
That have drifted by!
Oh, the good that might have been,
Lost without a sigh!
Love, that we might once have saved
By a single word,
Thought conceived but never penned,
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take and hold it fast,
The mill can not grind
With the water that is passed."

Phrenology.

The following correspondence occurred in the "Buffalo Enquirer":

Editor "The Enquirer":

Kindly tell me something about phrenology.
ANXIOUS.

Buffalo, June 27th.

Phrenology, which is the science whereby the intellectual and emotional gifts of particular men are determined through an examination of the bumps and hollows of the skull, has long since been pronounced worthless. The only semblance of justification it has is found in the fact of brain localization, but this extends only to the senses and movements and shows all men to be alike in their localizations. Phrenology is classed now very much after the fashion of astrology and fortune telling.

June 28, 1905, the following answer was sent in reply, as requested through Mr. T. A. Booth, Phrenologist, Buffalo, who kindly called our attention to the letter, and it was subsequently published.

PHRENOLOGY.

June 29, 1905.

To the Editor of The Enquirer, Buffalo,
Everybody's Column.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your answer to your correspondent called "Anxious," who wrote saying "tell me something about Phrenology," we ask you to kindly insert the following reply.

We fear that the answer that was given to your correspondent will cause an erroneous conception of the science, for it is not true that Phrenology is the science whereby the intellectual and the emotional gifts of particular men are determined through the examination of the bumps and hollows of the skull, for Phrenology does not reserve itself for a few particular men, but it is used by all classes of people, and the examination is made of a person's whole head, not of any excrescences or so-called bumps or hollows of the skull. Neither has the science long since been pronounced worthless, for in this country Horace Mann and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher taught the principles of the science on every possible occasion.

The former said, "If I had only one dollar in the world, I would spend it with a good Phrenologist, learning what I should do." Chauncey M. Depew, the lawyer, financier, and politician, has said, "When a man knows himself he knows what to do. Phrenology tells him what he is." Philip D. Armour, the successful business man, once said, "Every man and woman can be something, and there is plenty to do. Phrenology will teach each person what that something is."

Neither is it true to say "the only semblance of justification that the science has is found in the fact of brain localization, and that this extends only to the senses and movements and shows all men to be alike in their localization." No accurate observer to-day will be willing to risk his reputation on a statement like this, for hardly two men are alike and their phrenological localizations show their difference. Take twelve men in a trolley-car and you will not find that two are alike in development or in physiognomy and no subject points out these differences like phrenology. It is not true that Phrenology is classed now very much after the fashion of Astrology and fortune telling. It has nothing to do with fortune telling. It simply indicates what capabilities people possess, and points out what they may do if they use their mental qualities aright. The observations of scientists all over the world indicate to-day that disease brought on by an imperfect development of the brain centers points to the fact that the examination of cerebral localization has helped the pathologist to discover where the trouble has arisen, and the future is full of promise with regard to the improvement of the condition of the insane, through the investigation of cerebral localizations. We could give you many proofs and much data which would justify the foregoing remarks, and refer your readers to the works of Gall, Spurzheim, George Combe, the Fowler Brothers, Nelson Sizer, and Thomas G. Carson, Alfred Russell Wallace, among others.

We like, however, to see fair play in a discussion of this subject, and believe that you will be willing to insert this reply in your columns.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, Who is our home;
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
—Wordsworth.

Progress in Photography.

NO. 4.

By G. G. ROCKWOOD.

THE DRY PLATE.

The introduction of the dry plate extended the use of photography in all possible directions, both in illustration and scientific fields. The objective point at first was not so definitely in the line of quickness in exposure of plates, as to avoid the impedimenta of baths, chemicals, &c., in fact, to make a sensitive plate that would keep for a time and enable the expert to make photographs at times and in places where the old wet plate process was unavailable. So preservatives were sought and many curious articles were used, from tannin to tea.

I was drinking some superb English breakfast tea one morning when it occurred to me, more perhaps in the spirit of fun than anything else, to try a strong decoction of the fragrant beverage. I coated some plates in the usual manner, washed off the free silver, flowed them with the tea and set them up in my dark room to dry. The following day I secured some excellent views in Central Park. This for a time was the most used preservative of the fraternity, especially the amateurs.

Among the scientific amateurs, however, there was being prosecuted a series of experiments which proved eventually to be, not only a revolution, but a wonderful development in the art in every way. The bromo-gelatine (dry) plate enabled one to journey to the limits of the earth with only the camera and plates, and secure instantaneous pictures or records.

Early in the '70s a series of experiments was being made in England and Germany, the most successful being by Vogel in Germany. For many years I had made a specialty of photographing children, and only the summer before had been to Geneva, Switzerland, to see my old friend Boissonoir, who also had made the photographing of children a feature of his business, and made some improvements in the speed of wet plates. We had exchanged formulas and experiences, much to the improvement of our work, yet even three to five seconds' exposures were much too long for the nervous, active temperaments of children. So the rumors from abroad of great improvements in speed were of great interest.

I think it was in 1878 I first heard that a new dry plate had been made which worked in one-tenth the time then required for the processes in use. I quickly packed my grip and started for Berlin, where these wonderful results were being obtained. Upon reaching London I met an Englishman who had

just returned from Dr. Van Mouckhover, with whom he had been studying and experimenting. I found he was thoroughly informed in all the latest improvements in what was called the gelatine emulsion process. His terms were two guineas a week. I suggested that if he would take me into his household and shut himself out



PROFESSOR DRAPER, WHO WAS THE FIRST TO MAKE GOOD DAGUERRETYPES.

from the world I would give him two guineas a day and furnish the table. As there had been no meat on the table since the preceding Easter—so I was informed by his lovely little child—it is needless to say that John Bull and Brother Jonathan were soon on the most excellent terms. In about ten days the Yankee element of that group was on the Montana speeding for home!

Now, the head of one of the largest establishments manufacturing dry plates says: "We coat on an average 100 boxes of glass a day, each box containing 100 square feet. That would make 3,000,000 square feet of glass coated by us each year for consumption by photographers in the country. This quantity is about one-fifth of the glass coated in the United States every year for photographic purposes, which would make about 15,000,000 square feet of glass coated every year. This glass would weigh about 7,000 tons."

This estimate is confirmed by other manufacturers and is given at a time of year

when the amateur is still hibernating. The amount of films for the hand cameras usually called kodaks is also incredible. Some time ago the average output in one establishment was equal to a band forty inches wide and two miles long every day.

Following soon after the introduction of the dry plate came an effort to do away with the necessity of carrying the heavy glass plates. The first effort was made in the use of paper instead of glass which was coated with the sensitive film. After exposure and development, the paper negative was rendered translucent by castor oil and excellent results were obtained. Then followed the celluloid films. It has recently been decided by the courts that the Rev Dr. Goodwin of Newark, lately deceased, was the inventor of this agent which has revolutionized the work of both the professional and amateur.

THE SUPPLY OF PAPER.

As necessity is the mother of invention so often it is the parent of production. It was early discovered that good photographs could be made only on papers which were, so to speak, chemically pure. In a little, obscure town in Germany named Malmédy, there was made a paper which seemed to meet all the requirements of absolute purity, whiteness and strength under manipulations of the printing processes, and for half a century this town and Rives in France have practically supplied the world. The German "Steinbach" is considered the strongest and best. The statement has been made that the absolute purity of the water was the chief factor in the result. Many attempts have been made in our own country, but not until the last few years have we been able to produce a paper comparable with that made in Germany. I believe all the leading manufacturers still adhere to the foreign make. The defects in the American-made paper were minute metallic spots, the presence of organic substances, imparting a tinge of color and want of tenacity and strength.

THE FLASHLIGHT.

The experiments of Dr. H. G. Piffard were a great factor in the development of the flashlight. The flashlight, by which instantaneous pictures can be taken at night, is one of the most interesting devices of latter-day photography. The doctor for some years had been interested in microscopy and photography, using both in the illustration of his professional work. The inconvenience of securing the services of professional photographers, and having his patients removed to public establishments, led him to operate for himself and to become expert in the use of the camera. The proper lighting of subjects in an ordinary dwelling or office was

not always possible, so for a long time he experimented to produce an artificial light that would answer his purpose, and at last produced a very simple combination, which accomplished all he could desire. It also opened up possibilities to the professional and amateur photographer that may well be termed marvelous.

The knowledge of the possibility of such photographs was not new, as for years previously Vogel and Gaedicke had made them abroad, but by means that were not altogether safe, as the chemicals employed were liable to explode unexpectedly. Dr. Piffard simplified the proceeding and made use of means that are not only safe, but can be readily obtained.

I think it is about twenty-five years ago that I gave instructions to a photographer to make a series of negatives by magnesium light in the Catacombs of Rome to be used in the illustration of a book then in preparation by the late Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland. I had the satisfaction of seeing excellent prints made from the plates. Magnesium is now in constant use in photographing at night banquets, wedding parties, plays, &c.

REPRODUCTION OF PAINTINGS.

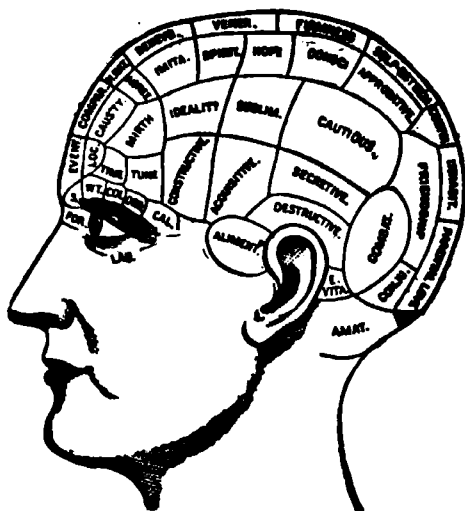
Until a comparatively recent period, photography has failed almost entirely to interpret the colors of nature or art, or to give the proper monochromatic value to them. For instance, yellow and red and all of their combinations would photograph dark, while blue, violet and their shades would develop white. Of late, however, we have what is known as ortho-chromatic or color-sensitive plates, which translate the colors in their proper values as between white and black; or, technically, we have the mono-chromatic scale of colors.

This is of the greatest value, not only for the portrayal of nature, but also for the reproduction of paintings. The art treasures of the National Gallery of London and other great art centers of Europe have been photographed in this manner, and splendid copies have been secured in various European galleries.

Former results in the reproduction of valued works of art were obtained by making huge photographs of the pictures; then skilled artists would restore the lines or modelling. The outcome was a picture in black and white, hence could be copied to smaller sizes with accuracy. It was by this latter method that I reproduced Eastman Johnson's pictures in 1859-1860. "The Old Kentucky Home" was about the first picture which was published by photography—the prints were on albumen paper. As many of them are in existence now, we can fairly assert a degree of permanency for that kind of photography.

THE
Phrenological Journal
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
 (1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1905

Happiness is not the end of life. Character is.—BEECHER.

IN A FACE.

I read a poem to-day in a face,
 A poem so beautiful dear,
 Straight to the center of being it came
 And left its impression here.
 Voices I heard in some idle talk
 And turned on the group in sight,
 But I saw one face so passion-dark
 It seemed a shadow of night!

A thoughtless something idly said,
 For a moment poisoned and pained
 A heart that unnoticed struggled alone.
 What, do you ask, was gained?
 That face transfigured grew calm with light,
 And that was the poem dear—
 A strong soul drifted upward to God,
 He only knoweth how near.
 K. H. Sloght.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AT
 COLUMBIA.

During the recent summer course at Columbia University, we found the psychological subjects were the most interesting ones to us. Here they have the Monochord with sliding scale adjusted in millimeters, so that the faintest possible variation or pitch can be made. The subject hears a tone struck on the chord, then tries to adjust the scale so as to reproduce the tone. They have also the Chronoscope, which is a part of the Ernest Kempton Adams bequest. This apparatus measures time in one thousandths of a second. It is

a flawless chronometer that records with precision any space of time up to twenty-four hours. They have also the Mnemometer, which determines with exactitude the mnemonic lapses of the subject. On the cylinder of this machine a series of groups of symbols is displayed before the subject for one second at a time.

They have also the Ophthalmograph, with which the best length of line in printing will be determined. The subject reads a line of type, and a camera registers the eye of fixations.

And we also find in this department of science the instrument called the Precision Sonometer. When using this

machine the subject is asked to tell which of two sounds made by falling metal balls is the louder.

Tests with these instruments are useful, not only at Columbia, but at all places where the mind of man is trained. It is of great importance for mental tests to be made from time to time, to learn the working ability of our mental workshop. Tests such as are being made at this laboratory, are both for the advancement of science, and for the information of the student who is tested, and it is immensely interesting to note how people differ, and upon what factors these differences depend. We are endeavoring to point out in a series of articles, on another page of our Journal, what differences are noticeable among men and women who have been cast in different moulds. It is also important for science to learn where these differences are to be found. If these wonderfully constructed instruments can be made to disentangle the complex influences of heredity and environment, we may be able to apply our knowledge to guide human development. It is also well for each one to know in what way he differs from others. It is easier to correct defects, and develop aptitudes, which we might otherwise neglect, by going through such a series of tests.

Another bit of valuable information, that was recently given in the "New York World," concerning these tests, was the up-to-date practicality that furnished a most valuable man for a bank. "We have," said the president of the bank, "a man who is simply invaluable. He knows well the face of every one of the three thousand persons who have business in our bank. Whenever a stranger comes in, this man touches

his cravat, or gives some sort of agreed signal to our detectives, who follows the stranger about, in order to make sure that he does no harm. It is impossible to tell how many thousands of dollars have been saved by our identification man. We want to select some one who can take his place if illness should keep him away. We don't know how to make the selection."

Phrenologists could assist such a man in pointing out those persons who have the right qualifications for such work. The psychologists have worked the matter out by the following device, and have formulated the following plan: Each candidate who wished to be tested was placed before a screen upon which twenty photographs were dropped in turn, each one remaining on view two seconds. Then these twenty photographs were mingled with twenty others which the candidates had not seen, and the whole forty were in turn dropped before the screen, each remaining in view for two seconds. The candidate was asked to pick out each picture he had seen as it now came out among the forty. Fifteen candidates took the test. Most of them were able to identify about half the faces. One man identified every one of the twenty without making any mistake. He got the place, and thus far he has filled it satisfactorily.

A WONDERFUL OPERATION.

The science of surgery is so perfected to-day that when we read that a woman's brain has been removed and replaced, and a nerve that caused excruciating pain has been removed, we do not wonder so very much at what was done. There was a time when our

hair would have stood on end, or we should have held up our hands in wonder, or we should have doubted the possibility of the whole thing and said the story was an invention of someone's imagination.

To-day we read that no less a skilled surgeon than Sir Victor Horsley, of London, performed on Countess Telfener one of the most wonderful operations ever conceived, much less executed.

For twenty years the Countess has been a martyr to excruciating neuralgia. She tried every sort of cure in England and on the American continent fruitlessly. During the last six months her continuous pain was beginning to threaten her reason and she agreed to submit herself to the knife.

It was such an appalling process that one of the nurses fainted, but to the great joy of all concerned it was a pronounced success. According to a telegraphic dispatch received by the N. Y. World, part of the skull was removed. Then the whole brain was taken out and the nerve which caused all of the pain literally taken away.

It was a fearful task and it was with terrible difficulty that the nerve was disentangled from the brain, but Sir Victor's hand never shook the whole time, and with as much calmness as though bandaging a finger he replaced the brain, filled up the cavity, and sewed up the open scalp wound. Those who saw him declared that when he had finished and the patient was pronounced still alive he went white as death. He did not utter a word for some time.

This is quite a fortnight ago, and Countess Telfener has not had the slightest twinge of the old pain since.

Indeed, except for necessary attention and the inconvenience of the outside wound, she is in wonderful health. When she has regained her strength sufficiently, Mrs. Mackay will take her away into the country for a change of air. Meantime Mrs. Mackay is still staying on at Carlton House Terrace, seeing to all her sister's wants, attending her with untiring devotion.

Wonderful as is the result of the surgeon's knife, and wonderful as is our credulity in believing the report, is it not a surprise that the discoveries of Dr. Gall, concerning the working of the brain, have been allowed to remain so long disbelieved? Evidences are, however, apparent that there is more inclination to accept his marvellous observations to-day than ever before.

A CHANCE.

The American Institute of Phrenology will this month open its forty-first session, and it expects to have more than usual opportunities of affording its students the privilege of examining Dr. Gall's, as well as all modern, discoveries concerning the brain and the action of the mind through this organ.

DEATH OF REV. M. C. TIERS.

We regret to announce that our old and valued friend, Rev. M. C. Tiers, passed away on Tuesday, July 18th, at the age of eighty-five. He lived an honored Christian life, and truly, if any man had Industry as his motto, Mr. Tiers was one. He was sick but two weeks, and died of pneumonia. He had remarked just previously to us, on visiting the Institute, that he had never felt better in his life.

Mr. Tiers began to preach at the age of nineteen. At twenty-two years of

age he went south, and studied and preached at the same time, and all his life was devoted to preaching, teaching, and giving lectures for the enlightenment of those who did not think as deeply on moral problems as he did.

He was deeply interested in Phrenology, and for many years was its able exponent. He was intimately acquainted with Professor Sizer, Mrs. Wells, the Fowler brothers, and took great pleasure in addressing the students of the American Institute of Phrenology when they assembled in session.

He was particularly gifted in art, and made a large collection of portraits of celebrated men and women for use in the lecture field, by students and others, and his name will always be associated with his special work in this direction.



THE LATE REV. M. C. TIERS.

He was born on April 29, 1820, and out of a family of ten children he leaves two daughters.

REVIEWS.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

Science and Religion. By Benjamin F. Loomis. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. Price, \$1.50.

The struggle of the present day is to unify thought, it is the age to merge all colors into white or black. In religion there is more unity of thought than ever before in the history of the world, and we can hardly be surprised to find that one student of human life has worked out a theory in which, as he explains in a new book, he sees the alliance of much of the philosophy of both science and religion in the conclusions that he draws. He dwells considerably on the harmony of science and religion, and he bases his theories on the harmony of the sciences and their relation to religion on the relation of man to the

universe, and makes many comparisons between man and the sciences that explain man's being.

He scales the heavens and examines the action of the planets on the human mind.

He explains the principles of Phrenology and gives the student of the brain and mind a very clear idea of the organs of which the brain is composed.

The writer has a highly cultured mind, is well read, is a deep thinker, and the book is an original treatise on the horoscopes of many historical and biblical characters which is probably the first time such a thing has been so thoroughly done in this country.

The book is illustrated with a number of appropriate diagrams and will attract a large number of readers.

Twenty-five Years as an Evangelist. By Allen Folger, formerly State Secretary of New Hampshire Young Men's Christian Association. Published by James H. Earle & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.25.

The writer of this historical book has had for his object the putting on record of twenty-five years evangelical work for the Young Men's Christian Association of New Hampshire and a noble work it has been.

Mr. Allen Folger was the youngest

brother of Mrs. Lydia Folger Fowler, wife of Prof. L. N. Fowler. Both Mr. Folger and his sister were of Quaker origin and born on the island of Nantucket. His great grandfather's second cousin being the daughter of Peter Folger and the mother of Benjamin Franklin, and all his life he has shown the pluck and spirit of his Puritan stock. The book is written in a natural style, and from front cover to back, it is literally crammed full of pathetic and humorous incidents that add much interest to the historical part of the narrative.

Truly the Lord led him through strange experiences in order to form out of his granite-like character the gifted speaker he became, and out of his sturdy Christian faith the eloquent pleader for souls.

While he brought blessings to his work he personally was much blessed by his responsibilities and opportunities.

He still remains hale and hearty in his seventy-ninth year and is likely to retain his vigorous interest in all church and especially evangelical matters, for many years to come.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 795.—C. R.—Seattle, Wash.—Your photographs show a predominance of the vital temperament, to which the mental is joined, making you inclined to do mental, rather than physical work. Had you as much of the motive temperament as you have of the vital, you would be willing to rough it, and engage in active outdoor work. As it is now, you are more inclined to do the polishing and refining work of life, and engage in such work as banking, secretarial work, or engage in law, or if you took up a business or semi-professional work, you could succeed in electricity or chemistry. You are also well developed in the central part of your forehead, and have large Comparison which gives you analytical ability; hence in some departments of law you would succeed very well and would enjoy hunting up and comparing cases that corresponded with the ones you were trying.

Your memory is exceptional, and you can recall much information that you have heard or read, without even taking notes.

You could become a statistician, or a walking encyclopedia.

You are quite orderly and neat, also careful in your office work, and do not like to have anything out of its place. You work quietly; hence accomplish more in a given time than many who make a great fuss over what they are doing.

What you need to cultivate is concentration of mind, and not take too many things

on at once or you will find your time will be overcrowded.

796.—R. B., Vienna, Ill.—You will certainly earn your living to the best advantage in a professional career, and were you to take up the profession of law, you would succeed very well in it, for you have just the discerning mind that is able to discover, as well as analyze, such a subject, and it will be intensely interesting to you to follow out many of the intricate problems that come up for discussion in a lawyer's office. You had better join a debating society and increase your verbal language so as to feel perfect freedom when giving expression to your ideas. Commercial law should attract you, for in this you will have an opportunity to work out matters of detail outside of court business. You appear also to have good powers of understanding, and will be interested in various public matters that concern the masses. Your sympathies are broad, and take in a wide area of thought for your friends and others. You will be interested in reform, and cannot isolate yourself from them. Pay more attention to the building up of your constitution. You think more of how you can express your mentality than anything else. Try and make a change in this respect, and begin by taking deep breathing movements, and include physical culture exercises in your daily routine work. Be out of doors as much as possible, ride a wheel, and sleep with your window open.

797.—S. L. S., Westminster, S. C.—We hope you will soon recover from your accident, for you are better adapted than some men to succeed in a business that requires the constant use of the brain. Some men can succeed in supplementing their mental work by physical exertion, and while you are not weak physically yet we should be sorry for you to have to give up studying. Your year at college was a good preparation for a continuation of what you can eventually succeed in. Your large comparison, your actively developed percepts, should en-

able you to succeed in the study of law. You will also be interested in experimental work, chemistry, physics, and the combination of many compounds; in fact you could succeed better in law or medicine than in business, and will not be able to adapt yourself to the selling of goods. Office work would suit you better than standing behind a counter, and when you have recovered fully from your accident, you had better prepare yourself for some special technical work. You are quite ingenious, are handy in doing things, and like to investigate every new idea that comes along. Cultivate more acquisitiveness, secretiveness and destructiveness, so as to be able to push yourself along, and make the most of your powers, and economize, rather than scatter your forces. You can apply a knowledge of law to many lines of work. Do not lose any opportunities, and if in the insurance business you can work out a fine opening for yourself, do so.

798.—W. W. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You have a finely organized mind, but are a little too exquisite, particular, and even faddy, for ordinary everyday affairs. You are more inclined to criticize what is done than to be content with what you find done. Were

you in a line of work that required fine powers of criticism, it would be all right; you would be in your element, but you must take some things with a grain of salt, and then you will be able to work from the base of things instead of from the top. You want to have everything polished up and of the best quality. Be willing to take trouble over little things, and do not wait for others to help you, but set to work yourself. Make opportunities, as Mr. Roosevelt has so practically advised us all to do. Your Causality should lead you to be able to work out some financial or banking problems or the investments for large trust companies. Try and concentrate your mind on a few important lines of work. Be steadfast in what you do, instead of giving up your work in one direction, before you have made a thorough trial of it. You want to go by leaps and bounds instead of by routine and daily practice. Encourage yourself as much as possible and you will come out all right. You have good imitative powers, and can draw on them for the entertainment of your friends. Get down to business, or at least take a business view of whatever work in which you engage.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consultation.

If You Use a PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

G. T.—Mt. Forest, Ont.—Many thanks for your letter and article. We will answer your queries in our next Journal more fully, but we are unable to do so in the present number; and we also wish to thank you for your article on "Temperaments and Trades" which we would like to refer to.

In reply to your query, "What is the Cause of Procrastination?" we would explain that our idea concerning it is that the organ of Cautiousness is over active, joined to large Secretiveness and Veneration. Such a combination of faculties controls a person's actions too much and he

should do everything he can to let himself out, and act promptly.

Yes, it is really for a nervous, excitable person to cultivate the Vital Temperament and the best way to do so is to select the right kind of diet; take nine hours' rest; live out of doors eight or nine hours a day, or as much as possible, and enjoy life generally; surround oneself with friends and congenial people, and stop worrying. Eat the bread of contentment, and not live upon fears and anxiety.

It depends very much upon what a person calls "profane language" whether Veneration is shocked by the use of certain popular phrases or not.

We thank Mr. Edgar Parker, of Philadelphia, for kindly sending us a newspaper clipping on the analysis of "Pride." We will take occasion to refer to it in the pages of the Journal, especially as it is a good definition of the organs of Self-esteem and Approbativeness by a non-professor of Phrenology.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

For November THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL offers a prize for the best article on "Do Animals Think?" and if so, what faculties do they use?

The prize offer for September is for the

best article on "Concentration of Mind, and the Faculties Necessary to Maintain it."

The prize offer for October is for the best description of "Culture, What it Means, and How Can it be Increased?"

All prize winners will be given a year's subscription to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or any dollar book in stock which they select from the Fowler & Wells Co. catalogue.

All competitions should be received by the first of each month.

We wish to thank Mr. William Cox, of Fulham, London; also Mr. L. E. Barnes, of Chicago, for their replies on "Absent-Mindedness." We regret they came too late for competition, and would ask them to try for another.

FIELD NOTES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The first meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on August 6th, on Wednesday evening, when the Institute will receive the students and the professors will give words of welcome to all friends and inquirers. Some interesting speeches are expected, and it is hoped that friends will reserve this evening and make a special effort to attend it.

Mr. Erwin Everett Hassell, whose portrait and sketch were given in the July number, will give musical selections.

MISS ELLEN BOWICK.

One guest at Miss Fowler's Morning Talks was Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, who is a reciter of no ordinary merit. She



MISS ELLEN BOWICK.

is on a visit to this country and expects to travel throughout the States in company with her sister, Miss Muriel Roby Bowick, contralto, and together they give pleasurable entertainments. The Bowick sisters are both dark and possess unique charm of style. Miss Ellen Bowick kindly recited a short poem which, like her other efforts,

was full of magnetism. Having known this lady in England, we were pleased to meet her again in New York City.

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

Professor Tester gave an address on "Phrenology and the Allied Sciences" on Tuesday afternoon before the teachers and scholars in the public school. He said that the faculties of the mind were manifested through special organs, situated in separate portions of the brain. By means of illustrated charts he pointed out the different groups of organs and their location in the brain. He said that in estimating character, not only the shape and development of the cranium must be taken into account, but also the temperament, health, bodily texture and form, education, environment, etc. He said temperament depended upon which set of bodily apparatus predominated. Thus if the vital organs (heart, lungs, etc.) were most strongly represented we found the vital temperament; if the locomotive organs (muscles, bones, etc.), the motive temperament; if the brain and nervous system, the mental temperament. He pointed out the different faculties needed for certain trades and professions, and the advantage, therefore, of a phrenological examination. He then selected three scholars in the school and gave delineations of their character. The homely truth of his remarks provoked a good deal of mirth among the scholars. He was especially happy in his description of the young lady examined. His final remarks were received with loud applause, showing that the lecture was greatly appreciated by all present.

In conversation afterward, the principal expressed his satisfaction, remarking that the readings given by the professor were wonderfully accurate and exact in their description.—Extract from the *Ayr, Ont., News*.

CORRECTION.

On page 271 of the August number, the word "Ethnological" should have read "Ethological."

How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles!—Washington Irving.

Paul du Chaillu.

Paul du Chaillu, the American author and explorer, was the first man to make the gorilla known to civilized people. He was of French parentage, as his name indicates, and most authorities say that he was born on July 31, 1838, at New Orleans,



PAUL DU CHAILLU.

although some say he was born in Paris in 1835, and was naturalized in this country after he came of age. His father was a trader on the west coast of Africa, and his boy spent most of his early years in the French settlement, at the mouth of the Gaboon River. He early acquired a great fondness for natural history and learned the languages and customs of the native tribes. It was in 1852 that he came to this country, bringing a cargo of ebony, and wrote some newspaper articles about the Gaboon country, which aroused considerable discussion. He returned to West Africa on an exploring expedition in 1855, and spent four years in the territory lying within two degrees of the equator on either side. On this trip he traveled over eight thousand miles with only a native companion, going into previously unexplored

country, and discovering many new species of animals and birds. He made a magnificent collection of animals, and stuffed one thousand specimens and two thousand birds.

It was Du Chaillu who brought the first specimens of the gorilla seen in this country and Europe. After he had exhibited his fine collection, he sold many of them to the British Museum. He was a most vivid writer, and excited world-wide interest in his work. The first account published by Mr. Du Chaillu of his explorations was entitled, "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." He returned to Africa in 1863, and spent a period of two years in exploration. The result of his travels appeared in "A Journey to Ashango Land."

After his return to this country, the explorer lectured in many places, and wrote a series of books for the young, which included "Stories of the Gorilla Country," "Wild Life Under the Equator," "Lost in the Jungle," "My Apingi Kingdom," and "The Country of the Dwarfs." He traveled through Norway, Lapland, and Finland in 1872-3, and published afterward "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "Ivor, the Viking," and "The Viking Age." He also wrote how animals, birds, insects, and reptiles talk, think, work, and live.

It was in 1891 that Du Chaillu started for Russia, to explore and investigate the conditions of that great empire, for the purpose of writing an exhaustive account of the same. He had been engaged in this work for about eighteen months when his death occurred. He had intended devoting four or five years to the work. He had seen all classes of Russians, from the Czar down to his humblest subjects. He is reported to have been a small, but strong-limbed man, one possessing the Motive Temperament, hence being able to withstand the vicissitudes of jungle life and extremes of climate.

He was a man of indomitable energy and great courage, both of a physical and mental nature.

See how Time, rewarding,
Gilds good deeds with light;
Pays with kingly measure;
Brings earth's dearest prize;
Or, crowned with rays diviner,
Bids the end arise!

—Adelaide Proctor.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—The clever, witty editor has always something bright to tell his readers, and he knows how to tell his story well. He keeps Phrenology to the fore on the western coast, through his admirable monthly. It contains a portrait of Miss Lillian K. Malcolm, accompanied by a character sketch by the editor.

"Review of Reviews"—New York—contains current news of the day and the portraits of people in the public eye. One can gain a great deal of information from this journal, even if unable to obtain copies of those that it quotes from.

"Delineator"—New York—A series of interesting articles on child life, beside many useful hints on the making of children's clothes, are included in the August number of this valuable magazine.

"Our Best Words"—Chautauqua Springs—contains the portraits of persons who are to take part in the Summer School.

"Medical Times"—New York—contains an article on "The Problem of Infant Feeding," by A. M. Leonard, M.D., which has many interesting ideas concerning the question of nursing infants by the bottle. It says: "Raising infants by the bottle is like hatching chickens in an incubator." The hen and the human mother seem to have no special trouble when they are employed, but it becomes a complicated problem when blundering deficient man steps in. There is no way known yet of producing a perfect substitute for woman's milk. A paragraph on "A Premium for Babies" is given, which states what the Mayor of Hutterfield, Eng., is willing to do during his term of office, for the careful preservation of infant life.

"Medical Talks for the Home"—Columbus, Ohio—In this magazine we find an article on "The Defence of the Business Woman," by Mrs. Lois Waisbrooker, also "A Remedy for Nervous Dyspepsia," by Dr. Barnes, and another one on "Reading Aloud," all of which articles are worth reading.

"Naturopath"—New York—This is a magazine of health, formerly the "Kneipp Water Cure Monthly," and contains valuable hints on health.

"Madame"—Indianapolis—The opening article of this advancing magazine is on "Children of the Tenements," also an article on "The World and the Woman," and another on "When the Plum Tree Blossoms." The latter article is fully illustrated, one picture being "On the River of the Million Plum Trees."

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an article on "Cause and Cure of old Age," by E. E. C., and another on "Mental Attitudes," under "Common Sense Philosophy," by Capt. L. W. Billingsley, and are all articles of special interest, in a magazine that contains much inspiration.

"Blacksmith and Wheelwright"—Canton, Ohio—is a finely arranged monthly, and a pioneer journal of this class.

"The New Voice"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an article on "Development of an American Samoa," by John G. Woolley, with a portrait of Commander Charles B. T. Moore the U. S. Naval Governor of Samoa.

"World's Events"—Dansville, N. Y.—"The National Education Association" is an article by Jane J. Stewart and contains the portraits of many prominent workers in the cause of education. There is another article on "Wonders of the New York Postoffice" and one on "The New West Point" by Waldon Fawcett and are special articles of merit and universal interest this month.

"The American Bee Journal"—contains a portrait of the late Charles Dadante, and the factory of Dadante and Sons, who are the leading bee supply manufacturers and dealers in the United States. All persons interested in bee culture would do well to take this magazine regularly.

"Literary Digest"—New York—contains a portrait of the Hon. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, and also portraits of the Japanese and Russian envoys.

"Christian Work and the Evangelist"—New York—contains an article on "An American Naval Hero," by William G. Haeselbarth.

"Express Gazette"—Cincinnati, Ohio—contains on its frontispice two pictures of "Railroading in the Clouds" or "Characteristic Views of the Pike's Peak Railway."

"Graphite"—Jersey City, N. J.—contains a picture of Mr. R. A. Brown, who is called "The Dixon Crucible Company's Globe Trotter," as he has just made a tour of the principal cities of the world.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Phrenology; its Principles, Proofs, etc. J. F. Tracy. 20 Illustrations. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenology a Science, with addresses delivered before the American Institute of Phrenology, 1891. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenology in Actual Life. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenology as an Art. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenology in the Home; or, The Ethics of Family Life. By Jessie A. Fowler. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenology in the School; or Evolutionary Methods in Teaching. By Jessie A. Fowler. Price, 10 cents.

Mother's Portfolio. A book for every Mother. The text throughout is aided by 185 practical illustrations, and 16 elegant full page plates. It is the largest, handsomest, and most valuable book for the family ever published for the money. Royal octavo of over 400 pages, lithograph cover. Price, \$1.25.

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The Strike of a Sex. A Novel. By George N. Miller. Price, 25 cents. Fortieth thousand.

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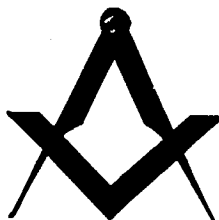


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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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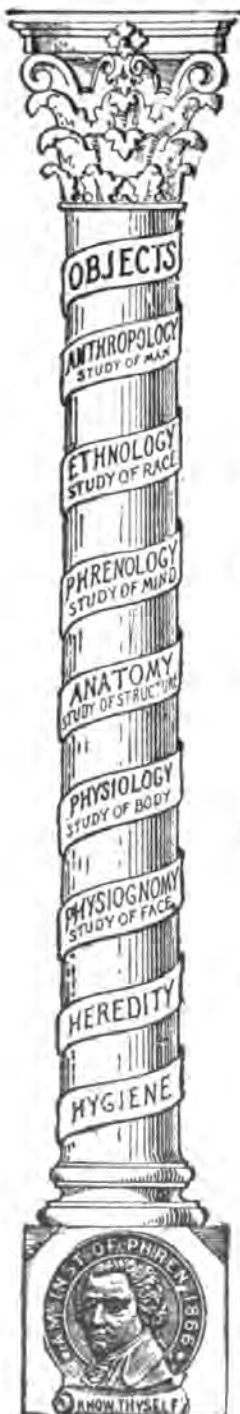
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(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
PHRENOLOGICAL
MAGAZINE (1880)

VOL. 118—No. 10]

OCTOBER, 1905

[WHOLE No. 801

Peace: A Psychological Study.

By J. A. Fowler.

"Japan has won a moral victory; Russia a great diplomatic triumph, while President Roosevelt has become the first figure in international statesmanship."

The above eloquent tribute has been sounded far and near throughout the entire world.

By giving way on the disputed points, in the terms of peace at Portsmouth, Baron Komura has been instrumental in placing the respect and admiration of the world at the feet of Japan.

With the prescience that had enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries, both on the field of battle and on the sea, they have realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way than by the methods they have adopted.

The result of the peace terms has opened the door to friendly relations in a new clause in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges, by which each country will secure for the other a lasting benefit.

There are ample grounds for congratulations to both of the late belligerents. Russia has learned an im-

portant lesson, and although she is a proud nation she has recognized her errors and her defeat, which will more than repay her for her losses.

Japan, on the other hand, has gained every point for which she went to war and much besides. Two years ago she desired to gain paramount influence in Corea and the withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria. She has now obtained these points, and more, for she has regained her hold over Port Arthur and Dalny; she has acquired the Manchurian Railroad; she has largely increased the size and power of her navy, at Russia's expense, and she has banished the Russian navy from the Pacific Ocean. Besides these, she has added to herself unmistakable prestige among the great Powers of the world. Japan can thus afford to mark her demands in peace-making with that moderation which is one of the noblest attributes of triumph. It is a peace for reason and for humanity.

But while it was to the advantage of each nation to secure peace, it is doubtful whether peace would ever have been procured at this juncture without some intermediary influence;

and as chief peacemaker, no one could have taken the initiative so well as able union of diplomats. Never before has there been so distinguished an as-



(1) M. WITTE. (2) BARON ROSEN. (3) BARON KOMURA. (4) M. TAKAHIRA.
(5) EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. (6) PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (7) EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

President Roosevelt. He has been the means of bringing together a remark-

able union of diplomats. Never before has there been so distinguished an assembly of men to decide the momentous question of peace.

THE SEVEN MEN WHO HAVE
HELD THE DESTINY OF EU-
ROPE IN THEIR HANDS, AND
WHO HAVE MADE FAMOUS
THE HISTORY OF 1905.

It is interesting, from a Phrenological standpoint, to note the wisdom displayed by Russia and Japan in the selection of the different temperaments of the representative diplomats forming the members of the peace congress.

In No. 1, Mr. Witte, of Russia, we find a strong fusion of the vital mental temperament. His disposition is friendly, courteous, diplomatic, resourceful, and genial, and in the outline of the face we see the full features, the open countenance, the speaking eye.

In No. 2, Baron Rosen, we find the mental temperament predominates; thus his mental forces are more strongly accentuated than his physical, and he possesses a thoughtful, prudent, and reflective type of mind. When compared with M. Witte, it will be found that their dissimilarity was helpful in the arrangement of their work.

In No. 3, Baron Komura, the chief Japanese representative, we find he has a high and narrow head, and a body possessing a small per cent. of arterial circulation and vital stamina. He is a scholar, and is undemonstrative and non-committal in character, and is capable of holding great responsibilities, without showing or explaining his plans or committing himself in any way. His eyes also indicate this; they are comparatively small, and the pupil is partially covered, which shows the power to conceal, secrete, and evade any disclosure that might be asked for.

His moral brain is fully represented in the height of his head, which looks higher because of the narrowness of the base.

No. 4. In Mr. Takahira we find a very different type of head. The vital and motive temperaments are more fully represented in him than they are in Baron Komura, and his perceptive faculties are so fully devel-

oped that they in turn make a fine contrast with those of Baron Komura. He is a man who will not lose sight of any fact that would be of vital importance in his work, and he was probably of great service to Komura, whose reflective mind is more developed than his perceptive. He has a broad head at the base, and should show an abundance of energy, executive and financial ability. It will be further noticed that although the base of the brain of M. Takahira is broader than that of Baron Komura, yet the breadth and height of the upper region of the head is superiorly developed from that of M. Takahira. The latter has more suavity, spontaneity, and communicativeness than his friend, the Baron.

Of the three central portraits, (5), (6), and (7), we find that the Emperor of Russia is a good representative of the vital temperament, and is not so broad in the base and consequently has not so much executive ability as the central figure. Roosevelt, we can readily see, has a well-balanced temperament, and is resourceful, practical, and spontaneous in mind. Few persons can boast of so harmonious a blending of the temperaments as he. The Mikado has a strong infusion of the motive or malanic temperament, joined to the mental. These indications are seen in the strong features, the dark hair, eyebrows and mustache, the keen, dark eyes, and the lack of any superfluous adipose tissue. He is, though, wiry and compact, and is a striking contrast to No. 5, the Russian Emperor.

For a fuller description of the Russian and Japanese characteristics, we would refer our readers to the April and May issues of the *Phrenological Journal* for the year 1904.

The purposes of the conference would not have been so well served if all the Russian representatives had possessed the Vital Temperament, or the Japanese the Motive. A fusion or blending of the two has evidently been the purpose, consciously or unconsciously, of both Russia and Japan.

Two English Divines.—Rev. C. H. Kelly and Rev. Dr. A. Maclaren.

THEIR CHARACTERISTICS CONTRASTED.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

The principles of Phrenological teaching are fully represented in the mental make-up and dispositions of these gentlemen.

Both are held in high esteem in their particular denomination, and both are holding the highest position that is possible for any minister to

various churches of the connections. He started his ministerial career, as an assistant to the President of the Conference, and the greatest part of his ministerial career has been spent as chaplain in the military service.

It may be said of him that he has led a strenuous life. This is quite



hold in their distinctive denominations.

Each possesses a high endowment of intellectual and moral qualities, and each is a force to be reckoned with in the religious world to-day.

The Rev. C. H. Kelly, who for the second time has been elected as President of the Wesleyan Conference, has had a very active career and has always been a popular preacher, whose services have been sought after in the

characteristic of him, such a type of man could not be self-indulgent, neither can it be said of him that he is an "An arm-chair parson."

It can be seen that he possesses a very favorable balance of temperaments, and his large brain is well balanced by a good constitution, and a sound physique; there is no apparent weakness, and it is not surprising that he has passed the allotted span of life (threescore years and ten), and at the

present day he is quite as vigorous and forceful as a preacher as he was twenty years ago.

Observe the breadth of his head, the firmness of his jaw, and his deep-set ears, all indicative of great force of character, executive power and a good hold on life; there is too much tenacity and organic strength to yield readily to disease, and if his friends and admirers do not overwork him there is no reason why he should not be holding an important position in the councils of the connection many years hence.

It is very difficult for such a man to conserve his energies. He will want to be constantly employed and will not encourage the idea of retiring until he is physically incapable of doing his work.

There is a beautiful blend of the sympathetic and positive qualities; he is always fearless and courageous in doing what is just, and exceedingly benevolent in helping and giving practical aid where it is most needed; his keen, penetrating powers are quick to judge the motives and characteristics of others, and his strong intuitive powers are not easily imposed upon.

He is enthusiastic and hopeful in nature, buoyant and elastic in mind; he has a breezy, healthy, vigorous type of mind, is enthusiastically energetic with strong aggressive qualities. These traits of character are well influenced by much prudence and foresight, and in his dealings with his fellow-men he will display a large amount of tact, and carefulness in critically analyzing their idiosyncrasies.

Intellectually he is very alert, bright, realistic, prompt, and vigorous in the expression of his thoughts. Although a ready speaker he is not loquacious; he is always very much to the point, sharp and crisp in his sentences, these are always short and to the point. Few men are more definite and concise in their public utterances than the reverend gentleman, yet he is always interesting, easily understood, and brilliant in the creation of mental pictures.

He is a decidedly practical man, a close observer and a patient investigator. Observe the great development of his perceptive intellect. He also is an acute judge of human nature.

His whole organization indicates an emphatic, decisive self-reliant character, more positive than negative in disposition, yet as a friend most genial and affable, and as a counsellor kind, considerate, and patient.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren is a distinctly different type of man, he is organized on a more delicate plane, with a predominance of the mental temperament and has a more delicately built organization to that of the Rev. C. H. Kelly. Yet he will be equally courageous in the defence of his convictions, also energetic in pronouncing his opinions.

Yet his force of character will lie in an intellectual direction in the vigor and strength of his thoughts and in the degree of critical acumen he is able to bring to bear upon complex problems.

He will be in his element when in his study or when in the pulpit or platform imparting knowledge to others.

It is not surprising that he is so popular as a preacher, because he is markedly original and eloquent as a speaker.

Students of Phrenology will not fail to note the distinct differences in the form and contour of the heads of these two gentlemen, and it is not surprising that they are so unlike each other, yet both possessing highly exalted types of mind and both industrious workers along special lines.

The doctor is remarkable for the clearness and penetrating force of his intellect, for his powerful memory and distinct mental vision; he is quite as brilliant as a speaker and he will express his thoughts with the greatest of ease.

The head towers very high, but its strongest development is in the fore part, hence his sympathies are

stronger than his desires to rule or exercise authority.

There is strength of character without any inclination to egotism, the spirit of enthusiasm is well controlled by his active caution, and he will always manifest a strongly social spirit amongst his friends.

For many years past Dr. MacClaren has held a unique position in his denomination. He is now well advanced in years yet is still capable of taking an active part in church matters, and still holds a high place amongst the foremost non-conformist preachers of the day.

A Mental Photograph of Miss Susie Sorabji, of India.

By JESSIE A. FOWLER.

It is a beautiful thing when we see persons devote themselves to missionary service, and give up their home comforts for foreign work in the missionary field, but how sweet the reward to find that the labors of missionaries are so fruitful that they result in bringing to this country those who have come under the influence of Christian teaching. This has been realized lately in the presence among us of a delightful Indian lady, namely, Miss Susie Sorabji, who is one of a family of seven progressive daughters of a Parsee family of gentle birth. This family has the reputation of having done more for the uplifting of women in India than any other family in India.

The father of this sketch was a Parsee, and a member of India's highest race, who was converted to Christianity when a young man of eighteen, and married a Christian Hindoo woman. Their family consists of seven daughters and one son, and as it is well known that in India girls are not considered of any great account, it is, therefore, all the more praiseworthy of Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji that they resolved that their daughters should be treated with the respect given to Christian women in other countries. They therefore decided that each should receive a thorough education, and in order to carry out this idea, he wrote to the universities of India urging them

to open their doors to women, a thing that had never been heard of, much less carried out, in that country. So successful was he, however, in his appeal that in 1876 the universities decided to open their doors to women, and the Government, seeing a chance to utilize the fine intellectual ability of two of the older daughters (namely, Mary and Pheroze), sent them to England, to have them thoroughly educated. After they had been trained as teachers, they went back to their native country, and took Government positions in the college at Ahmedabad.

Mary is now at the head of the Female Training College and Girls' High School for Hindoo high-caste girls in Poona. She was, in fact, the first woman who held such a position in an Indian school.

In passing, it may be interesting to note that Cornelia, the fifth sister, is well known in England, and also to the writer of this sketch. She was the first and only woman who has ever been bold enough to study and take a lawyer's degree at Oxford. After studying at the Bombay University, where she was the first woman to take her B.A. degree, she received a professorship in art in one of the men's colleges of the university, where she was called the "infant professor." From step to step she has (after a preparation of ten years) been granted by the Bengal Government a position

which will enable her to see that justice is given to Purdah women who are wards of the court.

The youngest sister (Alice) has also been educated in London and has this

charge of one of the Dufferin hospitals for women.

The mother of this remarkable family, whose portrait shows her to be a thoroughly practical philanthropist, is



MISS SUSIE SORABJI.

year received her doctor's degree in that city, where the writer had the pleasure of meeting her several years ago.

In July she went out to India, where it is expected she will have

the founder of four schools in Poona, and is the head of a large work that is being carried on in connection with the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission in that city. It is in the interest of these schools that Miss Susie Sorabji

is now in America, where she hopes to raise ten thousand dollars on their behalf. One school is for the English, another for Parsees, a third for Hindoos, and a fourth for Mohomedans.

She is very anxious to enlarge the Parsee school, "for the Parsees are coming to us all the time asking that their children may be admitted, and although the Bible is taught every day, the parents of the children are willing to run the risk of having them con-

At first Miss Sorabji had to fight against the prejudice of the Government inspector, when she first started the kindergarten in India; but now she is happy to say the system has been made compulsory by the Government schools, and she is deeply interested in localizing the work, and in arranging songs and games suitable for the children.

She told us that she had had a relief map of India made, and under the trees in the school grounds the chil-



MRS. SORABJI KAHRSEJJI, WHO FOUNDED FOUR SCHOOLS IN POONA, INDIA, BESIDES STARTING RELIGIOUS WORK CONNECTED WITH THE ZANANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION IN POONA.

verted in order that they may receive the instruction," said Miss Sorabji.

It is interesting to note that Miss Susie Sorabji teaches daily in these four schools, pictures of which illustrate this article. One is where Miss Sorabji is sitting in the centre and shows the teachers around her, who have come from country districts. They are learning the kindergarten methods from Miss Sorabji, and will, in their turn, teach the same principles to hundreds of other children in other parts of India.

dren studied geography, sailing their toy boats down the rivers in which real water runs, and stopping at the different ports to take on cargoes; so geography becomes fairly play to them.

Besides her teaching, Miss Susie Sorabji also does much Zenana visiting among the homes of the secluded women, to whom she talks chiefly on Christianity. She takes to them Gospel messages, and very seldom do the men of the family object. She sits out in the court, with the women of the house gathered round her, and

often the men go out to listen to her words as well and speak with her. She teaches the women to read, and this is a great advantage, for only six out of every thousand of them are able to do so, and it is quite pathetic to see the eagerness with which some of the high-caste old women study over the simplest little words.

MISS SORABJI'S PERSONALITY

We found on visiting Miss Sorabji that she, like her sisters, possessed

The vital and motive temperaments are subordinate to the activity of the mental, and she daily runs the risk of using up her vitality faster than she can generate it; and were it not for her wiriness, and her large vitativeness, she would prematurely exhaust herself. Fortunately, her recuperative power is remarkably developed; thus she is able to renew from day to day her normal strength which supplies her with vitality again to continue her work after she has drawn heavily on her nervous energy. She throws her



GROUP OF MISS SORABJI'S PARSEE SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS.

great delicacy of organization. She has a size of head, and quality and texture of brain fibre far in advance of the average proportion of her weight. For instance, her head measurements are as follows: Circumference, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length, $13\frac{3}{4}$; width with calipers, 6 inches by 7 inches in length. She is remarkably slight in build, as her weight is but ninety-six pounds; but her height is half an inch above the average, being 5 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

spirit, ardor, and enthusiasm into her work in no half and half way; hence does not spare herself at all when she has a mission to fulfil. Disease does not easily attack her, because her body is sound, and her circulatory power nourishes her system in a remarkable way.

Her salient characteristics are: her strong attachments to friends; intuitional insight into character; respect for superiors and sacred things; a sense of justice; adaptability of mind;

ambition to excel; logical ability to reason things out from given data; fluency of language in expressing her ideas; energy and independence of thought, and keen sympathy for her fellow-creatures.

The maternal spirit is very strong in her, and this she shows very largely among the children, for she gives out her personality to the little ones in

markable manner, through her power of speech, her concise way of analyzing character, her ability to differentiate between one bent of mind and another, which enables her to see how the Indian children can be taught more through their imagination and poetic sentiment than can the practical English children. "Indian children think," says Miss Sorabji, "but they



THE BABIES SINGING A KINDERGARTEN SONG.

"What do they do in babyland?
Dream, and wake, and play!"

such a way as to win their affection and interest.

There is a distinct love for the artistic in her nature, which is displayed in her love of flowers and the arrangement of colors in her attire. This was beautifully illustrated on the day we visited her, in her method of arranging the light, delicate pink silk scarf that she had becomingly draped around her slight form.

Her intellect shows itself in a re-

do not put their thoughts into action, and the kindergarten school will help to bring out this practical side of their natures. They are quick to grasp the inspiration of a story, and the latter is sure to make some impression upon them."

Miss Sorabji has wonderful versatility of talent, and is able to adapt herself to many people and to many different circumstances in one day. She has often to go from one school to

another, and sometimes is obliged to give a lecture before an advanced grade, and directly afterward take a class in kindergarten work. Were she not very versatile, she would find it difficult to turn her attention to so many kinds of scholastic work. She has more of the moral and intellectual trend of thought than a materialistic inclination. She venerates character wherever she finds it, in the humble and lowly, as well as in the aristocrat or person in a high position.

She cares less for forms and ceremonies than she does for sincerity

She has practical ideas about food and hygienic living, and can sustain herself longer than a great many on the food she eats, and the simplest kinds of food satisfy her the best.

Although Miss Sorabji is frail-looking, the probability is that she will be able to outlive many who look more robust than herself, and her influence would be on the side of moral persuasion, of moral philosophy, of practical reasoning on the affairs that concern her countrywomen the most, and in doing this she will use her independent spirit, her faith in the protec-



"DOLLY DRILL" IN THE PARSEE KINDERGARTEN.

of heart and righteousness of conduct. She gives a spiritual touch to all her efforts and her benevolence casts a very influential light upon her work. She is thoroughly conscientious in what she undertakes to do, and will not swerve to the right or the left from her given purpose.

In the study of languages she is quite proficient, and were she to devote herself to the teaching of them she could become an expert. Concerning this opinion, Miss Sorabji corroborated our statement by saying that at present she understood four languages.

tion of the everlasting arms that are thrown about the children of God, and the intense earnestness of her nature that comes through a consecrated ambition, not only to work but to work for a high moral purpose, and also through her logical ability to throw out practical ideas concerning the vast importance of educating the children of her native country.

She has spoken during the past season at all the principal New York Women's Clubs, also at a number of religious conferences during the summer at Northfield, Silver Bay, Lake George, etc.

The Philosophy of Phrenology.

Paper read before the International Conference, New York.

BY IRA L. GUILFORD, OF CALIFORNIA.

It is a subject so deep, broad, and far-reaching that, if one could progress as rapidly as he ought, manuscripts could be written for all eternity and not exhaust the subject. Phrenology deals with mankind, and man is the combined and condensed summing up of all things. Practical Phrenology considers the whole being, and our existence represents all thoughts from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Therefore, while we study nature we also study ourselves.

We must always bear in mind the universal law, that quality as well as form and size represents what we call the mind. Therefore, Phrenology is the voice of nature speaking so loud that it reaches to every domain. Wherever there is something we find a form and shape. Science teaches us that nature is so true to herself that what is, always was. Therefore every space is occupied with unlimited life, every vibration or tone and expression works out its destiny through an organized material. We know Phrenology tells the character by discovering the organized functions of brain and body in their quality and constructions. To illustrate, the boat-builder knows that the ship which carries heavy loads has a very distinct breadth and flatness from the long sharp racer—and how much faster the tall sharp Yankee is than the Ben type of Germany, and as we are built so do we construct and execute. We must not forget that the Columbia is the gem of the ocean, and so long as the American is long, sharp, or pointed he will outpoint and outrun the whole of earth's people. Visionary dreamers claim that Phrenology is lame because they assert we only just need to concentrate or wish and

hold the thought and that makes us just say we are "It" and we are there.

But all nations have sent their thoughts to America saying they were in it, and would be in it, but none of them have proven "it," because they have not the same quality and configuration of brain and temperament. Whenever I have been specially asked "what is mind" my answer has been "electricity in its manifestations when it is linked to or married to any material substance, becomes the only subtle power we know of containing within itself the element of attraction and repulsion in its various degrees of influence. We see that electric soul life is forever at work with the visible and invisible."

The electrician knows that his mechanical appliance works according to its adaptations and needs, if there is harmony in all its parts; then the electric current or mind in action does its work, but the soul of nature (electricity) has its great storage batteries in the sun and suns of suns, because it never perishes. It perpetually perpetuates its own existence and penetrates every living thing even to the storing of radium in the bowels of the earth, besides the coloring and taste or flavor of fruits, grains, and flowers. Lightning will not strike a beech-tree because there is no affinity or attraction for the electric fluid; besides the beech nut is a triangle, has three sides representing Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Phrenology also distinctly considers the three sides of life and destiny in the grouping of the three grand divisions of the brain, as well as the three temperaments. The greatest of all is Charity, which means Love. Love is the God of all. For God is Love.

Mind (Electricity) performs some good office when it rightly falls in Love (which means Marriage).

Electricity performs no practical work with glass because the latter is a non-conductor (and the one cannot unite with the other).

Everything will lose its identity unless it has an opposing element. For instance, the seed of every product must be planted in utter or total darkness until its outward shell perishes or dissolves so that the electric spark which is located in the centre may throw out its dynamic forces.

Nearly everything goes by contrast. Light supersedes darkness. Intelligence clears away the clouds of darkness. Conscientiousness is a check on wrong-doing. Benevolence heals the wounds caused by Cruelty. As long as nature produces earthquakes, tornadoes, extremes of heat and cold, a famine and a feast, so long as the ocean may be peaceful, calm or quiet, and at the same time angry, raging, foaming, roaring, destroying; and every good-for-nothing person may as well go into an endless sleep as to advocate that the time is near at hand when men will war no more. We can appreciate sweetness after we have first tasted of sourness. If we first live in cold, dismal sections of the country, we can then fully appreciate our Southern Californian climate. We cannot get angry and fight at nothing.

Man first discovered that weeds and thistles flourished best in rich soil before he had sense enough to plant that which was useful; and then he would never have cultivated the soil if he had not had to keep the weeds down. Necessity shapes our destiny, but without both good and evil we would not be compelled to act.

I have thus explained the philosophy of life to make it clear to those who argue that Phrenology does not agree with their imaginary theology. They say, Why do we have the Phrenological faculty of Benevolence, and at the same time Destructiveness? Why does

one faculty make war and the other peace, be ye angry but sin not?

Dr. Joseph Gall did not make or get up Phrenology. He discovered that which already was, and his followers are not dreamers and guessers. They discover truth and make the best of it; while it is true that dislikes must exist, or we cannot take a liking to anything, yet everything is seeking the light.

Love is the Father and Mother of Life and Light. Love is the foundation of and precedes all other loves because it is the creative and productive, perpetuating essence of that which is, always was, and always will be, whenever intelligent men and women with pure motives are possessed of the love of each other. Human language cannot express the unspeakable joy and heaven-born harmony of every part and parcel of our being. Phrenology teaches that this love centre is located in the cerebellum—where we also find the *arbor vitæ*—which resembles a tree (it is the tree of life). At the roots of this tree is amateness so located that every fibre and brain cell is acted upon in a way that real love for our mate means intelligent, holy affinity. This means that the real life of all life can never be realized until we absolutely and positively get in love. One who has never had the awakening influence of love for the opposite sex ought to know that to never love means a semi-alive condition. A man lost on a desert without water is in no worse a condition than a famishing being that never can love.

Phrenology teaches that all beings can love to a greater or less degree. And why? Simply because a spark may produce a spark and kindle it into a flame, so no one should be discouraged. The imbecile, as a rule, comes into existence merely because the love that started with him was so feeble as to produce a shadow of the real man. All evolution depends on the intensity, kind and quality of our love. This world has too many foolish people who do not understand the marriage problem;

too many seem to think that all they require is a preacher or a magistrate to say over a ceremony and then they are married. That marriage may make you happy or unhappy according to the light that goes with it. I know a whiskey bartender who revelled in licentiousness; he knew nothing else until he loved a pure woman. He can no longer enjoy the society of other impure persons. I knew another man who was once so sensual that he was only in his element when with sporting people. On one occasion while he was by himself at the seashore he met a woman who was adapted to his soul vibrations. He fell in love and became a changed man. A pure-minded man who is in love with an equally pure woman has guided thousands upon thousands of wayward boys and girls who have become very noble men and women. Genuine honest lovers can and do commune with each other at any time and place. Great men are never so great as when their lover sends to them in their labors (especially if it be brainwork) telepathic thought waves of encouragement from the deepest love centre of a womanly woman's heart. Gold and flattery will never buy honest love.

Working for thirty-two years as a practical Phrenologist, combined with psychic gifts, has convinced me that the one who makes a cold philosophical rule as to who should marry and expect all persons to conform to

that calculation, those people will get left. Some go so far as to say mate up or make a bargain first, and then do your loving after the deal is made; but the psychic centre of the brain should govern in love affairs. Love first, but test that love Phrenologically; see, for instance, if the woman has larger parental love than amateness, and conjugality, then if her prospective husband has less parental love than amateness and conjugality then he should be careful not to get jealous if the mother bestows more love on the child than upon the husband. We can learn Phrenologically how to properly manage our love; but love itself is the soul of nature in action, and when two strangers meet and get really in love, they had best not fight and argue against it, but surrender to each other and let love flow. True, rational, common-sense love produces that divine holy affection by which the spiritual and physical vibrations are wholly blended. But many think they must love passionately or not at all.

I am not certain but there is an inner something to tell us when we have our mate for all eternity, and I beg to assure you that there can then be so much happiness; that we will not be jealous, but will have a universal love for all mankind. But the central love will be in our mate, which makes the two one, complete whole.

Stand upright, speak thy thoughts, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare.

—Lewis Morris.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health Topics.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

CURING CONSUMPTION BY THE USE OF THE JUICES OF VEGETABLES.

More people probably die of consumption or tuberculosis than from any other disease. At the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City during the last fifteen years Dr. John F. Russell has been treating this disease with remarkable success by the use of fresh air, vegetable foods, and milk. His belief is that tuberculosis is a disease resulting from malnutrition. This means that victims of this disease have brought it on by the use of food that did not supply the nutrition the organs and tissues of the body require for their maintenance. As a result the food taken was not properly assimilated, and the waste and effete matters were not carried out of the body as they should be. If people eat more than they can properly digest, the waste or excess must be excreted from the body or it ferments and decays and thus becomes poisonous. The labor of excretion mainly take place through the bowels, the kidneys, the skin, and lungs. If these organs have more labor forced on them than they can perform, some of the burden is transferred to other organs and they soon have more than they can do.

In cases of consumption a large share of this excretion is thrown off by coughing and expectoration. Tuberculosis thus forms and the matter thrown off is thus excreted, and a portion of the lung structure goes with it. Dr.

Russell has discovered that by feeding these patients on vegetable food, cutting off animal flesh, coffee, tea, and by taking raw vegetables and pressing the juice out of them and giving milk and plenty of fresh air they gradually recover. The lower window-sash is left out of all their windows when these patients sleep, both in summer and winter. We shall make personal investigation of this system of treatment and report further on.

THE MEAT QUESTION.

An article in the New York *American* of August 4th, by Dr. Jelliffe, editor of the *Medical News*, entitled "Eat Less Meat, but Still Eat Some," will surprise some of his medical brethren who chance to read it. The following is one of his surprising statements:

"I think there are about eighty per cent. of proteids in a pound of beef, and twenty per cent. in a pound of beans. Therefore if one is to derive from the bean what he loses by abandoning beef, he must eat just four times as many beans as he does beef."

Professor Atwater, agricultural chemist for the Government, at Washington, in his bulletin, "Foods: Nutritive Value, and Costs," page 3, says:

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, sirloin steak for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material; but we pay different prices for them and they have different values for nutriment.

The milk comes nearest to being perfect food. It contains all the different kinds of nutritive material that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one-sided and imperfect diet."

It will be seen from these statements that of the three kinds of food mentioned, beef would be the least desirable. As to the expense—a quart of milk, at retail, in New York, costs eight cents; three-quarters of a pound of sirloin steak, eighteen cents; while five ounces of wheat flour costs only two cents. The steak, therefore, would cost the consumer two and one-fourth times as much as the milk and nine times as much as the flour.

The agricultural and medical chemists classify the nutritive elements of food under five heads, viz.: Water, protein, fats, carbohydrates, ash. On page 27 of Professor Atwater's bulletin is found a table giving the percentage of these elements as supplied in nearly all kinds of food, from which we quote as follows:

	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo- hydrate	Ash.
Sirloin steak	60.0	18.5	20.5	None	1.0
Milk.....	87.0	3.6	4.0	4.7	.7
Beans.....	12.6	23.1	2.0	59.2	3.1

Of the three foods here quoted meat is the most imperfect, and instead of eating four pounds of beans to get the equal in protein of one pound of steak, Dr. Jelliffe would have to eat about one and a quarter pounds of steak to get the equal in protein of a pound of beans; and in the latter he gets 59.2 per cent. of carbohydrates, while in the beef he gets none.

There is a great delusion in the minds not only of the medical profession but among the otherwise more intelligent classes, in regard to the necessity of using the flesh of animals as food. From my experience, observation, and investigations during forty-six years as a practising physician in

New York, it is my candid opinion that if every man, woman, and child in this country would voluntarily abstain from the use of the flesh of animals as food for one year, it would do more to banish disease, suffering, and poverty than any other thing that could be done. I have eaten neither fish, flesh, nor fowl for several years. I have passed my seventy-seventh birth anniversary, and enjoy quite as good health as any elderly meat-eater of my acquaintance.

The experiments made within the past few years by Dr. Haig of London, Dr. Wetternich of Germany, Kellogg of Michigan, Horace Fletche, Professor Chittenden of Yale University, and other co-laborers in their line of investigation, clearly prove that nearly every variety of chronic disease is due to the accumulation of uric-acid ptomaine bacteria and other poisons in the blood and tissues of the human body; and that these poisons are largely caused by the consumption of too much albuminous matter—the principal nutritive material found in the flesh of animals.

We find in Isaiah xxii.13, 14 the following: "And behold joy and gladness, slaying oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh and drinking wine: let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we shall die."

"And it was revealed in mine ears by the Lord of hosts, Surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you till ye die, saith the Lord God of hosts."

There is in all kinds of animal flesh a certain amount of dead and putrid matter, the waste of the system, which was in it before the animal was slaughtered. The cooking of meat does not destroy or remove from it these putrid elements, and when taken into the human body they slowly but surely accumulate in the blood and tissues, making seed-beds for the propagation of disease germs, which in one case produce lung difficulties, in another, kidney; in another, liver; in another, heart or brain disease, and in

every case finally destroy both health and life.

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

During the present month a remarkable musical performer has turned up and is giving piano concerts at one of the big department stores of New York. He is but eleven years old, and in one week has, judging from the crowds he is drawing to hear him, become immensely popular. He has won a free scholarship against 200 contestants in the McGill University at Montreal. At three years old he could play the piano and at four years he was playing in concerts and was able to play on six different musical instruments. If this boy is properly cared for and fed and instructed in regard to the laws of his organization he will be one of the marvels of his age. His guardians should be able to give him a correct physical as well as moral and intellectual education. A phrenological and physiological examination and chart given to this lad might be of immense value to him.

FRUITS AND NUTS AS FOOD.

The following from the *New York Mail* shows the interest the daily press is beginning to take in the food question:

"The nutritive value of a diet of fruit is shown most clearly in the case of a university student, who, though entirely unaccustomed to such fare, gradually changed from an ordinary mixed diet to one of fruit and nuts without apparent loss of health and strength. He was able for eight days to carry on his usual college work and also for part of the time to perform heavy physical work on an exclusively fruitarian diet without any material loss in weight.

"The chief sources of nutriment in fruits are the carbohydrates. As shown by their composition and digestibility, both fruit and nuts can be favorably compared with other and more common foods. As sources of carbohydrates, fruits at ordinary prices are not expensive; and as sources of protein and fat, nuts at usual prices are reasonable."

The Walking Cure—How to Live to Be a Hundred.

BY JOHN F. HUME.

A Septuagenarian.

II. WALKING FOR HEALTH.

It is astonishing how many half-sick people we meet in the course of a day. As a rule, they do not know their condition. Few suspect it, although perhaps dimly conscious that something is the matter with them. They have not succumbed to illness, and have no thought of doing so. They expect to wear out the disorder, whatever it may be, and as likely as not put on extra steam for the purpose, not realizing that they, instead of the disease, are wearing out. The momentum of the

machine keeps it going for the time, and will continue to do so, if not stopped for repairs or lubrication, until some fine day it will suddenly break down; then the end will soon be reached. Most of these people are not seriously ill; that is, no vital point has been fatally affected. They can be restored to perfect health. Recuperation will not even be difficult. All they need to do is to give nature a chance. She will take the work in hand and repair damages, if left to herself. But if they keep on as they are going, defying disease and neg-

lecting if not insulting nature, their systems will gradually yield to the strain, until there will be a giving way at the weakest point, and then it will be too late. Such is the story, briefly told, of thousands who die in middle life, if not in early manhood, who ought to go down to their graves with the weight of full one hundred years upon their heads. Death in such cases is always spoken of as "an untimely end," and is usually set down as "a mysterious dispensation of an overruling Providence." It is an untimely end in the fullest and clearest sense; but Providence is not responsible for it, and there is no "mystery" about it. Whatever culpability there is, and it is undeniably great, rests with the victim and sufferer. No man has a right to take his own life, either suddenly or by slow degrees. The processes by which men kill themselves are many, and the knife and pistol are by no means the surest. The wasting grind of unintermittent toil is far more deadly. It never fails to do its work. All that it needs is time enough. It is long work, not hard work, that kills.

It would be hard to find a more striking illustration of the truth of these observations than is furnished in a recent address of Dr. Graham, of Canada, wherein is quoted the following passage from an interview had by Dr. Routh with the late Dr. Golding Bird, of London, a few weeks before the English physician's death. "He was," says Dr. Routh, "then in the zenith of his popularity, and recognized by all as one of the ablest of our London physicians. I called upon him one morning with a relative, for consultation. Several other medical men preceded me. His rooms were full, and I had to wait three hours before I could gain admission to his study and consult him about the case. I congratulated him upon his success in practice. 'Yes,' he said to me, 'you are right, but I wish, nevertheless, to make your remark a text for a little parting advice. You see me, at

a little over forty, in full practice; my rooms are full, and I am making several thousands per annum [I think he said seven], and if I died to-morrow I should not leave as many hundreds to my family. All this I have accomplished by sheer perseverance, unceasing hard work, and no holiday. But I am to-day a wreck. I have fatal disease of the heart, the result of anxiety and unceasing labor. I know I cannot live many months, and my parting advice to you is this: never mind at what loss, take your six weeks' holidays. It may delay your success, but it will insure its development. Otherwise you will find yourself at my age a prosperous practitioner, but a dying old man.' Six months after this conversation the speaker was dead."

There are thousands of people, and so-called successful people, in the exact condition above described, although they do not know it. The heart, the liver, the kidneys, or some other vital organ has become irreparably deranged, and fatal collapse is but a question of a few days, or months at most. And there are thousands more who are drifting into that condition. Among them, unfortunately as well as surprisingly, is an undue representation of professional men, embracing the brightest and most useful members of society, and who should best understand and follow the laws of hygiene. On, on they slowly march, a veritable funeral procession, in the footprints of those who have preceded them in the same downward road, taking no heed of the others' example, or its inevitable conclusion. They are not ignorant of nature's laws, but they have sturdy constitutions, and they hope to escape the fate of such as have gone before them. They keep on taking the chances until something gives way, and then, in alarm, if not in panic, they rush into the first avenue apparently leading from the impending danger. Realizing, very likely, that the trouble is largely due to the neg-

lect of out-door exercises, they resume or enter upon their practice with a desperate energy that overtakes their strength, and hastens the very disaster they are trying to avert. Moderation at such a crisis might save them.

That there are plenty of persons who are or were by nature physically weak, and promising candidates for early graves, or who, with good organizations, have run themselves down by sedentary pursuits, too closely followed, or by wasteful habits, that have built themselves up and prolonged their lives to good old age by proper attention to open-air athletics and pastimes, is proved by numerous well-known instances. The case of Luigi Cornaro, a Venetian, who was born in 1467, is not only in point, but well worth quoting, because full of instruction and encouragement. Cornaro was a man of weak constitution. Moreover, from early manhood until he was thirty-five, as he tells us, he led a reckless life. He indulged in nearly every form of popular dissipation in the fastest city of Europe. At thirty-five life had become a burden to him. For the next five years he was a constant sufferer. At forty he was told by his physicians that nothing would prolong his days beyond two or three years. Then it was that, in the belief, probably, that it was never too late to mend, or at least try to mend, he resolved to turn over a new leaf. He changed his whole mode of living. He became an ascetic as far as diet was concerned, and, in the matter of occupation, gave his mind to "the contemplation of fine scenery noble buildings, beautiful combinations of color and music," and from these his chief pleasure, as he tells us, was derived. Such studies kept him the most of the time in the open air, and compelled him to take many and considerable pedestrian tours in search of the beautiful in nature and art. He attributed his bettered physical estate to dietary forms mainly; but it is evident that his active life in the fields and in the cities he visited in his trav-

els had much to do in building up his system. The result was such that, at the age of eighty-three, Cornaro began a series of written discourses on "The advantages of a temperate life," the fourth and last of which was prepared when he was ninety-five; and so fully were his precepts exemplified in his own career that he is said to have survived to one hundred and four, and then "he died without pain or agony, and like one who falls asleep."

We do not need, however, to go back to the fifteenth century for proofs of the lesson sought to be inculcated. Many notable illustrations could be gathered from the lives of well-known people in what might be called the immediate past. One or two will suffice. Ralph Waldo Emerson was not only a puny boy, but he belonged to a consumptive family. Three or four of his brothers died young, two of them when in the midst of their studies, from inherited pulmonary affection. Ralph seemed to be no stronger than the rest. "You have no stamina," was what his doctor told him when he was a boy. When he first entered the Divinity School—for he became a clergyman—he was driven away in a month by poor health and failing eyes, and in less than one year from the time he entered the pulpit he was so seriously threatened with fatal disease of the lungs that he took hasty passage for the South. But Emerson had one very marked characteristic, partly natural, but doubtless partly cultivated. He was an intense student of nature, and nothing gave him such delight as to be in the open air and in communication with its various elements. Few could have truthfully declared, as he has done, that in crossing "a bare common, in snow-puddles, at twilight, under a cloudy sky, and without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a peculiar exhilaration." The air, in its freedom and buoyancy, he pronounced "a cordial of incredible virtue"; and in speaking of the true love of nature, he asserts that his "intercourse with

heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food." As might, therefore, have been expected, Emerson took largely to the woods and fields in all seasons and in all kinds of weather. It was his habit to take long walks, working at his desk in the forenoon and tramping in the afternoon. "I

count myself a good walker," says Mr. Cabot, Emerson's biographer, "but I used to find myself kept at a stretch when I walked with him in the Concord woods, and he then past seventy. . . . A life so much in the open air no doubt had gradually strengthened an originally feeble habit of body."



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 642.—L. A. C., Chicago, Ill. that it is well worth while to study it
—There is as great a difference in in relation to children.
children, and the various dispositions There are some persons who say



NO. 642, L. A. C., CHICAGO, ILL.

that they show, as in adults, and they cannot bear to be near the young
Phrenology is such a fascinating study, while others feel in their element

when they are teaching or training them.

Where persons are brought in contact with child life, they should develop the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, so that they need not feel that the care of children is irksome, but rather take the work as a pleasure.

In the study of the child's character whose portrait we give in this number, we find a winning, attractive, and fascinating personality. She possesses a sanguine or vital temperament, and is joyous the day long. Her laughing face has not been put on for any express purpose, or simply to enable the photographer to make a pretty picture, but it is a natural expression of large Hope, Mirthfulness, and Benevolence, which give her a love of fun, the capacity to throw off gloominess and doubt, and a further capacity to get in touch in a sympathetic way with others. Note the development of height of head, half-way between the superior region, and also note the fulness of the upper part of the side forehead.

She possesses an excellent memory of what she sees and hears, and recollects persons whom she has once seen with wonderful clearness.

Her power of language is above the average. She will make a good entertainer, an excellent speaker, a good debater, and a live teacher. She is full of hospitality and will be kind to those who are unfortunate or in distress.

The organ of Destructiveness in her case makes her full of energy. She is active all day long and cannot sit still. She is in her element when she has plenty to do, and she will know how to entertain a house full without apparently suffering from nervous prostration or any other disease of a nervous character.

She has a bright future before her if she is allowed to live near to nature and is not forced or made to appear old before her time. She should be kept a little girl as long as possible. She will be all the stronger when she is twenty-one if this suggestion is carried out.

CHILD LABOR IN JAPAN.

Tots Work Many Hours a Day in Factories—New Industrial Conditions.

"The industrial revolution in Japan will soon necessitate labor legislation. We don't know where we are, and we want to profit by your experience." The preceding is the statement recently made to Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute for Social Service, by a Japanese who had come to this city to study the question of industrial and social betterment. He is manager of a brush factory, known throughout Japan as the "model factory" of that country. He is said to be an influential man in the empire in educational as well as industrial lines. Much light was thrown on the subject of his study during his visit, and on his return home he wrote the following letter:

"My dear Dr. Strong: Permit me to write to you with hearty thanks. I received much photographs with thankful heart. And I visited a few Manufacturing Cos in Brooklyn. These gave me many interests and much teachings.

"I believe that present condition of the labors in Japan ought to be elaborated and improved greatly. If I could contribute a few things for that purpose hereafter, it is certainly your influence on me.

"I much oblige to you and much thanks for you."

Dr. Strong hopefully takes this incident as a token of the realization of the need of industrial reform that is slowly forcing itself upon Japan.

It is very probable that in the near future an institute of social service, built up on the lines of the American Institute, will be organized in Japan. At a conference this month the committee will make its report, and the social service work in Japan will probably have an organized beginning.

In a recent interview with a Tribune reporter Dr. Strong explained the reasons why an institute for social

service is so sadly needed in Japan.

"One of the results of the industrial revolution now in progress there," he said, "is the redistribution of population into the large cities. The young girls and boys are leaving their homes, which the idea of the old patriarchal family has hitherto held together, and are flocking to the cotton factories. Tots as young as seven years are sometimes employed in these big factories, and are forced to work under most unhealthy conditions. Twelve, thirteen, and often fourteen hours are required as the day's work in a factory. The children work for a week or two by day, then for the same time change to night duty. Another evil is the boarding house, where dozens of boys and girls are herded together in an unsanitary and immoral fashion."

One of the things that most impressed the manager of Japan's model factory on his Western trip was the

workingman's cottage as it is built in many English and American manufacturing towns. When shown a photograph of a model cottage in Liverpool, he exclaimed with enthusiasm: "The home of a millionaire!"

Besides the evils of overwork and unsanitary lodgings, the workers in Japan are underfed. Dr. Strong hopes that if the controllers of the factories in Japan refuse to see the need of social and industrial betterment for the good of humanity, they may be brought to realize that it is a paying thing from a business point of view. He wants to make them know that by putting their employees in cramped working quarters, by overworking them, and by permitting the existence of the unsanitary boarding houses, they are losing money for themselves as well as doing injury to the future of the Japanese race.—New York Tribune.

Reviews.

"SOCIAL FREEDOM."

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN HUMAN EVOLUTION.

BY HULDA L. POTTER-LOOMIS.

PUBLISHED BY M. HARMAN, CHICAGO, ILL. PRICE, 20 CENTS.

In this day of enlightenment there is much written on this topic, and we are glad that such a distinguished thinker should put her thoughts upon paper, as her book has been well received, and that the demand for it has extended far beyond her anticipations. It is a message sent forth into the world, trusting that, like the dove sent forth from the ark, bearing the olive twig of peace and love, hoping that when the great flood of strife, hatred, and turmoil, it may find a resting-place, and be the means of helping to create a better understanding of our human relations in the

minds of men and women, and also to promulgate a broad idea of true social reform. The writer says that social freedom is of Grecian origin. At least, she says it is not to be found in Webster's unabridged dictionary, where other terms of similar character are given.

There are many places of social life, and we are glad that the writer of this book has had the courage to take up this particular phase.

The book is deeply thought out and is bound to have a useful and dominating influence over others.

Progress in Photography.

No. 5.

By G. G. ROCKWOOD.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN NATURAL COLORS.

Naturally follows the question, Do we expect to reproduce the natural colors? The problem is not yet solved, yet we see announcements and discussions almost every week concerning the discovery at last of "Photographs in the Colors of Nature." This leads the non-expert or layman to believe that the colors of nature are recorded in one operation and the direct image so received is visible to the eye. This is an error. We are not within gunshot of it; no nearer than in the early days of the daguerreotype.

All pictures in colors thus far produced through photographic agencies are in a measure optical delusions or color effects. Of all men who have given themselves to the solution of this photo-optical problem Mr. Ives of Philadelphia has been the most successful, and in his instrument which he calls the kromskop he has produced a scientific toy with which he produces marvelous effects and compels the admiration of the world. For portraiture it is yet unavailable, as the time required for sittings is thus far even longer than the old-fashioned daguerreotype.

In a recent lecture Mr. Ives explained how his process consisted in first making three photographs to represent the effect of the object photographed upon the three fundamental color sensations in accordance with the theory of color-vision now accepted by all scientists, and then combining these photographs by superposition either by projection with a triple magic lantern or in transparent gelatin prints. The three negatives are made from the same point of view by simultaneous and equal exposure and developed together.

Lantern slides are then made from the helio-chromic negatives, so that by exactly reversing the light and shade they represent the effect of the object upon the respective color sensations. The triple lantern slide is then projected with a special lantern, each positive with light of the color of the sensation which it represents, in such a manner that the three form a single picture on the screen, reproducing light and shade and color.

It has frequently been announced that persons abroad and in America had discovered the art of reproducing and retaining by photography the colors of nature. Surely nothing in an artistic way could have been more interesting or valuable. Important as was the invention of the daguerreotype and the subsequent development of the

art-science of photography, there has always been a desire to see the exquisite tints which we behold in nature, and have in miniature upon the round glass of the camera, reproduced in some tangible and permanent form. Niepce de St. Victor and other French scientists obtained upon the daguerreotype plate some of the colors of foliage, a red brick house, &c., but the range of color was limited and the picture could only be seen in a feeble, non-actinic light, soon fading from view. This was accomplished in the earliest days of the daguerreotype, since which time no material advance has been made in this direction. So far as the art of photography as now practised is concerned, I have no expectation that the development of color will be obtained direct from nature.

In view of the wonderful things that have been given to the world in the line of invention during the last half century, it would be a rash statement to make that the reproduction of colors is impossible. When it comes to us it will be through the discovery of some entirely new basis or principle in photography, some color-sensitive compound entirely away from the present fundamental basis of the art.

Concerning the alleged discovery by an eminent photographer in London, I personally inspected his work at his establishment in London and found his pictures hand painted.

HISTORIC RECORDS.

W. P. Garrison years ago made a suggestion which I regret I did not act upon. This was to make each year, from the Brooklyn and New Jersey sides, a series of negatives of the sky line of New York city. Last summer I was amazed at the wonderful changes that had taken place in this respect since Mr. Garrison gave me that hint. Truly it seemed as if "every valley had been exalted and every hill made low." The great office and insurance buildings downtown and the colossal apartment structures uptown, mostly erected during the last decade, have so changed the sky line of the metropolis that a good photograph made ten or a dozen years ago would now be of great interest. These changes are constantly going on, and the same value would attach to such pictures taken now and a decade or two hence.

The application of the art to such purposes is no longer new. I, with many others, made a series of photographs illustrating proceedings at the opening of the

great Brooklyn Bridge. One of the most important instances of the art's practical utility is the fact that every bit of the territory affected by the construction of the underground railroad was photographed before a spade was put into the ground, and a large corps of photographers are now engaged making a complete record of the work. The many uses to which photography may be put in this direction it is impossible to foresee.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

Our wonder is often excited by seeing photographs of waves in motion made so quickly that they are apparently still and of horses jumping in the air, and by the wonderful biographic pictures now reproduced so successfully. The experts who take these pictures say that they are made in a 250th part of a second, but this is slower than the growth of a pine tree compared to some pictures.

I was consulted in a patent case and the inquiry was made as to whether it was possible to illustrate by photography the following case. One of the claims of the telephone patent is the continuous wire attached to the diaphragm of the speaking tube. This party declared that he could sever that wire and evading the patent produce the proper effect.

Wheatstone measured the duration of the electric spark as one twenty-four thousandth of a second. It would follow that any vibration not quicker than this might be arrested on the photographic plate at any point in its travel. Whereas, according to their investigations of Plateau, the duration of successive impressions on the human eye will average half a second, the electric spark might separate and distinguish photographically waves of which 12,000 impinge on the retina while the first of them is still lingering there. Now the vibrations or waves of air that yield the respective tones or pitches of sound have been accurately measured and counted. Assuming the pitch of the ordinary masculine voice in conversation to be as low as middle C, the number of complete double vibrations imparted by such a voice to the telephone diaphragm or tympanum would be 256 a second; that is, counting both ways, 512 movements of the diaphragm with its metallic point making or breaking the electrical circuit at each movement.

To the eye which retains every impres-

sion for half a second, 256 of these movements would make their impression as one, and would give a stationary, fictitious image, if they were of sufficient depth to produce any visible effect whatever, which they are not. The electric spark, however, would give its illumination and do its photographic work within a little more than one-fiftieth of the time of one of the tympanum movements. A succession of such photographs, therefore, would present fortuitously any position of the vibrating point from that of contact to that of extreme reaction with an indefinite number of intermediate positions.

To verify these calculations I carefully focused the photographic camera on the points of the telephone by daylight, and a battery of Leyden jars was so adjusted that when discharged it would throw the proper illumination on the points. My instantaneous plates were now to be tested under action five hundred times quicker than a sensible instant and also invisibly minute. Of course it was as yet a practical question whether the photographic plates could effectively receive as quickly as the electric spark would give this infinitesimal action of light.

Waiting until the darkest hour of night, the plate was uncovered in total darkness, the telephonist began speaking into his instrument, and the illuminating spark was flashed upon the points. This operation was repeated with more than twenty plates in succession. The resulting negatives, on being developed, proved a triumph in two arts and a science. The photographs printed from them showed under the powerful magnifying glass, in some, contact of the points, and in others a variety of infinitesimally differenced intervals between them. Not one of the impressions had more than the one-twenty-four thousandth of a second in which to be begun and ended.

It would be of but little interest to the lay reader to give dates and formulas of the various steps in the development of the art from the daguerreotype to the present almost perfect methods. It is not amiss, however, to give an idea of the relative rapidities of the various processes: Daguerreotypes (originally), half hour's exposure; calotype, two or three minutes' exposure; collodion, ten seconds' exposure; rapid gelatin emulsion, from one-fifteenth second exposure to the smallest fraction of a second conceivable, as in the patent case mentioned.

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGIES.

It is related that Jedediah Buxton, the English mathematical prodigy, was the son of a schoolmaster, but remained throughout life a farm laborer, because of incapacity to acquire an education, his mind being occupied by an absorbing passion for mental calculations. Being asked "How many cubical eighths of an ipch there are in a

body whose three sides are 23,145,786 yards, 1,642,732 yards and 54,965 yards?" he replied correctly without setting down a figure. Zerah Colburn was an American prodigy. When asked the square root of 106,929 and the cube root of 268,336,125, he answered correctly before the audience set the figures down.

THE Phrenological Journal

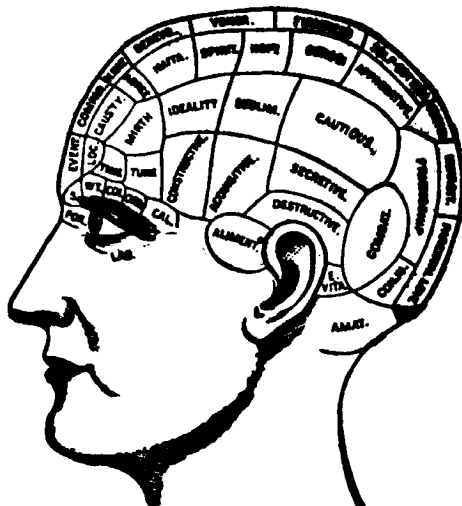
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1905

Love Labor: For if thou dost not want it for Food, thou mayest for Physick. It is wholesome for the body, and good for the mind. It prevents the fruits of idleness, which many times comes of nothing to do, and leads too many to do what is worse than nothing.—WILLIAM PENN (17th Century).

“WILL MAN BECOME ALL BRAIN?”

Will the time ever come when man will become all brain and no body? According to Prof. Burt Wilder, neurologist, man is fast approaching that period when the body of man will not exist, he will be just brain. That man is not using his body but his brain, hence his body must cease to be. He recalls the saying of Emerson that “we have coaches and street cars, but we have forgotten how to walk,” and that less than 3,000 years ago all people were athletes, and a man at the Olympic games in Greece made a broad jump of fifty feet. Something like twenty-five feet is the limit now. In these days an athlete is such a wonder that we pay money to see him perform little feats that a five-year-old child could do in former times. A Chicago scientist has said, after an experience

of a dozen years, that the head of an average American student has grown an inch in circumference in that space of time. Dr. Wilder says that the brain of man has only just begun to grow. That the brain is quite stupid when we consider its limitations. This will not be true when the brain is further advanced. You will doubtless wonder how we have become a mere lump of brain without a body, how we can transport ourselves from place to place; how we can talk without a mouth, and how the brain will get nourishment for itself, but evolution and science will take care of it all. You know, the doctor continued, how people can tell what others are thinking about without a word being uttered. Wave thoughts seem to pass through the air, so, by the mere thinking, wave currents will be sent out and all other brains may receive them, even as wireless instruments receive

their wave vibrations. We shall have more delicate machines that catch the power of the wave thoughts and set the machinery in motion. Likewise, chemically predigested food will be supplied to the brain by the use of a machine run by the force of thought.

We all await this period with interest. In a former number we gave some facts that have come under our own notice in relation to the growth of the brain. We refer our readers to page 241 in the August number of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, but we have not gone so far as to estimate the possibility of our living without a body.

PROFESSOR LOEB'S EXPERIMENTS ON PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL LIFE.

Dr. Loeb, of California, has added a new discovery to his former remarkable one—namely, in fertilizing the eggs of sea urchins. He discovered

that in natural fertilization the eggs produced a certain kind of membrane which he could secure by means of chemicals. Finally he found that by the use of common vinegar and salt he could produce a membrane, and that the eggs floated on the surface of the water exactly as they do in nature. Then he used one of the chemicals after the other, and he succeeded in fertilizing the eggs as in nature. He considers that this is an important step in the evolution of Heredity, and many students of this subject have long been looking forward to the raising of large enough quantities for experimentation, which should possess hereditary tendencies of one parent only.

We believe that it would indeed be a boon to society if persons could be sure of a process by which only the desirable tendencies and excellencies and talents could be handed down to posterity. When will this day dawn?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(OPENING EXERCISES OF THE SESSION.)

The forty-first session of the American Institute of Phrenology was held on September 6th at the hall of the Institute, 24 East Twenty-second Street, when a large and distinguished number of guests, friends, students, and graduates were present.

The Hon. John S. Crosby occupied the chair in the absence of the president, part of the evening, and all the friends who were present at the meeting last year will recall with pleasure the address that he gave on that occasion on "The Present-Day Use of Phrenology."

Miss Susie Sorabji, from Poona, India, spoke on "Education in India."

Mr. Irwin Eveleth Hassell gave three selections on the piano with great taste.

Miss J. A. Fowler, vice-president and chairman for part of the evening, gave an address of welcome to the students and friends on behalf of the absentees, as well as for herself. Her address was followed by

another musical selection, and an address by Constantine F. McGuire, M.D.

Votes of thanks to the speakers and pianist were proposed by Mr. M. H. Piercy, secretary of the Institute, and the meeting closed with a reception of the friends and students.

Regrets were received from the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, Dr. Henry S. Drayton, Dr. D. M. Gardner, and Dr. Cora M. Ballard.

The Hon. John S. Crosby, who was accompanied by his talented wife (who is a supporter of the Single Tax question) gave a valuable contribution to the science of Phrenology in his welcome to the students who were assembled at the commencement of their autumn study. He testified to the interest he had always taken in the subject of Phrenology. He said in part:

"I do not believe that there is a science that has progressed further, or that can ap-

peal to us so closely as the science of Phrenology. If 'The Proper Study of Mankind is Man,' then we should give our study to Phrenology, and although I have been too busy in my profession as a lawyer to study it minutely, yet the subject was brought very early to my attention through some of its literature.

"If the names of the distinguished men who have believed in the science can have any weight with us, surely they are sufficient to banish all our doubt. One of the greatest philosophers of the last century, and one of the most logical writers on the subject of Mental Science, is George Combe, who immortalized his name by writing 'The Constitution of Man.' By reading through that book, my life was marked out by it, and I have never forgotten his philosophy. His idea is that natural laws never conflicted with divine laws. To-day we are enjoying the fruits of his labora.

"We study the heavens with a telescope in order to inform ourselves of the wonders of astronomy. Should we not study the heads of people to try and understand their individual characters? Phrenology is not a subject of bumps, and I should like to congratulate those persons who have come to the Institute for the express purpose of studying the science for themselves."

Miss Fowler then gave an address, in which she said: "We have with us to-night a lady of high culture and personal attainment in the personality of Miss Susie Sorabji. She comes from a distinguished Parsee family of gentle birth and noble parentage.

"She has been specially called to do a great, progressive, and noble work for humanity in educating the children of the Mohammedan, Hindoo, Parsee, and English families in Poona, India. A great responsibility rests upon her, and she has nobly risen to the occasion, and called out her individual talents.

"She is visiting this country at the present time to explain the work in which she is engaged to the American people, and, incidental to her work, she hopes to raise a fitting sum to enable her to enlarge the Mohammedan and other schools, for there is not at present sufficient advantages in India to allow of the education of the numbers of children who yearly desire the education that she, through the instrumentality of her parents, is able to give.

"We have pleasure in introducing her to you to-night, as we are interested in the education of people of all lands, especially in the Christian efforts that are being put forward in India."

Miss Fowler further spoke of the advance that had been made in the science of Phrenology, and the many proofs that had been given to the world of late by the experi-

ments of scientists upon the brain, and urged all present to make a practical study of the functions of the brain and the combination of the faculties, so as to be able to interpret their own characters more distinctly.

She went on to say how a knowledge of the configuration of the brain had helped specialists to perform operations on the brains of children who had received injuries through falls and other accidents, and who, through this knowledge, had become benefactors to the race.

Miss Sorabji then gave an eloquent address on what education was doing in India, and what it hoped to do in the future. She spoke with the true eloquence of one who felt every word of her address from beginning to end, and all who heard her appeals for sympathy in the work that is being carried on in the present schools were stirred to the heart.

Her Oriental features were artistically lighted up by the rich shades of coloring in her costume, which was arranged in loose folds about her slender form, and only which an Oriental knows how to drape appropriately.

We wish that a thousand persons had been present to hear her description of the advance that education had made in India through the kindergarten system, and of the character of the Indian people.

Dr. Constantine F. McGuire, who is a graduate of the Institute and a lecturer of anatomy and physical culture, gave a practical address on "The Needs of Physical Culture," and the necessity of imparting the proper knowledge of how to walk, sit, breathe, speak, and the importance of controlling the passions, emotions, anger, and love. He spoke of the temperaments, and what part they played in the constitution of man, as well as what a true system of physical culture should be.

At the beginning of the meeting Miss Fowler said that they were pleased that one former graduate had come from Philadelphia to be present with them that evening, Mrs. Plunkett, of the class of '98. She was asked to rise, and upon doing so was heartily applauded.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Piercy announced that they had with them that evening a graduate of '03, in the person of Mr. Barrowman, from Scotland, who had recently returned from his native country, where he had given lectures and examinations to his countrymen. He was asked to step up to the platform and say a few words on his experience; but while he willingly came to the platform, he modestly asked to be excused, as his heart was too full to express all that he felt with regard to the practical and noble science that he had studied.

Mr. Henry S. Clubb, of Philadelphia, the

celebrated vegetarian, was another friend of the science who was expected to be present. He called at the Institute in the afternoon, and although he was expected to speak at another meeting that evening, he promised to try and bring his friends with him, and thus "kill two birds with one stone."

The meeting was then brought to a close, after the announcements were given of the next meeting on October 27th, when the Annual Phrenological Conference and Assembly of Phrenologists will be held, at which papers will be read by phrenologists from various parts of the world.

In order to make the Conference a thorough success, the friends present were asked to make this meeting as widely known as possible.

The annual dinner will be held at Miller's Hotel, 39 and 41 West Twenty-sixth Street, at six o'clock. Tickets for the same will be \$1 each. The Commencement exercises will be held at eight o'clock on the same evening in the parlors of Miller's Hotel, to which members and friends are cordially invited.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

During the winter session special meetings for students and members will be held at the Fowler Institute on the last Wednesday evening of each month at 7.30 P.M. These meetings began on September 27th and will continue until June.

The study of practical Phrenology will be an important feature of these meetings, and we hope our students and members will make special effort to be regular in their attendance.

Mr. D. D. Rees, who was successful in gaining the Diploma of the Institute at the

examination held in January last, is practising at Aberystwyth and is being well patronized there.

Mr. Rees is a capital lecturer and a very intelligent exponent of Phrenological principles, and his work has been eulogized in the press of South Wales.

We recently had the pleasure of hearing Mr. A. Cheetham lecturing to a large audience at Rhyl. It was evident that his daily lectures were very popular. Mr. Cheetham has long been a resident in Rhyl and has a wide reputation as a reliable Phrenologist.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 799.—K. B.—Boston, Mass.—The photographs of this lady indicate that she is highly sensitive to criticisms and surrounding influences. Even the atmosphere has its effect upon her, and she ought to study the environment of places, and make a wise selection of friends.

She is naturally healthy, and will be able to hold on to life longer than some of her sex, because she has recuperative power, but she will need to take care of her health and brace herself up.

She has an excellent amount of mentality, and we hope she will use it in the right

direction. She ought to be known for her practical common sense, and while she may have fads and fancies, yet she will show a desire to have everything done with an eye for its utility.

She is highly critical, and as far as we can judge she is poetic and literary, but she will use her talents for literature along scientific lines rather than those that pertain to mere sentiment, gush, or emotion.

She is systematic, and likes everything to be arranged with order and neatness, rather than to have things done in a slipshod way. She should endeavor to husband resources, and make the most and the best of her opportunities.

No. 800.—R. S.—Dallas Centre, Iowa.—You have an active brain and a strong desire to do good. You will make money for other people as well as for yourself, and will be able to drop on your feet and do your work in an ingenious way; in fact, you could succeed in telegraphy or electrical science, or in understanding the hundred and one things that go to make electricity a success, but it will be difficult for you to concentrate your mind on one thing, for you are very versatile.

Louis D. S., India.—Is remarkable for his mental activity, industrious and persevering disposition, and for his keen analytical abilities. He will be in his element when investigating and engaged in research work generally, for he has a scientific type of mind and is very prompt and clear in perception. He is judiciously reserved and prudent, steadfast and firm in character, genial

and affable in the society of his friends, thoughtful and intuitive, with a large share of sagacity and a good general memory. He is a very temperate man, decisive, and not easily influenced by inferior minds. He is ambitious to excel, and is quite capable of excelling in any branch of study that requires prompt perception and critical acumen.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

We have to report that the September prize has been won by George Tester for his article on "Concentration."

For the October prize we have already received several good replies on "Culture, What it Means, and how can it be Increased."

For November we offer a prize for the best article on "Do Animals Think, and if so, What Faculties do they Use?"

For November we offer a prize for the best article on "Is Phrenology an Aid to Photography?"

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the Phrenological Journal, or a dollar book in stock, which may be selected from the Fowler & Wells Co.'s catalogue.

All competitions should be received by the first of the month.

CONCENTRATION OF MIND AND THE FACULTIES NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN IT. (THE PRIZE ARTICLE.)

I think the conditions most favorable to this quality are a large active brain, with a well-balanced temperament, or one in which the motive (6 or 7) slightly predominates over the vital (5 or 6) and the vital over the mental (5 or 6). Thus, we should have at once physical force, vital stamina, and mental power in the order named.

A large development of the motive temperament will give us at once powerful executive and governing organs, qualities eminently essential in mind concentration. It is with this temperament that we always associate an iron will, great strength of mind, and force of character, together with determination and deliberateness of aim and purpose. These attributes, it must be admitted, are a *sine qua non* to success in any enterprise, and they are none the less helpful in mind concentration. Motive persons also have minds of their own, and they often consider more their own welfare than that of others in life. The vital and mental also must each be well represented, so that vitality and intellection may both be imparted. The following organs are also necessary for mind concentration, besides full frontal intellectual development, firmness, self-esteem, continuity, adhesiveness, and combativeness. These all adjoin one another more or less. The first will give that persistent, plodding nature which never gives in and never knows when it is beaten. In its perseverance it will not allow the attention to be drawn away by every wind of doctrine. Self-esteem will enable one to value his time and

services too highly to fritter them away through idle interruption. Continuity imparts at once the patience to work and wait. It will not tolerate needless variety, or allow the attention to flit from flower to flower like a humming-bird after nectar, but keep it fixed on one thing at a time until it is pushed and completed.

Adhesiveness will impart adhesiveness; without it a person will lack stick-to-it-iveness. This I have learned, that although a person may have small hope and self-esteem, if he has large adhesiveness and firmness he will persevere and will win, although he may get discouraged at first. It was Napoleon that said "Victory belongs to the most persevering."

Combativeness will help him to preserve his own right, and give him zest and ability to overcome the obstacles in the way of mind concentration. It also imparts the never-give-in spirit. I think all the above are essential to the end in view, and I will close with the following illustration: In the summer of 1897 it was my pleasure to pay a visit to Hawarden Castle, Wales, where I had the opportunity both to see and hear Mr. Gladstone. To my mind, the Grand Old Man was a type of man gifted with marked powers of concentration of mind. I noticed how his bodily configuration and massive head corresponded with the remarks I have just made.

Destructiveness was very prominent (hence his hobby of felling trees on the estate), while firmness, self-esteem, and continuity (long upper lip) were well defined.

It is said that so absorbed would he become in his work that even if others were conversing in his chamber their chattering was powerless to disturb him in the least. His secret was whole-hearted thoroughness, for he gave himself up entirely to whatever he had in hand, and when finished he put

it aside definitely until such time as it would again demand his attention. Let his noble example be emulated by us all, not only in this feature, but also in the other remarkable traits of character for which he is justly honored by all.

George Tester.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

K. S., Flint, Mich., writes.—The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been taken in our home since my earliest recollection and I am very much interested in the subject.

G. T., Fergus, Ont.—We are glad to note that you think of writing out Rubinstein's character.

(1) You ask of what real benefit is Phrenology to the world? It is of benefit through its philosophical as well as through its scientific side. It has done more to explain the true doctrines of the mind than any other philosophy that has been promulgated in former and modern days.

(2) You ask has Phrenology truly accomplished the work it claimed to be competent to fulfil. Phrenology has done not only all it claimed to do, but a great deal more. It has demonstrated the proper vocation of countless numbers of young and old. One man of eighty-three consulted relative to his suitability to stand as candidate for a forthcoming election. It has decided for scores and scores of young people their proper course to pursue and the right college to enter.

(3) "What better shall I be after an examination?" you ask. You will know yourself better. You will understand what you can do as well as what you are. What you ought to become. What impediments you have to overcome. You will begin to understand how to get along better with your fellows, and make allowances for their shortcomings.

J. F., Clear Larke.—The Phrenological developments of a gambler, which you have asked, are large Sublimity, Hope, and Small Cautiousness and Conscientiousness.

E. P. Yoder, Bellefontaine, O.—We do not think that you can add much to your stature except by stretching up from the waist by extension pulleys, by breathing exercises, and by taking all the sleep you need.

J. E. C.—We have received queries from

J. E. C., of Brooklyn, and E. P. B., of Brooklyn.

J. W. C., New York.—We are gratified that you are pleased with the sketch on the Science of Numbers and Letters. A gentleman called to inquire about it to-day. He said that seeing the story in our Journal he thought it worth inquiring about, but said if he had seen the account anywhere else he would have thought it a fad, a fancy, or a fake. We assured him it was all it stood for.

J. B. L., Bainbridge, Pa.—We are glad to hear from you and know of your progress since our examination.

The following letters from Drs. Charles H. Shepard and E. P. Miller are in reply to inquiries we made concerning the cure of Consumption by Dr. Russell, of the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City:

LETTER FROM DR. CHARLES F. SHEPARD.

Dear Editor.—I have seen the Tribune article on Consumption and was much interested. Do you notice that the Faculty are all the time hunting for some big thing—must, first of all, have a lot of red tape when the most important of all things is right under their nose. The simple things confound the wise ones of the earth. If they would give their patients some of those uncooked vegetables, adding some of the fruits, and let them grind for themselves, with less milk and less number of meals, instead of stuffing them so much, and then provide something of a Turkish bath for their daily use, so as to purify and make more active their blood circulation, their patients would show a much greater improvement. Some day we may be able to demonstrate this to the world. I feel that there is work yet for me to do.—Chas. H. Shepard.

LETTER FROM DR. E. P. MILLER.

Dear Editor.—In reply to your letter, I had seen notices of Dr. Russell's treatment of Tuberculosis and had prepared the inclosed comments on it. I shall investigate it and write more about it. There is something in the papers every day about pro-

longing human life, and the scientists think they can discover its origin. To-days' papers have three or four articles. It is in the air, but the record is in the Bible.

E. P. Miller.

Mr. Youngquist, Stockholm.—We thank you for all your good wishes which you send to the Institute graduates, students, and friends. Success to your efforts in the Land of the North.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Questions of Special Pathological interest will be discussed in this Department.

Dear Sir.—Herewith is a fact that will possibly be of interest to you, and I should like to have the opinion of the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in the "Our Correspondents" department, if practical, as to the cure:

On the 18th of April, 1905, I received a blow upon the head, about where cautiousness is situate, with a bat, which felled me to the ground. I was able after a few moments of unconsciousness to walk home, but was unable to eat any supper, and on awakening in the morning I went downstairs and vomited. I could not utter an intelligible sentence from then for about two weeks, nor could I write a letter. I have not been able to work insurance or even to read much without feeling exhausted very soon, until to-day I canvassed some. I can talk well of my company, but when I want to present the different forms of contract I can speak but with difficulty and almost incoherently, and I cannot but be timid in company and appear very sensitive, and feel so. Is there any appliance for this? There is a kind of roaring in my head most of the time.

Very truly,

S. L. Stribling.

We believe that the blow you received caused you to be very sensitive and timid in company. The blow must also have touched the organ of Language in the third frontal convolution. You must rest your brain and bathe the injured part daily on going to bed and cover the head afterward to prevent chill.

Ed. P. J.

Dear Sir.—I came across an interesting case this morning, which will, no doubt, prove instructive to your readers. I had the pleasure of giving Mr. Pritchard's boy, of this town, an examination, and after I had finished my delineation, I expressed surprise at seeing the mark of a large wound which extended diagonally from the superciliary ridge across the organ of tune. It appears that some years ago, after entering a stable in which a horse had got loose, he received a savage kick, from which he was

hardly expected to recover. He now seems strong and vigorous. However, on being asked if I could explain how it was possible that the youth had such difficulty in learning to read, and suffered from aphasia (confusion in his speech) on the least excitement, I said that no doubt this injury—by causing inflammation of the adjoining cerebral tissues (i.e., Broca's centre and the region occupied by the lower segment of the frontal lobes)—had destroyed to some extent the functions of tune and language. Hence, one could readily appreciate his phonographic difficulty in not being qualified to distinguish different sounds, and also the aphasia or his inability to explain matters when excited. Here I must add a word of explanation for taking advantage of the child's natural gift of tune (first pointed out by phrenologists). Canadian educators have of late adopted throughout their schools the phonetic system of spelling and reading as advocated by Professor Fowler. Such facts as these confirm our belief in Phrenology, and ever emphasize the thought that "He that doeth truth cometh to the light."

Yours sincerely,

George Tester.

Dear Editor.—The following remarkable story has just been related to my wife by a lady living next door, the substance of which is this:

My baby boy is (or rather was) fifteen months of age. Outside of diarrhoea, we have never had much trouble with him; but I noticed that the open place on top of his head (common with all at birth) never joined. The doctor said it would close by the time the child was two years of age. His head appeared large. Between the fourteenth and fifteenth month he developed what appeared to be choking fits. These occurred just occasionally—about the end of the fifteenth month, on a certain day. He had been quite happy and lively this day, but suddenly a fit came over him, then another, and still another, in rapid succession. The doctor arrived hurriedly, and tried to stop them, but they kept right on, one after another, up to nine. Then the doctor gave up, and told me the child must be allowed to die. The doctor's words were: better let him die now, for if he lives he will be an

idiot to the end of his days. The fits have affected his brain.

She also emphatically asserts that during the ninth fit the skull parted both ways across the centre and backward along the top. (I have only her word for this.) He had twelve fits in all before he died. His face, when death took place, was drawn out of all resemblance; he foamed at the mouth, and his gums bled from pressure.

Such is the story of the sad end of one of earth's bright promises.

What was the matter with him? Why did not the skull bone knit together, and could such a thing as the separation of the skull bones take place? Was it due to water, enlargement, or pressure, or what, and could he have been saved?

These are a few of the questions that perhaps the readers of the JOURNAL would

like to answer. Will you please throw it open for discussion?

Yours, etc.,

C. SAWDEN.

The fits started at 2 P.M. and lasted till 12 midnight.

During the intervals of the fits the child was said to be lively and appeared quite well.

He craved for drink and could not be satisfied.

There appears to be a doubt about the separating of the sagittal suture for any distance.

The separation of the coronal suture remains emphatic.

Should this prove of any interest I hope to communicate with the physician.

C. S.

FIELD NOTES.

We are glad to note the success of E. J. O'Brien, of Ingersoll, Ont., where he has been lecturing with success.

B., North Tarrytown, N. Y.: We are glad that our Scotch graduate, Mr. Barrowman, is back again among us. He always strikes the right note when he talks on Phrenology, and he writes he has been lecturing and

teaching some in Glasgow, and has succeeded in making some converts to the science.

F. B., San Francisco: "Brevity is the soul of wit." We were glad to hear from you and know that you received the book O.K.

H. H. H. is located in his new rooms, Fort Worth, Texas. Clients should step in and see him.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

More than forty years ago a young man, a native Spaniard, but a resident of Cuba, called on the late Dr. John L. Capen, phrenologist, whose life work was to describe the natural talents and capabilities of persons, giving all needed advice. He paid a nominal sum and shortly after left the country. On his return about a year ago, he met one who knew his former adviser and upon inquiry found that he was still working in his chosen field, but enfeebled by the infirmities of age. He sent him a check in acknowledgment of his appreciation of the advice given so long ago, and which had proved so valuable to him, not simply in business, but in the formation of character. At Christmas he sent another with a note expressive of gratitude for the encouragement given at a time when most needed. Do the curious ask "how much?" Ah! what matter! We read of the widow, who centuries ago, cast her mite into the treasury, yet she gave more than they all, her act is remembered.

We may all find a long list of unkind

deeds or inconsiderate ones. Why not make a record of loving and beautiful actions? The above incident was a delightful memory in the declining years of the veteran who had given hopeful sympathy and encouragement to so many and who has since passed on to the higher life. "And one returned and gave thanks."

SELF-CULTURE.

Every experience has a full value to him that seeks first the kingdom of God and His righteousness. Let us ever keep in mind the Unity of Life, our Oneness with the Father, and that the most wonderful word in all languages is Love when looked at in spiritual-mindedness. We must draw life and light direct from the Divine Presence, and not be deceived by mortal mind. To do this we must every hour and day live in the Silence. This does not mean any lessening of good common sense either. You and I want to ever keep in mind that we inherit every blessing and they constantly await our claiming.

It is the Still Voice that spoke to Moses,

Samuel, and all the seers of the past of all races. It is precisely the same with us right now in these United States. Poise of faculty, of mind, and organic health, is very much the result of clear, fearless, strong thinking, but such thinking as is of the soul's generalship. Sound judgment is not a chance product. "By their fruits ye shall know them," says Jesus. "Resist not evil," "Judge not lest ye be judged."

Now, Jesus was far-seeing and practical, as well as philosophical in teaching the Christ Life.

In the most effective self-culture we must make unbiassed love of Truth our main foundation pillar. A pleasing address and cheerful manner are always helpful. All half-hearted work gives the same kind of results. Scientific men say we can rebuild every part of brain and body each year. Then let us live in the best thought atmospheres and not be mistaken by results. Causes are to be looked after and applied to every question. We must learn to say "I can! I will! and I do!" with living emphasis to any and all conditions.

Why should we let fear have any standing room?

Why should not each soul live out its own highest convictions?

All of us are far too easily disconcerted by hearsay, gossiping Mrs. Grundy. Let us hold up our heads in courageous self-reliance. This is not conceit. No. There is no balance without self-reliance. Our resources for culture are as wide and convenient as are the rays of sunlight. The I Am Voice gladly speaks to us when we earnestly listen. Not another Soul can work out another's problems in Life's grand development. The powers and beauty of Soul in right uses of Life right here and now are but partially realized.

We can harness all the sciences to work for us. Let us not be dismayed by big words of high sound and conservative subtlety. Let us, as Emerson says, hitch our wagon to a star holding high ideals and at the same time live on this glorious old earth.

CHARLES F. MULFORD.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF REST.

Under this title Joseph Stewart gives some valuable advice and instruction in his beautifully printed and most helpful bimonthly, "Realization." He says:

Of course there should be seasons of complete rest other than that of sleep. The observance of Sundays, holidays, and vacations has unquestionable psychological warrant. It is, however, the need for this rest above spoken of to which especial attention is called.

There is no vocation which can rightfully usurp the noon hour or half-hour. Most of this should be given up to relaxation. There may be a park near you

unappreciated, it may be no more than a scant plot of green in the midst of the city; you may be fortunate in living near the woodland. If so, get out into it and wholly relax. Dismiss, for the time, the duties of the hour, and blend yourself with this process of renewal. If you can find a bench, be seated and take a few psychic breaths and hold the thought of the inflow of life. But make no exertion of it; simply invite. If such an opportunity is not available, utilize that which you may have, and rest wherever you may be. You may think this is impossible for you; you can't spare the time, or some other fancied obstacle is raised in thought. Perhaps few spend a busier life than the writer, yet he seldom omits this noon relaxation.

The fever of effort, of hurry, of work, of modern life, especially in the United States, keeps the mind absorbed in its material objects and impoverishes it as well as depletes the vital force. Brain-fag becomes a common condition as a result, and sooner or later premature old age and collapse follow. I recently read of a business man who had become a victim of this condition, who was advised by his physician to sit quiescent for a few moments daily, and to hold a bell in his hand and sleep just long enough to let it fall to the floor and wake him. He did this, becoming fascinated with the dreams he had during those brief periods. The short relaxation and rest completely cured him.

The point I wish to illustrate by this is that even the briefest period of complete relaxation in the midst of work is of vast benefit. It furnishes the essential time for sublime recuperation; it synchronizes with the rhythm of psychic manifestation and encourages the powers that follow the law of spontaneity. You will find not only recuperation, but increased power to work and higher quality of thought.

There are many opportunities during the day when these moments can be thus utilized. By observing the details of one day you will discover many moments when useless exertion in both thought and action is continued. These should be redeemed to this purpose.

This aspect of rest so blends with poise that it is difficult to draw a dividing line. There is a way of doing a thing which employs just the requisite energy and no more, and the sufficient time, and is not hurried into less. This is poise in action, as I have heretofore explained. In the sense in which I am now writing it is also rest in work. Employed in this manner, effort seldom tires one who is not otherwise depleted, many striking examples of the truth of which I could give.

It has been my purpose to merely point out the psychologic law underlying rest and to suggest these commonly disregarded ways in which we may synchronize with it to our great advantage. Try it.—"Magazine of Mysteries."

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

LOST THOUGHTS.

Did you ever think how sad it must be,
For our thoughts to wander about,
In search of the wicket of utterance,
The queer little way that leads out?

Out from the intricate maze of the mind,
Where the tangled-up ideas grow;
Over the graves of thoughts that were lost
In the labyrinth years ago.

Some find the wicket and pass right through,
All in elegant phrases dressed,
Taking their places in literature,
Most delightfully self-possessed.

But some, alas, are blind-folded mutes—
Little wingless and tongueless birds;
Patiently hopping about in the dark,
Just seeking the outlet of words.

The dreary sound of their restless feet,
The tired mind knows to its cost,
Till they wander into forgetfulness,
And give themselves up for lost.

Even then, perhaps, at dead of the night,
When a sick brain is quite distraught,
There will swiftly pass through the labyrinth,
The little lone ghost of a thought.

ANNA J. GRANNISS.

If yesterday was passed without a stain,
If lustily to-day your work you ply,
Then may you hope with reason to attain
A morrow equal in felicity.

Lines copied from those in Carlyle Museum.

By friendship you mean the greatest love,
the greatest usefulness, and the most open communication, the noblest sufferings, and the severest truth, the heartiest council, and the greatest union of minds of which brave men and women are capable.—Jeremy Taylor.

A willing Heart adds feather to the heel,
And makes the clown a winged Mercury.
—Joanna Baillie.

You will gain infinitely by sacrificing
your own little tastes to others.—Lord Chesterfield.

DREAMLAND.

We took a trip to Coney Isle
The summer hours there to beguile;
To "Dreamland" went, on travel bent,
And roaming happy moments spent;
Through "Venice" in gondola fine,
And through the "Gate" and whirling brine,
And "Switzerland" in sled did view,
And leaped in railroads, air-ships, too,
And then we chuted "Chutes" so steep,
And plunged into the waters deep.
In "Auto" we toured "Europe" through,
Contented with a bird's eye view;
And thence to "Scenic Railway" grand
Which shook us up and down the land,
And wondered if our seats we'd keep,
And sure in "Dreamland" we'd ne'er sleep.
The circus show from out of town
Was like a see-saw, up or down.
Wild animals then lent their aid
To raise the din the criers made.
When turning homeward we agreed
'Twas not a "dream," but real indeed.

S. E. BAKER.

280 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUST BE IDENTIFIED.

A stranger came into an Augusta bank the other day and presented a check for which he wanted the equivalent in cash.

"Have to be identified," said the clerk.

The stranger took a bunch of letters from his pocket all addressed to the same name as that on the check.

The clerk shook his head.

The man thought a minute and pulled out his watch, which bore the name on its inside cover.

Clerk hardly glanced at it.

The man dug into his pockets and found one of those "If-I-should-die-to-night-please-notify-my-wife" cards, and called the clerk's attention to the description, which fitted to a T.

But the clerk was still obdurate.

"Those things don't prove anything," he said. "We've got to have the word of a man that we know."

"But, man, I've given you an identification that would convict me of murder in any court in the land!"

"That's probably very true," responded the clerk, patiently, "but in matters connected with the bank we have to be more careful."—Pittsburg Index.

Truth is within ourselves; it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may believe;

There is an inmost centre in us all
Where truth abides in fulness.

—R. Browning (Paracelsus).

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—The editor of this journal has taken pains to point out "Bumpology has been Exploded," and that there are certain methods for examining and measuring the head, and he ably answers some of the objections that have been made with regard to the above-named subject. The lecture notes of Dr. C. N. Miller, on "The Anatomy of the Nervous System," are also given. Other articles on the same subject are to follow. The editor, Prof. Allen Haddock, has once more pointed out the inconsistency of new-thought teachings, in an able article on this subject. "Phrenology is Broad and Deep" is the title of an article which proves to be a phrenological analysis of a person to whom advice was given on all parts of the organization, taking in the complete man.

"The Character Builder"—Salt Lake City.—One article under the department of character study, is upon "Early American

Phrenologists," also a delineation of Mr. J. H. Ward, as well as a list of testimonials for Phrenology, among other very interesting articles.

"Medical Talk for the Home"—Columbus, O.—contains articles on "The Psychology of Crime," "Consumption, its Real Causes," and "Defence of the Business Woman." These articles are full of interest and should be widely read.

"New Thought"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an article on "What is the New Thought?" by William Walker Atkinson, and R. J. Raymond has written an article on "The Cultivation of Faith," and Ella Wheeler Wilcox has written a few choice ideas on "Concentration."

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—This excellent magazine stands for what its name indicates, and on page 475 it contains an article on "Health Chats with Little Folks, or the Simple Life of a Great King." All boys and girls should read about Cyrus, the Persian, who has taught us many important lessons. Herbert Ossig, M.D., continues to give practical ideas on "The Rational Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs." This, with another article on "Things that make Drunkards," by David Paulson, are two worthy articles in the September number, among a number of others, which every reader should devour with interest.

"The Metaphysical Magazine"—N. Y. City—contains an opening article on "The Twofold Testimony of Immortality," by the Rev. Benjamin Fay Hills. "Why We Oppose Vivisection" is the title of an interesting article by J. M. Green. Both are well-written articles.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill.—The September number contains practical articles on "How Psychic Pictures are made Realities, by Auto-Suggestion" and "The Value of Suggestion" and "Life's Problems" and "Dual Personality," besides interesting editorial notes on "The Power of Thought," "Practical Helps in the Study of Psychology."

"Madame"—Indianapolis, Ind.—Mary Armour Pratt writes an article on "The American College Girl, Who Throughout Play and Study Remains Feminine." The

article is finely illustrated with views of the campus of different colleges. "The World and the Woman" is another interesting article on What the World is Doing for Woman and What she is Doing for the World. "Girton and Newnham" is an article on two famous women's colleges among our British cousins, which is also finely illustrated. Among other good things in the September number are several stories.

"World's Events"—Dansville, N. Y.—contains a fine frontispiece of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys, with President Roosevelt in the centre, on board the "Mayflower." "What the Busy World is Doing" and "Stories of Well-Known People" are among the other contributions of this number.

"The Business Man's Magazine"—Detroit, Mich.—The September number is exceptionally interesting this month because it is the convention number, and consequently gives a larger number of interesting articles than is generally the case. It is interestingly illustrated.

We also wish to acknowledge the receipt of the "Medical Times," which contains an article on "The Value of the Microscope in Diagnosing Lesions of the Kidney," by Henry Taylor, M.D.; "The American Medical Journal," containing an article on "The Therapeutics of Water," by C. Gilbert Percival, M.D.; and the Pacific Medical Journal, which contains an article on "Patent Medicines for Poor People," by Winslow Anderson, M.D.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Horses: Their Feed and Their Feet. A Manual of Horse Hygiene, invaluable for the veterinarian or the novice. By C. G. Page, M.D. 171 pages. 20 illustrations. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

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By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY

MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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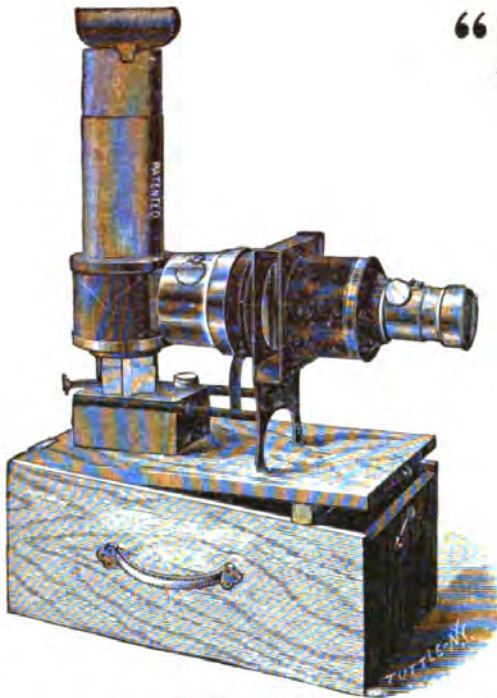
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NOVEMBER, 1905

[WHOLE No. 802

The Work and Character of the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., A.M.

President of the American Institute of Phrenology.

BY THE EDITOR.



THOMAS A. HYDE,
B.D., A.M.

Hyde. He is a graduate of Harvard University, an Episcopalian minister, and president of the American Institute of Phrenology. These do not make up the sum total, by any means, of the work of this gentleman, for he is a distinguished writer, an excellent teacher, an eloquent speaker, and an interesting lecturer.

Though his church is not in as prominent a locality as the "Little Church Around the Corner," yet it is a practical and influential centre on Long Island, and during a recent visit

Among the men whose aim in life is for progress, and whose desire is to improve the world by exerting a personal influence over those with whom they come in contact, is the Rev. Thomas A.

that we made to this locality, to assist him in one of his entertainments in aid of one of the funds of his parish lecture-room, we were gratified to find that he is surrounded by an influential circle of friends, and that his church is the centre of so much useful work. He has supplied through his parish room accommodation for lectures to be given and entertainments to be arranged which will attract the young and old of the locality, and he gives them suitable entertainment of a desirable and healthy character, which could not be supplied elsewhere in the surrounding locality.

It was, therefore, at this time that we were able to gage the influence of the character of our sketch. He is a worthy successor, as president of the American Institute of Phrenology, of those who have ably filled the presidential chair before him. Seldom do we find in one personality—and that personality a minister—one possessed of so varied a character; or, in other words, one capable of doing so many lines of work, and of filling so many

important positions. To be a minister of the gospel nowadays is a very different thing from the time when Beecher first commenced his ministerial career. But in Mr. Hyde we have the combined power of many men, and his portraits will give the student of human character an idea for what the man really stands.

In the first place, he has a strong and healthy organization. The life-giving elements are very evident in his capacious chest, his broad shoulders, his breadth of head, his prominent chin, and even in the lower lobe of his ear. He is able to generate life as fast as he uses it, and this is saying a great deal, because he never spares himself in his work. He is not a man to think of himself before the work that has to be accomplished, and consequently he is in his element when he has a little more to do than he can easily accomplish, when he has to superintend the carrying out of many departments of work.

He could fill the ministerial position of an important central church where there was a theological college for young men, an orphanage for children, district visiting, an important yearly lecture program to arrange, and a dozen other interests to foster. Nor is this too much to say after the practical work he has accomplished where he is, in bringing the church out of chaos and adding a fine Parish Room, besides much detail work.

His brain is a particularly active one. He generates life, energy, and executive power from its basilar portion, but this is stimulated by the sympathy of the moral region, all the faculties of which are strongly represented. So intensely sympathetic is he that he often forgets himself in working out the avenues of thought that are suggested to him by his own originality of mind, as well as by the instrumentality of others.

His conscientious scruples stand second to none in all the factors that unite to make him the man he is. He is exceedingly sensitive concerning his

duty and obligations to others, and he is just as marked in his handling of a subject that requires the expression of honor and sincerity of character where others are concerned. Hence, in laying down moral laws he will express his moral rectitude of character and will inspire others to think of their duty toward themselves, their neighbors, and their Creator.

His mentality shows that he possesses large Hope; in fact, this faculty expresses itself in everything he undertakes to do. He not only works with a will, but with a feeling of optimism, and believes that things will turn out some day, some way, all right. He does not leave things for Providence to carry out, for he is alive to the importance of any work that he undertakes to do.

Spirituality is another factor which largely enters into his mental composition. He is capable of seeing the spiritual interpretation of subjects and in drawing out the credulity and faith of others in partially developed truths. He is a man to inspire confidence, for he marshals his facts with telling effect, and interprets the spiritual side of a subject in no uncertain way.

He is resolute, firm, and persevering in everything he gives himself to do; in fact, he is a reliable and tenacious worker, and what he does has the stamp of importance about it, which others recognize when they meet him.

His forehead is quite philosophic in its contour. It is full in the upper region; hence he is able to cope with problems, to understand philosophies, and to work out problems of an intricate nature. Had he a retreating forehead it would not be possible for him to surround a subject so completely as he does, and be known for the clearness of his utterances and the choice of language that he selects. It will be noticed that his forehead is broad as well as high, and on the outer angle the organ of Wit gives him a keen sense of humor which lightens his repartee, and enables him to show the sunlight coming down over the hills of facts, and

prevents him from becoming monotonous or tedious as a speaker. The light and shade of his oratory are so finely combined that every one can listen to his addresses with profit, and carry

indicate intensity of mind, fervor of spirit, and sympathetic interest in the affairs of his fellow men. Language to him is his vehicle of thought which enables him to penetrate the depths of



THE REV. THOMAS A. HYDE, B.D., A.M.

away the kernels of truth that he blends in all his addresses.

The organ of Language is well developed, and is very much in evidence in his character. It displays itself under his eyes, and gives fulness and roundness to the upper part of his face under the lower eyelids. We might say here that he has expressive eyes that

philosophic and scientific subjects. It is as valuable to him as steam to the engine, and he uses it with marked effect. Few men are more copious in their use of language and are able to express their thoughts with more telling effect. No one misunderstands the bent of his meaning or the current of his thought, for his intellect is suffi-

ciently balanced to give him a scientific trend of mind as well as a leaning toward speculative philosophy.

Through his perceptive faculties he is intensely anxious to substantiate all that he believes; consequently he brings facts to bear upon the theories that he first traces out in his addresses, sermons, or speeches, and then drives home his truths with uncontrovertible facts, and clinches his arguments with illustrations that are as bright as they are trenchant and forcible. Wherever he goes he gathers knowledge, and stores it up for future use.

He remembers people and is able to carry in his mind's eye the forms and outlines of things. Hence he could furnish a house with articles without measuring each article beforehand, and could tell what each one represented in form, height, length, and depth.

He has mental order, hence should be able to draw from his storehouse of knowledge well-balanced arguments which he is able to set forth with a strict sense of their importance, and builds up a discourse in such a way as to present a perfect picture before the minds of his hearers concerning any topic that he treats. His Order unites with Ideality and Constructiveness, as well as with Comparison and Causality, and through this combination he is able to see the different bearings of a subject.

The organ of Human Nature is located where the hair parts from the centre of the forehead, and in Mr. Hyde we find a large development of this faculty. It must have given him for years past an insight into character which he has displayed in his writings as well as in his handling of men. Few persons, we believe, have had more experience in handling a greater variety of men than Mr. Hyde, and in his travels abroad he must have culled a rich experience, for his head shows his power to interpret human character in a decided way.

As a student at Harvard University he was often appealed to by his professor of psychology, William James,

who was interested in Mr. Hyde's knowledge of human character as understood by Phrenology, and few stronger or more earnest supporters of the science have ever filled the position of a preacher than Mr. Hyde. In this respect he resembles the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as also in the length of his upper lip, the full, eloquent eye, and the lower part of his face from his lips downward.

As a writer he is a man of no ordinary capacity, and his fluency of language, his force of argument, and his practical ideas have served him in good stead. Any one who has read his "Christ the Orator," his "System of Elocution and Oratory," and "The Study of Character," will bear us out in the above statement. He is just as fluent a writer as a speaker. He never lacks for a word, and finishes off each sentence with fine periods. He resembles in style of speech the Rev. Mr. Puncheon, that eloquent English divine, and in temperament he makes a fine contrast to the Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Frederick Campbell, of London, and General Booth, of the Salvation Army.

He is a broad churchman, a liberal thinker, an analytical writer, and an upholder of the truth as he sees it. He is fearless as an exponent of partially accepted, though practically demonstrated truths; hence he makes an excellent champion and an eloquent debater. He is more logical than many preachers, has more fire than Archdeacon Farrar, and resembles in more ways than one the late preacher of Trinity Church, Boston—Phillips Brooks. In his energy he largely reminds us of the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of London, and in the carrying power of his voice, which is deep and strong, he recalls the late Rev. Joseph Parker, of London.

He has an active social brain, and is quite attached to children, and in his parish on Long Island he attracts a great many young people to his Sunday-school, his annual festivals, and yearly entertainments, who in their

turn help him in his work. By the Brooklyn papers we find that in the summer months his congregations often include distinguished senators, statesmen, orators, and politicians, and other guests from the Oriental and Manhattan hotels, such as Senator

Platt, Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Sir Thomas Lipton, L. Oakley Rhinelander, and eminent foreigners. Thus throughout the year Mr. Hyde's versatility of talent is constantly being tested to its utmost limit.

Phrenology, Its Mission: "To the People, For the People."

By Prof. T. Timson, F.B.P.S., Eng.

It is good to return to our old acquaintance of the *Journal*, after much travel and weary wandering among the busy haunts of men and women and children, after treading the streets of the smoky cities, diving into the slums and alleys of the poor and visiting the mansions of the wealthy. I have been down into the bowels of the earth, 400 yards down; and every morning and night shifts of hardy men, youths, and boys go down into these pits, these dungeons of manual servitude, to labor on their backs, on their sides, on their knees, or face downward, in water from running springs, leaking into the shafts, through chinks in the rocks, dribble, dribble, dribble cold water, soaking the slack upon which the worker hits with pick in hand, hewing out our coal, darkness, dreariness, monotony, day by day; long hours of incessant toil deep down, dark, dismal and here in the primary elementary labor and toil, as in the elementary labor on the soil, as in the occupation of the ploughman or quarry labor; we find different aptitudes, different capacities, of adaptability, many varied and distinct features of different types of men, youths, and boys. You would be astonished to see such a mixed medley of horses of so many different types and species all engaged in the one department of feline labor as dray-horses.

Imagine such a confusion as hunt-

ers, racers, cart-horses, dray-horses, carriage-horses, horses small, horses large, ponies of all kinds, and all these parading off to the one kind of labor. The hunter would look ridiculous and the race-horse absurd in the shafts of Midland Railway drays with a high, heavy load on behind. Yet this is exactly typical of the absurd picture of the motley crowd we witness going down to the bowels of the earth to do penance for ignorance, and the deplorable indifference to "natural human selection" of typical capacity and adaptation of the species. Yonder is a tall, thin, lean, lank youth; next is a short, broad, thick-set fellow, fair and hearty, a son of Saxon race. Fresh air, sunlight, and travel is his proclivity; he will worry, chafe, and fret in the darkness of the pit, and the former, lean, pale youth needs lighter labor or he will exhaust and suffer and die and thus the survival of the fittest" holds the sway even among men. All men differ at their birth and are born with the stamp of ancestral typical constitutions in keeping with the native development of the race from which they evolve. Individual types and distinct species, ethnology or "types of different races of mankind," one man's recreation is another man's toil and slavery, because of the different nature, constitution, and brain development and capacity in different gifts. Now, where these and all other men, women,

and children selected by the fact of their difference of species and adaptation for distinct and different pursuits, as are our horses, cattle, poultry, and pigeons especially, we should have an immense salvage in the efforts and energy wasted in endeavoring to succeed in occupations for which one after several years of effort and apprenticeship discovers absolute inadaptability and failure. I venture this proposition without fear of possibility of contradiction that no person ever succeeded in any occupation without a natural adaptation to that special and particular pursuit, providing he or she had to depend upon their own resources. A capitalist may engage brains to do the work and his business indirectly succeeds, but no man can do all things equally well even though he applies an equivalent effort and time in each direction of attention. No two children are exactly alike in body, brain, or mental capacity, hence the laws differentiation of human species, and we can no more hope for salvation in the labor markets overcrowding nor the religious and temperance or political reformers to meet this great and universal inadaptability than to expect any one method to apply to all the other orders of creation.

We are frequently told that drunkenness is the cause of most of the crime, poverty, and sin in our time, but one who knows, after years of mission work in hamlet, village, town, and city, including London, east and west, affirms that there are slums and dens of human habitation where seldom any drink of the nature of alcohol ever enters. And again if wines, whiskeys, champagnes, and choice cigars are good and necessary for the comfort of the wealthy, I maintain beer, beef, and 'baccy is equally good and needful for the poor in equivalent proportion with their status in stern life. If not, let the wealthy abandon the evil first and teach the poor the virtue of bestowing example on weaker fellows. I maintain alcohol is

unnecessary to any man or woman and only a waste of energy and power to produce it, when so many need the absolute necessities of life.

The great primary factor in the unemployed is the undeniable inadaptability to the vocations to which they have been applied and in which they have failed and become wastrels on the street. I have seen youths and men unemployed through fires, through strikes, lockouts, etc., and they of particular capacity turned by force of accident and circumstances into channels previously strange to them; have found a true sphere for their native abilities and made not a laborer of a lower order in mill or factory but a man of distinguished capacity. Without the accident, fire, or lockout no one would have known the other gifts.

Now, sir, Phrenology claims to be the only means of readjusting this state of affairs. It is capable of selecting even from infancy the best method of training and educating the child, and when the time arrives to launch it out on the ocean of life, occupation, trade, business, or profession. Phrenology can and does select with scientific certainty the right occupation most adapted for the species and type of body and brain of the youth or maiden, thus saving the losses in time, energy, money, and spirits defeated with the resultant indifference to try to get along in life, a carelessness, a degeneracy, an apathy to all future aspirations and to give up to fate and misfortune. Inadaptability is answerable for many bankrupts and deceptive, dishonest designs and practices, and, alas! suicides in all grades of life. In wrong occupations men and women meet failure and give up hope, abandon life's struggles by suicide.

Let us give our children at least the right and consideration we give to our cattle, horses, poultry, and pigeons: natural selection in the purpose they are expected to fulfil.

Addresses by Some of the Graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology—Class 1905.

THE TRUE INFLUENCE OF PHRENOLOGY.—THE SALUTATORY.

BY J. THORNLEY.



J. THORNLEY.

Mr. President, Honored Faculty, Fellow Students, and Friends: Welcome. This greeting will close our relations as a class, for the time is close at hand when we must say adieu; but in departing to our different homes we shall take with us pleasant memories of hours well spent and of kind associations. Let us remember that knowledge always brings its responsibilities; so as we express our thoughts, we are moved to feelings of great joy and emotion. As students we have been most attentive to all that has been said regarding this great science, Phrenology. We owe a debt of gratitude to our worthy teachers for the truths they have spoken to us from day to day; truly, it has been demonstrated that the study of mankind is man. I shall never forget the first time I learned of Phrenology. I was taking one of my usual walks through the city, when I noticed a number of charts, skulls, busts, and casts, that were being displayed in the store window. Here was a local phrenologist. I seemed to be enchanted there and then. I bought a number of books on the subject, and studied them for a while. I was quite a boy at this time, and not until the present session did I decide to learn more regarding the science. Some of my friends asked the question, Why have I studied Phrenology? Because I love the study of human nature better than anything else, for it leads us to the consideration of man, both physically and mentally, involving as it does anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and brain development. My health has not

been of the best for several years, but since I came here I have steadily improved. If people only understood themselves as explained by Phrenology, what a vast amount of sorrow and pain could be avoided; for if we would meet with success in this life, how important it is that we should have good health. We all realize this, but even so, how many are there who can say they are well balanced in body and mind? We have only to look around us, and we see extremes on every hand. I remember the case of a young lady who had a decided preponderance of the mental temperament. By that we mean that the brain was too large and active for the frail body to support. She possessed a splendid intellect, and had fine abilities as a lecturer; but, alas! she was a failure, and suffered continually from ill health, until at last she died; and why? Because there was lack of balance between body and mind. She ought to have given up all mental effort for a time and given strict attention to the physical. She needed more sleep, plain but nourishing food, moderate exercise, and plenty of fresh air; but, like many others, she did not understand the laws of her being, for the brain acts upon the body, and in return the body affects the mind. This is in accord with the principles of Phrenology; and if the majority of people only realized this, knowing their strength as well as their weakness, they would know how to proceed in order to gain, not only health but the road to success and happiness. Hence the familiar saying, "A sound mind in a sound body." So the first great lesson Phrenology teaches us, then, is how to live. We next come to a type of individual with what is known as a motive temperament. They are rather tall,

have large, prominent bones, broad chest, angular features, and a firm, determined expression in the face. I well remember a gentleman of this type: he is full of steam and energy; he is restless to a degree; he moves quickly; is always in a hurry; swallows his food too quick; scarcely takes time to sleep. Here we see excess; and, though he has been obliged to put himself under the care of a physician for stomach trouble, he does not improve. Here, again, is a case for the Phrenologist. It is not medicine he needs, but rest; he ought to give the body a chance by controlling his too great activity; in this way he can restore his exhausted vitality, and consequently his health. We might also speak of the vital temperament when cultivated to excess: naturally hopeful, fond of friends and the good things of the table, they are often led into excess by high living, with the result that disease often attacks them in the form of gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, and apoplexy. But we all need vitality, we all need a well-developed physical structure, as well as a good brain; but the great evil lies in excess in any direction; so let our motto be, moderation in all things. Phrenology also teaches us that "the brain is the organ of the mind," and that there is a plurality of the mental faculties; so we have the intellectual, moral, and aspiring faculties, as well as the social and selfish. Some of the faculties may be well developed, while some are not, and, strange as it may seem, very few people thoroughly know themselves; so we sometimes see farmers who ought to be ministers, and ministers who would make better farmers; another may be educating himself to be a physician instead of a mechanic. So we can readily understand why there are so many failures in life, and the value of Phrenology in all we think and do. It is gratifying to know that its principles are being more generally recognized by the scientist and physicians, but we shall not rest content until it is firmly established in the school as a potent factor in education; in this

way we shall reach the children and the home, the place where our education begins; in this way Phrenology will become more generally accepted and understood; and when this time has arrived, we shall rise to the true dignity of manhood and womanhood, and the great evil of divorce will vanish from our land; there will be less graft in politics, less crime and cruelty; our asylums will not be filled, our jails crowded. Phrenology is the friend of all mankind; it will help us to overcome our fears and failings, our selfishness and greed; it points us the way to self-culture and usefulness, thus filling the divine law of destiny. And so, fellow students, as we are about to pass into the busy world of activity and strife, may we speak a word of encouragement for those who shall follow in our footsteps. Let us be mindful of the noble ideals that have been presented to us, and try to keep the name of Phrenology unblemished before the world. May we be imbued with the courage and fortitude like unto those gone before, for it is these shining lights who have made these sessions possible—all honor to them! Words fail to express our gratitude to the members of the faculty for their kindness and efficient service rendered to us. Dr. Drayton was always received with pleasure by the class, and through his geniality and noble work he has won our admiration and respect. Dr. Brandenburg, an able scholar and genial spirit, has presented his lectures on hygiene in a masterful way. It is such souls as these who leave their mark on the annals of time. And Dr. Gardner's work was as fascinating as it was practical, in the way he clothes his anatomical structures with life and interest. Rev. Dr. Hyde's lectures on "Elocution and Oratory" were deservedly appreciated and enjoyed, and were in perfect accord with the principles of Phrenology. There are other teachers * whose talents and acquirements

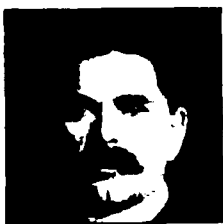
* Dr. McGuire, Dr. King, Dr. Ballard, and the Rev. Josiah Adams.

have greatly contributed to our instruction. Miss Fowler, who has been our guide and friend, a beacon light to all, that we have begun to look upon her as the mother of Phrenology—we hope to meet her again, if not here, in the

land of souls, where all shall meet their just rewards. And now farewell. We have received your benediction and blessing; let us go forth, casting our bread upon the waters in our effort to uplift and help mankind.

The Importance of Phrenology in the Right Selection of a Position in Life.

BY F. C. SMALL.



F. C. SMALL.

We find people all around us struggling to so arrange their affairs that they may change their position for one which they think themselves better suited, either physically or men-

tally, to fill. Many people are doing work which is drudgery to them.

It is not an uncommon occurrence to have a friend tell you that their work is so unpleasant to them that it seems as if they must give it up, and yet these people are often compelled by circumstances to do this same work for years. Some will say that they have visited many places where a large number of people were employed, and have found them happy, contented, and industrious. This might seem the case to a casual observer being railroaded through some of the large manufacturing establishments of the country, but if he is not too much engrossed with the mechanical wonders presented for his inspection, he must have noticed a great many people who by nature seem fitted to fill much more responsible positions in life. I think he could hardly have failed to notice some broken down in health, but clinging bravely to their work—an occupation for which many of them were entirely unsuited. As you get better acquainted with the people about you, and this one and that one confide their little secret plans to better themselves, you will find that a great many have made a serious mis-

take in starting out in life. It is not only in the trades that we find people changing from one thing to another, but in the professions as well.

We hear of a man educated for a doctor or lawyer being in the pulpit, and occasionally such a radical change as a minister giving up the pulpit for the stage.

Why do they not choose in the beginning an occupation which would be congenial to them and suited to their physical condition?

This would indeed save much valuable time, and perhaps a great deal of suffering, if they could do so, but in many cases they are unable to wisely choose an occupation, and perhaps those to whom they go for advice know little or nothing of their qualifications. A father looks anxiously forward to the time when his son will be ready to relieve him of the responsibilities of a business which he has successfully managed for years. The son who has no business ability is too often forced into it by his parents, and out of it by his creditors a few years later. Some want the son to stay at home on the farm, regardless of the son's liking or talent; others believe that every boy should learn a trade, but do not consider whether he has any particular mechanical ability or not.

How often have you heard a mother say (when the child was hardly able to walk), that she was going to make a minister or doctor of her son?

Perhaps nature has fitted the boy for a farmer or contractor.

It matters little how a person hap-

pened to make a mistake in the choice of a pursuit. The important question is, how can we help them, and prevent others from getting into the same unfortunate position?

Phrenology offers a preventive for a large per cent of these cases, and assistance to those who are so unfortunate. Does it not seem strange that a science so broad, so necessary to the elevation of mankind, should receive so little attention from the general public?

What a great relief it would be to parents who have been looking forward to the time when their children should start out into the world, to know that they had chosen the pursuit for which they were best adapted. How great must be the anguish of parents who have planned and toiled, and in some cases almost given up life itself that a child might be fitted for a certain calling in life, when the child fails or breaks down in health? The burden of those entrusted with the care of children would be much lightened if they would either make a study of Phrenology or take their children to some competent Phrenologist.

In this way they would learn much of the child's temperament and tendencies which they have been unable to account for before, and be able to proceed with the assurance that they are leading the child in the right direction.

If, when they are ready to take up a life work, they would do so in accordance with the rules of the science

of Phrenology, we should not find so many restless, worn-out, discouraged people, for whom life seems to have lost all its pleasure. How much more our lives would amount to if we were engaged in an occupation that would call out the best there is in us instead of doing something for which we have little liking or talent! The health is a very important question to consider, in whether we are to make life a success or a failure.

How can we expect to have a strong, healthy brain with a tired-out, sickly body? Phrenology does not only judge of the talents which Nature has bestowed upon you, but looks ahead and decides the particular branch of the pursuit for which you are gifted that your health would permit you to follow.

The benefit to be derived from Phrenology is not by any means all on the side of the worker, for the employer who selects his help by Phrenology will have a more competent, better satisfied, interested class of workers. Will not the reading of our daily papers be enough to convince any one that we should be more careful in the selection of people to fill positions of trust.

Nature's laws have to be regarded in many other things, why should we ignore her in so important a matter as the choice of a work for life? Certainly we cannot expect success or happiness while we are out of harmony with the laws which govern our very being.

The Study of Phrenology as a Help to Teachers.

BY J. C. MAUGANS.



J. C. MAUGANS.]

merits first consideration. While he

This is an era of specialization in learning, but we should still remember that the common study of all mankind should be man. He is monarch of all terrestrial things, and

has been making rapid progress in many ways, he is yet capable of accomplishing far greater things, and by ascertaining and developing his latent powers of mind and body, he will be sure to reach a much higher plane of existence; and all this is implied in the word education, a term which suggests a great deal, when we pause to think of its meaning.

There are more than seventy-five

trades and professions, each requiring a special education; but the one that I desire to emphasize is the practice of Phrenology, which will help in educating for all professions, and be of great assistance to teachers.

If the shape of the head and features of the face manifest certain shades of character, it is plainly to the interest of the teacher to understand any eccentricity shown, in order to deal properly with each individual pupil.

If quality of organization can be studied independent of the size of the head, the actual capacity of the scholar can be better judged.

It is also very important to be able to analyze temperaments, and appreciate the influence they exert over the brain, for this will greatly assist in understanding the exact nature of children in the schools.

To know the signs of a healthy organization, and to be efficient in reading the indications of disease, will prevent the teacher from calling some stupid that might naturally be bright under more favorable conditions of training and diet.

Peculiar inclinations for certain habits of life are much easier discovered if the teacher knows how to read human nature, and she cannot truly do this without being a student of Phrenology.

The discovery of special talents is of vital importance, for many real geniuses but for Phrenology might never be found out and encouraged to do some noble life work. In short, whatever serves to give the observer a keen estimate of humanity is invaluable to all teachers and professors.

All the information that can be gained through the study of Phrenology and Physiognomy should be at the command of those who are to mold the young minds; and they would then carry into the schoolroom newer and sounder methods of teaching than generally prevail to-day, simply because each scholar's peculiarities would then be properly estimated at a glance, and these would be treated in such a manner as to produce the best results.

From little acorns come forth great oaks, but if the acorn never gets sufficient moisture and sunshine, it will not even burst its shell; and so with children who do not receive the proper encouragement at home and in the schoolroom, cannot hope to reach high attainments in life without great difficulty.

Many children have large perceptive faculties, and they should first be taught in a practical way by having them study and examine the things they see; for they easily remember facts, places, form, size, etc., and by this method the teacher will soon be able to call into action their reasoning powers, which trace cause to effect.

In others, you will find the upper portion of the forehead very full and prominent, where the organs of Causality and Comparison are located; and it will be necessary for you to give them good reasons for every idea advanced, and also have these children cultivate their perceptive faculties.

There are generally certain brain organs that predominate in each pupil. Suppose the organs of Benevolence and Veneration are very large, with deficient Self-Esteem; then you should be kind and considerate in dealing with this scholar. But if Firmness, Self-Esteem, Combativeness, and Destructiveness are large, with small Benevolence and Veneration, it will be necessary for the teacher to use different means, along with tact, in order to obtain the best results. So we find many combinations of the faculties in the study of character, and when we thoroughly understand them we will be in possession of the key that will unlock the door to every mind.

I remember very distinctly, while at school, of several instances where the instructor tried to compel dull students to prepare their lessons and recite them the same as brighter members of the class, but this method generally proved disastrous. As a rule, these students had wide heads, with the Motive Vital temperament in the as-

cendency; and yet the professor would try to force these brave students into submission, without a single good result. If he had been posted on character-reading, he would have appealed to their intellectual and moral faculties instead of irritating their selfish propensities; thus the atmosphere of

the schoolroom would have been characterized by peace and harmony.

When our teachers come to realize the benefit conferred by a knowledge of Phrenology, their task of teaching and governing all children will be much easier, and they will receive higher salaries for their efficient work.

Phrenology a Key to Life.

BY W. R. STOFFER.



W. R. STOFFER.

Education is intended to enlighten the intellect, to train it and the moral sentiments to vigor, and repress the too great activity of the selfish feelings. But how can this be successfully accomplished

when the faculties and sentiments themselves, the laws to which they are subjected, and their relations to external nature are unascertained.

The intellect trained to its highest possible state is the constitutional and legitimate product of every organ of the body, every faculty of the mind, and every element of our being. How then can we ever reach this true state of enlightenment, which is the only "end of man" and acquisition of any value, other than by adopting a system of education that will elucidate the greatest variety and highest order of laws governing humanity.

Physiology expounds the laws of our physical constitution, while Phrenology unfolds all the laws of mind, to fulfill which constitutes the observance of all our mental and moral duties and consequent enjoyment. Both combined, therefore, evolve all the elementary conditions of human happiness, together with all the prominent causes of human suffering.

The principle of reciprocity between physiology and phrenology is simple in structure but powerful in influence,

through its being interwoven with every exercise of the mind and in consequence with every item of progression. In short, it lies at the basis of the intellectual and moral nature of man—that highest department of nature known as his mentality, which constitutes his crowning excellence.

Our mental faculties constitute ourselves, our very being and quintessence, therefore it becomes a matter of vital importance that we should have a knowledge of their corresponding organs, their localization and preservation. We observe in surveying the philosophy of man as exhibited to us in the writings of philosophers, that no account is given of the influence of the organs on the manifestation of the mental powers, and that the existence and functions of some of the most important primitive faculties are still in dispute, as well as the nature and effect of combinations of the primitive powers in different degrees of relative proportion.

Phrenology, or the doctrine of the plurality of organs and faculties, is of special pathological value, the only science satisfactorily explaining that the state of one organ or part of the brain does not necessarily affect the condition and functions of the others, and this the phrenologist, considering certain parts of the brain to be organs of distinct mental faculties, may be quite consistent in believing that one of these organs may be wounded and impaired without inducing any alteration in the function of the others, and, as

he has proved that two-thirds of the brain constitute the organs of the propensities and sentiments, he may still be quite consistent in believing that large portions of these two-thirds may be injured, without necessarily disturbing, in any high degree, the intellectual operations carried on by the remaining sound third. But how can the opponent, who believes in the unity of the brain, account for the intellect continuing unimpaired?

On the other hand, the case of a miller, having the central part of his forehead crushed inward on the brain by a machine, was supposed by physicians to have no chance for recovery. Their idea being that the anterior portion, as well as the posterior portion, had to do with the vital powers of life, consequently an operation was considered useless. To their surprise he recovered, but it was found that he lost his memory and ability in criticizing and planning. He one day entered a boiler and closed the door, causing him to nearly suffocate before rescued. Let such a case be brought to a phrenologist. It is evident he would immediately recognize that the injured portion of the brain was not particularly connected with the vital powers of life, but the intellect—Comparison, Causality, and Eventuality.

Both parts of each being injured, he would advise an operation to prevent the total loss of that part of the intellect, with an assurance of recovery.

So long as we remain unacquainted with the situation and limits of the different cerebral organs, it is impossible for us to pronounce in any given case which particular organ or organs are implicated, and whether the destruction of any or all is partial or complete. In cases of monomania in which an organ is deranged, either through excessive taxation or disease, the particular affected organ can generally be determined by the unusual symptoms of the patient. A person

exhibiting an extreme sense of justice and integrity would indicate a too great activity or diseased condition of the organ of Conscientiousness. Another having excessive fear of receiving poison through food would indicate a diseased action of Alimentiveness, and so we might trace symptoms applicable to deranged conditions of every organ of the brain.

It frequently occurs that excessive action of one organ when large may be restrained by calling out the influence of another that will counteract the powers of the first, and thus we get a happy medium. An account is given of a criminal who, after receiving his sentence, which was death, could not be convinced that he would really be executed, laughing at the idea of those who wished to inform him concerning the real state of the circumstances. After execution an examination of his brain followed. It was found that the brain where the organ of Hope is located had grown above the natural level of the cranium, making an enormous development of this organ together with small Cautiousness. Had he, by a knowledge of his organology, restrained his large Hope by cultivating caution, he would not have committed crime. Could phrenology not have been a key to his better development?

The use of electricity in scattering blood from the active organs and in drawing it to the inactive, has proved itself to be valuable when properly applied to the special parts.

To render proper results, a previous knowledge of the seats of the organs, and the nature of the faculties which they subserve has been already shown to be an indispensable requisite. As we suppose these to have been accurately ascertained by other means, the facility of making interesting and precise physiological and pathological observations is so greatly increased that much valuable information may be obtained.

How the Selection of Food may be Aided by Phrenology.

THE VALEDICTORY.

BY MRS. AMELIA E. IRWIN.



MRS. AMELIA E.
IRWIN

Mr. President, Honored Faculty, Fellow Students, Ladies and Gentlemen: The action of a simple cell indicates clearly that it has mind, ability to imagine, recollect, compare, and select.

Upon examining the workings of the human body it will be observed that mind permeates every cell, and that force is produced when the body is exerted. As the strength and force of our muscles is indicated by their size, circulation and the quality of blood, so thought is dependent mainly on the size of the brain and its circulation and quality of blood.

It is just as necessary to have the brain under control and especially trained as the muscle action. The force exercised by one is identical with the other. It is a recognized fact that a strong mind cannot exist without a strong body; and while there appears to be examples of intellectually powerful minds with weak and sickly bodies, may we not consider how much greater they might have been with accompanying strong physical force?

It is well known that the mind is the first to become weakened during illness and the last to recover its normal state, showing how greatly dependent are our mental powers upon the physical.

What is it, then, that forms the foundation of our physical powers—the basis of the highest mental and moral forces? What is it that makes the body strong, the eyes bright, and the voice full and musical?

We think of exercise, general activ-

ity, hygienic measures, etc., and certainly the benefits are great and lasting, but the rock foundation upon which man is built is food. And Phrenology teaches us how to select those foods which are most health- and strength-giving and best suited for our individual needs. Persons of different temperaments should be guided by their personal characteristics.

Thus the mental and motive temperaments will not gain the same results from a meal that is digested and assimilated by one of the vital temperament.

The mental temperament, with its active brain, slim figure, and pale complexion, needs food to build up the waste material which is continually going on in such large quantities, due to the excessive mental and physical activity; such, for instance, as eggs, milk, cereals, nuts, and fruits. The motive temperament being in the respect of its great activity much like the mental, requires, also, nitrogenous and farinaceous foods.

But the vital temperament, with its florid complexion, full abdomen and chest, its love of ease, life, and pleasure, needs a more balanced menu, with plenty of bone- and muscle-building materials and a minimum amount of starch. Thus we need to understand the requirements of each temperament.

Members of the Faculty: We are thankful to you for your kind and diligent efforts in teaching us these past two months.

We shall often think of you and remember with pleasure the days that we have spent together.

Your kind words and instructive lessons will be with us for all time, and we shall ever think of this insti-

tution of learning with pleasurable remembrances.

And thus we cannot help but feel a pang of pain at parting, now that the time has come to separate.

Fellow Students: The time that we have been looking forward to with so much pride and pleasure has come at last. And though in a day we are to

part, some of us, perhaps, never to meet again, we are sure to remember the lessons we have learned while together.

The great truths of this wonderful study of Phrenology can never be taken from us, but will lead us to new and noble pathways, so that our lives will be useful and successful in the future work that is before us.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health Topics.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

The New York *American* of June 18th contains about seven and a half columns, with cuts of nine of the parties interested, telling its readers of the reckless and shameless action of a prominent business man who has wrecked his business, ruined his reputation by becoming fascinated with a school-girl, who was about two years younger than his oldest son. He is now a physical, mental, and moral wreck. He is Mr. James Street, president of a steamship line, who resides in Englewood, N. J., who has an amiable wife and six children, has been married nineteen years and until recently was considered very happy in his family relations, when he became enamoured with his stenographer, a young girl only seventeen years old, fell in love with her and she with him, and he now declares he will get a divorce from his wife and marry the girl. His wife, on being questioned by the *American* reporter, explains the matter in the following brief statement:

"I do not think that my husband is in his right mind. I think that his faculties have been so clouded by the constant use of whiskey and drugs that

he does not know quite what he is doing. I was told at the hospital that he had been for the past month in a constant state of intoxication. I know that for the past few months he has been drinking more than is good for him."

Mr. Street has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, and is not yet out of danger from the treatment of that malady. Whiskey and drugs and other putrid and polluted foods and drinks that go with these things has poisoned the blood, and wrecked more minds and bodies than anything else. They change the quality of the blood, and by so doing pervert the action of that blood on the brain and nervous system.

Fermented foods and drinks carry into the blood the elements of disease and death. Fermentation means decomposition, destruction, decay, and the final return of organized structure to the original elements of which they are composed. Poisons, whether taken as food, as medicine, as a tonic or stimulant, or for any other purpose, have a detrimental and disorganizing effect, and the less people have to do with them the better.

SEDENTARY HABITS BREED DISEASE.

FULL AND FREE BREATHING NECESSARY FOR HEALTH.

Did you ever ride behind a sedentary horse, and observe, when the horse stopped in the sunshine, that his back was covered with froth? This froth is like paste; it sticks to the curry-comb, and must sometimes be washed off the horse. The horse that is taken out of the stable and made to sweat every day, has perspiration that is clear and limpid like water and does not leave a froth on him.

The froth on the horse's back is pitchy and impure; it is the extract of horse which has come out of the blood of the animal and has been condensed and concentrated on his back.

The sedentary man is in a condition similar to that of the sedentary horse. The impurities and waste matters which should be carried out through the breath, the skin, the kidneys, and through the liver, accumulate, and the result is very evident. If the chimney of a house gets stopped up, the smoke fills the room; if the house has a furnace in operation and the chimney is stopped up, the rooms will be full of soot and smoke. The same thing is true of the body; it is a furnace and is constantly consuming the material taken in. The food is the fuel of the body, and the smoke of this fuel in the healthy man is carried out through lungs, bowels, kidneys, and skin, and thus the whole body is kept clean and pure. But when insufficient exercise is taken to bring enough oxygen into the body to burn up its waste matters, then the smudge and smoke of these waste matters accumulate in the body and are deposited in the skin. And when a person has a dingy sclerotic—when the white of the eye is dingy—and there is a dingy skin, that means the whole body is dingy; the whole man is dingy; that dirt is more than skin deep. The wastes, or organic dirt have accumulated within until they have extended all through the body.

One often sees a quarter of an ox hung up in the market when the skin has a yellow appearance. That ox had jaundice before he died. Animals have many of the diseases to which human flesh is heir. When the ox has been shut up in a stall a long time, he becomes sedentary. All hogs are sedentary; that is the reason they become so fat. Farmers shut up their cattle so they will become obese; the waste matters not being carried off from their bodies, adds so many pounds to their weight, and its equivalent in dollars to the farmer's purse. As long as a hog keeps running around he keeps clean and healthy; but when he is shut up he becomes sedentary and heavy.

In Strasburg, Germany, the geese, for which the town is so renowned, used to be fastened to a plank by driving nails through their feet, then put on shelves to fatten. Their eyelids were sewed together so they would not see things which would cause them to stir about. At present a less cruel method is used. The geese are put in boxes where they will be in entire darkness, and thus be perfectly sedentary. At intervals a woman puts into their mouths pellets of cornmeal mush made thick, and pushes them down with a stick. After a while these geese become very fat, so that the oil almost drips off their feathers. They become dyspeptic, and their livers are diseased and changed to fat. Then these fat livers are made into a pastry which appears on the bill of fare as "pate de foie gras."

Suppose you treat yourself in a similar way. Suppose you live in the dark; pull the curtains down and sit in a rocking-chair and live a sedentary life, doing nothing but eat, until your skin gets stored with accumulated dirt, and your brain gets poisoned by the poisons which are always accumulating in the body—you will be in a similar condition to these fattened geese. Bouchard says, "The body is a factory of poisons," and if you let these poisons accumulate, the skin becomes tawny and sallow. But

when the skin is in a healthy state, it is bright and clear, no matter what the complexion is.

GOOD HEALTH.

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

"Americans who are hesitating about what diet to adopt should carefully note the conclusion that has been reached by a thoroughly practical people.

"The people of Japan are not *all* in good physical condition. They eat next to nothing and confine themselves almost wholly to one food. But it is certainly noteworthy that, in spite of their not enjoying the variety and the value of a mixed vegetable diet, the Japanese have, with a little rice, developed and maintained a physical stamina which has stood tests never contemplated in war or peace.

"The people at large do not eat fat, and regard obesity as a disgrace.

"The bulk of the Japanese live on rice, which they import from China, for they consider their own too good to eat and they find profit in exporting it.

"The Japanese walk all over the empire, doing fifteen or twenty miles a day without effort or fatigue. They drink water freely, and have little to digest but a small quantity of rice. The remarkable physical endurance and strength displayed in the campaigns of Manchuria and Port Arthur are not much to be wondered at by any one who knows the facts of the case from a Japanese standpoint. It is obvious that men of such perfect nerve, physical endurance, and "happy-seeking" after death, can have little of the "blues" or ill-health of any sort. They meet their fate cheerfully and with the joy of health strong upon them. They are not fanatics. To understand the distinction between Japanese and Mohammedans, it must be remembered that the intelligence, poetry, and refinement of Japan are not sensual, though they may be sensuous products.

"The Japanese believes that a man

must be, above all, healthy, and cannot be so if he is a drunkard or a glutton or a voluptuary. It is a painful fact that most Americans are all these and more to the dainty Japs; and yet we think ourselves good fellows, good husbands, good fathers, brave men; but from the Japanese standpoint we are none the less drunkards, gluttons, and voluptuaries. It is, of course, the point of view. The terms are necessarily relative. A man who lives on a pinch of rice—even a good-sized pinch—must view the dinners and suppers eaten by the habitués of, say, Sherry's or Delmonico's, with something very much akin to horror."

Yes, for these big dinners are where our great men in politics, literature, finance, and commerce get their supply of uric acid which develops gout, rheumatism, sciatica, Bright's disease, diabetes, heart failure, pneumonia, catarrh, and bronchitis. Uric acid is not found in the blood of the rice-eaters, and rheumatism and gout does not there appear. For perfect health, true happiness, and long life pure blood is absolutely essential, and we cannot have pure blood except by using pure foods and drinks and breathing pure air.

I think I could turn and live with animals.

They are so placid and self-contained.

I stand and look at them long and long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition.

They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.

They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.

Not one is dissatisfied, not one is dejected with the mania for owning things.

Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago.

—Walt Whitman.

A Revolution in the Art of Cooking.

In no department of household economy is more exact knowledge needed than in that of cooking. The greatest successes and the greatest failures in life—personal, domestic, or social—are due to the right or wrong administration of the kitchen. The health of the individual is dependent thereon. The development and growth of children is delayed or promoted thereby. In fact, it is one of the most important subjects for the social scientist or humanitarian to consider. Too many of our people,

James S. MacCoy, of 1122 Broadway, New York. It is constructed in eight different sizes, as shown in the accompanying illustration, to meet different needs, the smallest of which is a fac simile of the workman's dinner-pail, the largest having the capacity of twenty-four quarts. Except the dinner-pail, they look like ordinary tin boxes, round in shape, with tight-fitting covers and handles similar to those on buckets. Inside non-conductors are arranged so as to retain the heat, and the



AN ILLUSTRATION OF COOKING PANS.

possessing an abundance, are starved by the improper cooking of their food, and any arrangement whereby the resources of those in the humbler walks of life may be augmented is to be enthusiastically commended.

For some time past there has been floating through newspaperdom the idea of a great economy in the art of cooking. "The Tribune" called it the "Fireless Fairy." In the West it was called the "Hay Box." But now there has been issued a patent which will shortly be placed on the market, called "The Fireless Cooker," that combines both economy and compactness. It was invented by Mr. Felix Kahn, of New York City, who has assigned the patents covering his invention to Mr.

top also has a lining of felt, and thus all is made perfectly air-tight.

The principle underlying the patent is that of once heating the food to be cooked in a suitable vessel—agate iron-ware, for instance—and then placing it in this non-conducting receiver, where the entire heat is retained and the food goes on cooking for hours, it may be, thus saving all its nourishing qualities and without any danger from over-cooking or burning.

It will quickly be perceived that if ten or fifteen minutes is all that is necessary to properly heat the food, and the principal work is done afterward by the retained heat, that an immense economy is secured, and the food is at the same time cooked to perfection. A

gas range or an oil stove can in a very short time furnish all the heat needed for the requirements of a large family, and at the same time no further attention is required from the cook except to serve the same when the participants are ready for it.

These cookers may be used in three different ways—for boiling, steaming, and dry cooking. This fact appeals both to the stomach and to the pocket of every householder in the land, and to the cook it furnishes a large amount of leisure.

It is astonishing for what a length of time the heat is retained. At a recent experimental test, conducted for the United States Government, one of the articles cooked was a ham, and after it had been done to a turn, at the request of one of the persons interested the cooker was again closed

and left for sixteen and one-half hours. At the end of that time it was found that it still retained 145 degrees of heat.

Then, again, these retainers are so constructed that they can be transported for any distance, and then furnish a hot, nourishing, as well as deliciously flavored meal—from the dinner-pail of the laborer to the requirements of a hotel. In fact, they will meet the necessities of every family in the land, and be hailed as an economizer of both time and fuel. Its simplicity and economy, as well as in the advantage of its improved cooking, commends its use to every reflecting mind, and will certainly bring about a complete revolution wherever it is adopted.

C. H. SHEPARD, M.D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Walking Cure—How to Live to be a Hundred.

By JOHN F. HUME, a Septuagenarian.

III. CASES IN POINT.

It is a noteworthy circumstance in Emerson's case, that having been born with a weak, ailing body and a powerful mind—unquestionably one of the strongest of his generation—under the simple, common-sense system of physical discipline he adopted and followed, his body was enabled to outlive his mind; for before Emerson's death his memory had failed and his intellect was in its dotage.

A case very similar, and equally deserving of attention, is that of Colonel George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, who is thus described on the 5th of August, 1888, the day he was one hundred years old: "Fully six feet in height, straight as an arrow, with snow-white hair and whiskers, a pleasant face from which beam bright blue eyes, a fine form, and an iron constitution." At one hundred he was an active and competent business man, taking as much interest in current

events as most men of half his years. And yet we are told, in a newspaper notice of him, that "in his youth Col. Perkins was an almost helpless invalid. So precarious did his condition become that his father sent him to the West Indies in charge of a special attendant." This trip, it seems, did him little good, and on his return to his home he took his case into his own hands. "He became imbued with pedestrianism," continues the notice, "making excursions on foot to different parts of New England. It was about this time, in 1807, that he walked from Norwich to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a distance of over one hundred miles, in order to be a passenger on the *Clermont*, the first steamboat that ever paddled water."

The foregoing cases establish one important conclusion, namely, that it is not the naturally strongest who necessarily live the longest. Not that it should be so. The reason doubtless is that the organically feeble are led by

force of their condition to adopt and practise the best life-preserving habits. If the well and vigorous would be equally considerate, how much longer, as a rule, would they last!

Not that open-air exercises will insure good health and longevity if dietary and other physical requirements are disregarded. Nor must the mind be ignored. In all excursions for health the mind should walk with the body. Mechanical movement is not enough. There must be interest and enjoyment, and, if possible, enthusiasm. Emerson and Cornaro could never have lived as they did if they had not loved nature and delighted in her contemplation. They had poetic temperaments, which gave them a great advantage; but few are so stolid, so insensible to the charms of the beautiful world about them, if they will but go where they are to be seen, and let eye and soul have freedom of action, that they will not learn to realize and appreciate them, and in time become enrolled among nature's enthusiastic admirers and students. Suggestions for the acquisition of a taste in this direction will from time to time be found in these pages.

Of the many interesting experiences of persons of sound constitution who, after breaking down under the weight of overwork or business care, have practically lifted themselves from the grave by resort to a judicious system of out-door exercises, and particularly walking, that might be referred to, few would appear to be more instructive than that of William C. Flint, a lawyer of San Francisco, who as an amateur ornithologist has made some valuable contributions to a knowledge of natural science. Mr. Flint's story was told by himself to a reporter of the *San Francisco Call*, in whose columns we find it. At the time of the interview with him the reporter describes Mr. Flint as "a hearty-looking man, whose clear, healthy complexion, bright eyes, and active movements seemed to preclude the idea that he had ever been a

broken-down invalid. "Yet," says Mr. Flint, "eight years ago my tenure of life promised to be short, and scarcely worth the having for the few years, perhaps months, that were supposed to be left to me in this world. I suffered from what was looked upon as a fatal pulmonary complaint, and lost interest in everything but my physical ailments." The doctors advised horse-back-riding; but the trouble with that exercise was that it gave no employment to the mind, and left it to brood over the object for which the prescription was taken, and which was necessarily depressing to the spirits. The sufferer realized that he needed something to employ both body and mind. Happily, he recalled the days of his boyhood, when bird-nesting had been a favorite pastime with him. He resolved to become a boy again. It was a happy inspiration, and by its promptings, which led him to spend days, and even weeks, in tramping through fields and forests, climbing trees, and pursuing or watching the fowls of the air and studying their characters and habits, as an ornithological collector, he soon became a thoroughly renovated man. "Before a month was passed," says he, "I felt better, and by the end of the first year all apprehension of a slowly wasting death had disappeared. To one who has been an invalid nothing is clearer than the fact that a man's chief object in life should be the securing of good health, after which he may turn his attention to the pleasures of financial or other worldly profit. Having been an invalid, I for one can fully appreciate the force of this statement, and I willingly devote several months in each year to the occupation necessary for the keeping up of my present bodily vigor. Since that happy moment when the charms of natural history first dawned upon me as something worth more than a passing glance, I have gathered specimens of birds and eggs in every county in this State (California), have peeped into the deserts of Arizona, have climbed

the mountains of Nevada, have wandered by the lakes and rivers of Oregon, and have camped on the plains of Washington Territory—and every-

where I have found new pleasures as the study of nature ever develops more and more of her beauties."



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 643.—R. M., New York.—All place, we then have positive proof at child life is interesting, and when we our own doors and know conclusively



Photo by Rockwood.

NO. 643.—R. M., NEW YORK.

can trace character in our own children and note the various changes that take

that what is told us is correct. Let us verify, therefore, for ourselves, or form

ourselves into a large family of investigators, and send our facts to headquarters,* so that they may be tabulated and made use of in a practical and wide-searching direction.

In the child whose picture is before us we find several distinguishing characteristics, and as many students express difficulty in recognizing the location of the organ of Tune, we find here an excellent development which is an inch above, and posterior to, the outer angle of the eye. This faculty gives breadth to the eyebrow, and shows capacity not only to appreciate music, but to understand and to express it. If she were our child, we would give her every opportunity to develop this talent to its fullest extent. Some mothers and fathers expend hundreds of dollars to bring out a poor talent of music, and after all are disappointed in the result of their ambition for their children. In this child there could be no disappointment if she took an ordinary interest in the subject, for she is full of the musical capacity, and should be able to express it far above the average. This is only a prediction from the development of the brain. A few years hence we may be able to ascertain how this faculty, in combination with others, has unfolded itself.

Together with Tune we see also a large development of Time, which is located above the brow of the eye, but nearer the center of the forehead. This faculty keeps note of time as it passes, and appreciates the light and shade in the expression of music. Hence it sustains the organ of Tune very perceptibly.

Another faculty that is constantly being called into exercise in musical composition is the organ of Comparison, which helps one to criticize one's own work, and notes any variation from the normal tone in regard to the piece that is played. It will be noticed that this child is fully developed in the central part of the forehead, and we have no hesitation in stating that we

believe she is able, and will be able in the future, to become a fine critic of musical composition, and should she care to do so, she would be able to play, and express no common ability in composing musical numbers. The brow is broad, the temperament at present is of the vital character, and consequently she is well able to carry in her mind's eye much that will help her in the filling out of her work in this respect.

No. 644.—Eddy Crowley, Toronto, Canada.—This little fellow is full of life and animation. He is a genuine boy, and can shout with those who have the sturdiest lungs and who delight to make their voices ring. He will certainly, as the saying is, make a noise in the world and call attention to his ideas.

His forehead is fully developed, especially in the upper portion, in the region of thought. He will make many inquiries about what is going on around him, and his mother will not be able to answer his questions fast enough.

He is full of fun, and a regular driver. He will make things lively for any one with whom he is working. He will want to do a wholesale business; in fact, nothing on a small scale. He will imitate those who have branches in different parts of the country, like Wanamaker, who has a store in Philadelphia as well as New York, and Siegel-Cooper, who has one center in Chicago and another in New York.

He will work and think at the same time, and while he is walking he will make many plans, for activity of body will help to enable him to develop his activity of brain. He will have more plans than he will be able to carry out, and hence will get other men to assist him.

He appears to have a very active organ of Imitation, and will easily adapt ways to means. Thus, when he builds an engine he will have a pattern before him; when he builds a house with his bricks, he will copy a picture; when he makes a boat, he will have a model

* 24 E. 22d Street.

to go by. He will imitate the ways of older men, and those in the house with him must be careful what they let him see them do, as he will want to imitate them.

He will make a healthy boy, debar-

pediments of a physical or mental nature.

As a teacher he will be a lively one, and his scholars will get on in their work because he will encourage them in every possible way. As a business



NO. 644.—EDDIE CROWLEY, TORONTO, CANADA.

ring accident, and he should be fed on simple, nourishing, wholesome food, so that he may thrive, grow, and mature to manhood's estate without any im-

man he will get whatever his customers like to order, from an elephant down to a shoe-lace.

Let us know the progress of this boy.

Progress in Photography.

No. 6.

By G. G. ROCKWOOD.

OTHER APPLICATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

The secrets of the microscope as revealed and recorded by photography are truly wonderful. Many facts in nature and science have been demonstrated which could have been accomplished in no other manner. Experts have secured negatives and excellent photographs of what are known to exist, but which few can resolve by the microscope, to wit, the invisible or white blood corpuscles.

Of late stellar photography has been making wonderful progress. A serious attempt is now being made to secure a complete map

of the midnight sky, and there is no doubt of its accomplishment, so far as the sky can be seen from the continents of the globe. At various points of the earth there are observatories where skilled experts are engaged with telescopes especially adapted to the purpose in making photographic negatives of the stellar universe. Millions of stars not before known to exist have been recorded on the delicate sensitive plates.

The carbon photograph is not only a thing of beauty, but truthfully may be declared a joy forever. It is the most permanent of the direct photographic processes, and will, I believe, be as lasting as the printed page. The process is an evolution

of the experiments of Mungon Pouton, 1839; of Fox Talbot, 1853, and finally the practical results of Mr. Swan of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1864. It was about 1870 that I introduced it here.

The carbon process is properly named, for the resulting picture is a carbon pigment of almost the same nature as the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptian papyrus, specimens of which in the Historical Library were written thousands of years ago. Briefly, a sheet of white paper is coated with a solution of bichromatized gelatine in combination with carbon or other pigment. When dried in a dark room it is exposed to the action of light under a photographic negative.

Without describing details of manipulation, the tissue is washed in warm water,



DAGUERRE OF FRANCE, WHO DISCOVERED THE PRINCIPLE OF THE DAGUERRETYPE.

when the parts which have been protected from the action of the light dissolve away, leaving portions which have been rendered insoluble by the action of the light in the form of an imperishable image. Processes of more certain manipulation have been more in use than the carbon process, but it will surely have a dominant vogue before long. The difficulties are from the varied hygroscopic conditions of our climate. With us a saturated atmosphere is often followed in a few hours by an absolute absence of all moisture.

FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Announcement is made in some of the foreign journals that microscopic maps are proposed for war purposes. This was done as long ago as the War of the Rebellion. I then made some experiments in that line

for Major Meigs of the Engineer Corps. Some maps were made by me and were awaiting the examination of Major Meigs when the latter was shot and killed.

Some successful balloon photographs have recently been made, which in actual warfare in South Africa seem to be of the greatest use. A camera was adjusted to the bottom of a car with an exposing apparatus which was operated by an electric wire. Balloons were sent up and upon reaching the limit of the cable by which they were anchored the exposure was made by the electric wire and some excellent topographic maps were secured of the country beneath. In the cases mentioned, small balloons carrying but a few pounds' weight were quite sufficient to accomplish the result. Of course where practical to send an aeronaut, a very complete series of pictures could be made of an enemy's position. These experiments were made by English officers.

LEGAL EVIDENCE.

As legal evidence photography is growing in constant favor and use. Many times experts have been called to photograph localities where accidents have happened. Some time ago a question of responsibility was settled in court concerning two steamboats which had been in collision. One boat which had received the blow of the other had been at once repaired by the owner, but not until a series of photographs had been made unknown to the owner. At the trial some pretty tall swearing took place, when to the surprise of the witnesses they were put face to face with the art that cannot lie, photography, and the case went against them.

In another case a witness swore that he was turning his horse to the right, when a photograph showed that a deep excavation made it impossible.

In the copying, or, one might say, translation of faded and obscure manuscripts, there have been many novel results. It is known that the camera delineates forms that are invisible to the naked eye. Even the most powerful microscopes fail to reveal hidden mysteries quite within the power of the camera.

A case involving an important sum came up in an Illinois court which puzzled both Court and layman. A transfer of property was decided upon. The deed was produced, when it was discovered, that the signature of one of the four heirs to the property was apparently omitted. All was soon in a snarl and prolonged litigation seemed inevitable. One party who swore that he had witnessed the signing of the deed was threatened with arrest for perjury. No reason could be given for the omission of the signature and

(Continued on page 374.)

THE Phrenological Journal

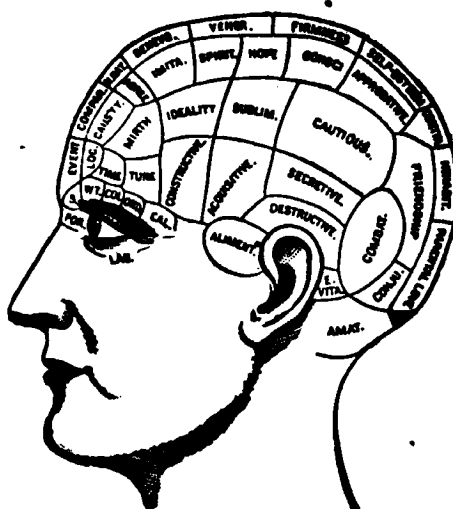
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

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(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON. NOVEMBER. 1905

Manage all your actions and thoughts in such a manner as if you were just going out of the world.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

THANKSGIVING PRAYER

We thank Thee, Lord, for all Thy care,
That we in Thy rich gifts can share,
For ripened grain, the harvest o'er,
For sun-kissed fruit, and all in store.

Oh, be Thou near us every day
Sustaining ever all the way,
Speak comfort when there's danger nigh,
And guard us with Thy watchful eye.

Keep thoughts of evil from each soul,
And may the good our acts control.
Impart to us the holy love,
That takes us to the realm above.

S. E. BAKER.

LUTHER BURBANK AND THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

We are becoming, facts tell us, more intensely humanistic in our views of the education of children.

Mr. Luther S. Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, is known to the public at large for his work in the world of plants. But he is infinitely more interested to see scientific principles applied to the upbringing of children than to the mere improvement of herbs and trees. How often Nature first teaches us to be kind to human nature! He has said that every plant, animal,

and planet occupies its place in the order of nature by the action of two forces: the inherent constitutional life-force with all its acquired habits, the sum of which is heredity, and the numerous complicated external forces or environment. And this must be the sole object of the person who would improve plants, animals, or human beings, and guide the interaction of these two forces.

He said, in substance, much as he loved the sunshine, the blue sky, trees, flowers, etc., he loved the children above them all. The vast possibilities bound up in the life of each child are

far beyond anything else we shall ever see or know. We hail all such testimony as practical evidences of a new era for child building.

HOW TO ESTIMATE CHARACTER FROM THE HEAD.

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to your query concerning the recent discussion on measurements, I beg to submit the following remarks:

The pose of the writer is at the least interesting in his affected battle of wits, assuming, as he does, a smug capability of critical intelligence and elaborate learning in relation to neural matters that are not as yet altogether *res adjudicatæ*. Personally I don't know whom he tries to hit in speaking of "professors" who put their thumbs into a man's earhole, and so measure intelligence, as I am not aware that such was the practice, although it appears to me a convenient method of determining the marginal border of the temporal lobe to ascertain the situation of the zygomatic notch, and with the head fairly horizontal to raise a perpendicular line from that as an anatomical basal point. This was the practice of Prof. Nelson Sizer when I first became acquainted with him, and eminent professional men, such as Broca, Ferrier, and Horsley, have employed an analogous method for determining the corresponding relations of the brain parts to the cranial bones.

With the substance of the three paragraphic digests of cerebral anatomy which the H. C. writer prints I agree in the main, and, as you know, my teaching for the past twenty years has covered that; but I am far from saying that I am cock-sure of our knowledge of the whole matters of brain constitution and of central function, so great are the modifications developed from time to time as the years go on. "Heads and Faces" is not far from twenty years old, and, you know it, like all books dealing with scientific matters,

should be read in connection with later knowledge.

Spurzheim taught the principle of observing the development of the head relatively from the aural meatus. Serving as a convenient anatomical point because of its correspondence with the situation of the medulla oblongata, it certainly enables the student of cranial proportion to obtain the necessary estimates of size in his examination of the head. To dispense with it as a physiological center would render much of the proceeding conjectural. Professor Luys, of Paris, in a book published some years since, pointed to the relation of the cerebral fibers to the central ganglia and the medulla, and I think when Professor Sizer wrote the chapter entitled "Bumpology Explained and Exploded," he must have had a similar view in mind, because he was far from slow to avail himself of a point useful in practice that late investigations had accepted. I am quite sure that he employed the "ear-hole" only in its relation to the central bases of the cerebral structure.

In Wilson's "Anatomists' Vade Mecum" was published a drawing of the course of the fibers in the relations to the convolutions of the central ganglia and the medulla. My copy of Gray's "Anatomy," tenth edition, contains the illustration which strikingly confirms the view of the phrenologists. This authority of Gray and of the later editions of his work is not yet a thing of the past. Something like seventeen years ago, while pursuing a course of study in the section of Nerve and Mental Diseases in the Vanderbilt Clinic under Professor Starr, I met with a preparation of the brain, which had been made by Starr, I think, which showed the course of the fibers in a remarkable fashion, and seemed a natural mold from which the author, Mr. H. E. Clark, of the drawing in Gray, might have obtained his data.

I cannot see how the writer in "Human Culture" expects to make any capital by such divagations reflections as that of the article you have shown me,

although he may have in view a purpose of exhibiting opinions and practices claimed to be approximate to the latest revelations in neural science.

HENRY S. DRAYTON, M.D.

The discussion referred to above appeared in a contemporary monthly, and

as it displayed a lack of scientific knowledge on the subject of measuring the head, we consulted Dr. Drayton, who was co-writer with Prof. Nelson Sizer of the book in question, namely, "Heads and Faces," and also former editor of the Phrenological Journal.

—EDITOR OF P. J.

REVIEW.

"Life More Abundant." By Henry Wood. Published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.20 net; postpaid, \$1.30.

This book should prove highly popular. It is written by the well-known writer, Henry Wood, who has already published a number of religious, philosophical, and psychological works. The keen interest that has been shown of late for all metaphysical books must surely make a decided call for this one. This book, which is not like his former ones, treats of ancient truth and wisdom that is novel and entertaining. He would undermine no one's faith in the Bible, but rather brighten and deepen it, and aid in its establishment upon a surer basis, and the aim of the writer is spiritually constructive. It is true we are living in a period of transition and unrest. To preserve a true faith in the midst of the present uncertainty is the duty of every one.

The conservation of a living faith

must find its essential supports in the diviner depths of the soul nature, and we are glad to find this work has for its purpose the preservation of all that is intrinsic in the written Word, and that it is addressed largely to the thoughtful lay mind. Some of its important chapters are The Real Seat of Authority; The Future Life; The Bible and Nature; The Higher Criticism; The Forward March.

The book reminds us of what the Rev. Louis Van der Burg has written in "The Christian Advocate" on "The More Abundant Life." He closes his article by saying: "Life is not worth living if man corresponds only with material things that will eventually end in eternal destruction, even of his spiritual nature; but if a man has in him the new nature which Christ came to give, if it be but a point, it is well. What do I care though in spiritual life and influence I am but a babe, if my life is becoming more abundant? It is worth while to become like God."

DEATH OF MR. BERNARD H. LAGE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Lage, graduate Class '98, of the American Institute of Phrenology, which took place in New York City, in September, after an illness of six months; he died of pulmonary tuberculosis.

To his Phrenological classmates he was much attached and they to him. He was a man of high principles, was very benevolent, kind-hearted, and full

of hope. He gave a great many books away. All who knew him recognized him as an earnest student and an enthusiast upon Phrenology.

He was educated in the art of Horticulture, and through laying out plants in designs for gardens, he conceived the idea of making tile patterns by having girls lay tiles on paper in the factory instead of in the old-fashioned way; his Mosaic tiling is very much

used at present. He was successful in influencing hundreds of men in trades unions and swayed them to lead nobler lives through the action of their higher faculties and by having higher aims. He freely acknowledged that his influence with the men was due to his

knowledge of Phrenology. He was a diligent medical student and possessed a large Phrenological library and belonged to the Beachonian Society.

He leaves a widow and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 801.—Saxon, Brooklyn.—The vital bump predominates in this gentleman, hence must show the emotional nature. He is social and can appreciate the comforts of home and the good things of the table. His perceptive faculties make him an investigator, an observer, and a keen worker when he gets started. He could fill a professional position quite well, especially where he had to meet people on terms of equality, where politeness and affability were required. His memory of people is better than his memory of names. He likes to be appreciated, hence puts forth special effort to please people. This is shown in the dimple in his chin. As an artist, photographer, or entertainer he would be in his element. He is somewhat influenced by the criticisms of his friends. He should be a good talker and he talks largely about people.

No. 802.—G. W. N.—Kasson, Minn.—You have a very decided character; are particular about most things and are not satisfied if they do not go your way. Your power of criticism should have some steady work to do; if you do not, you will find it will get in your way, and you will not be contented with your progress. You are of a literary turn and should show considerable taste in arranging ideas and material. In editorial work you would be quick and effective and show no little talent in business. You should be quick to understand investments and finance. Are quick to appreciate music and melodious sounds and remember them. Study public speaking and debate.

No. 803.—F. L. B.—Westfield, Mass.—You would make a good teacher and could qualify yourself to become one without any difficulty. You have a very inquiring mind and will always be on the lookout for something new. The languages should come easily to you and any quick, ingenious work will interest you. You have an excellent memory and could take up music and elocution with the object of teaching these subjects. You had better study Phrenology, for you would succeed quite well in it. You are in dead earnest, are sincere and conscientious.

Character is bounded on the north by sobriety, on the east by integrity, on the west by industry, and on the south by gentleness.—F. E. Willard.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded. If correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

E. S. B.—Brighton.—There is a great difference in the temperaments of people and therefore to answer your question as to why a woman who has suffered a great deal all her life, and yet has been able to preserve her hair from changing to white, is a problem which we cannot solve. Many persons who are much older than she is, who have had a great deal of trouble during their lives, have been able to retain the color and luster of their hair, and the reasons for this are largely as follows: First, people differ in the heat of their heads. The Vital and Mental temperaments generally have hot heads, and nature's nourishment to the roots of the hair is chemically changed by heat. The pigment is changed. But you take a man who has a Motive temperament, and at the age of seventy-nine or eighty you will find that he has very few white hairs. Dr. Shepard, of Brooklyn, whom you probably know, has very few white hairs, and yet he has just entered his eighty-first year, and passed his eightieth milestone on the 28th of September. The Motive temperament in anyone generally keeps the temperature of the body away from the brain, and through active exercise such a person is able to retain the normal color of their hair. Notice persons of your acquaintance and you will find that in nearly every case persons who have the Mental and Vital temperaments possess a crop of white hair at fifty, or have baldness before that time. Mr. L. N. Fowler's

hair turned white when he was sixty, though he had an abundance of it, and he lived to be eighty-five. Mr. Nelson Sizer's hair became white, and also George Combe's, and none of these gentlemen were distinguished for their Motive temperaments; while Mr. S. R. Wells had a distinctive Motive temperament, and he retained his dark color of hair as long as he lived. Thus you can universally apply this rule, with perhaps a few exceptions.

E. C.—Brooklyn.—Your question with regard to the right kind of food to nourish the teeth should be answered in the following way: We think in order to preserve the strength of the teeth that persons who have inherited a tendency to decayed teeth should eat bone-forming food. Milk and wheat will give solidity to the bones. The food, too, should not be of a soft, pulpy nature, but should be hard; hence "educator" biscuit would be excellent for a person to eat three times a day seven days in the week. They would nourish the system and give the teeth something to grind. Persons are too much in a hurry nowadays and do not give themselves time enough to eat food that requires considerable mastication. You will hear people say they like mashed potatoes, and yeast biscuit, or new bread and fresh cake, instead of taking hardtack, or bread two or three days old. Nuts, if chewed properly, would also preserve a person's teeth. Look at the skeleton of a gorilla in some museum and you will find its teeth are well preserved, and what applies to animals in this case applies to man. The Motive temperament has generally sounder teeth than the Vital or Mental, and with this temperament you generally find the executive, perceptive or scientific the ruling faculties largely developed.



PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

We are pleased to report that the October prize has been won by Mr. Thomas Spaven, of Buffalo, for his definition of Culture. The judges have found some difficulty in selecting the best reply, and have given Honorable Mention to Mr. William Cox, of London, and Dr. M. Haddleston, of Washington, D. C., while those of Mr. William Babbitt, of Walsenburg, Colo., Mr. Frank Dippel, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. George Tester, Mount Forest, Ont., have received the mark "B."

We wish to thank each member for their replies and ask each to compete for the following prizes:

For November we offer a prize for the best article on "Do Animals Think, and if so What Faculties Do they Use?"

For December we offer a prize for the best article on "Is Phrenology an aid to Photography?"

For January we offer a prize for the best description of a holiday the writer has experienced.

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or a dollar book in stock, which they may select from the Fowler & Wells Co. Catalogue.

All competitions should be received the first of the month and should be plainly written on one side of the paper only.

The prize essay is given in the next column.

CULTURE—WHAT IT IS, AND HOW CAN IT BE INCREASED?

Culture is refinement! And is the result: 1st, of proper hereditary influences; 2d, proper environments during youth—the season of development; 3d, proper mental and physical development by education and training, so that all the organs of the body, mental and physical, shall be and work in harmony together. The further removed from barbarity in the direction of refinement the more cultured the person. A person with one or more mental organs perverted, morbid or inactive, cannot be considered as perfectly cultured any more than a piano can be considered as in perfect harmony (culture) with one or more wires at discord with the others. Of the conditions necessary to culture, possibly the most important is the hereditary. It being the first, the foundation of our character, it must be correct to obtain a high degree of culture.

To increase culture all the mental faculties and bodily functions require to be properly exercised, to increase their power and brilliancy in the direction of usefulness to the world and ourselves—love of God and man and sympathy towards all creation.

Perfect culture may be likened unto that degree of perfection that Christ referred to when he said: "There is none good on earth."

THOMAS SPAVEN.

THE ANNUAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Phrenological Conference was held in connection with the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, on Friday, October 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Institute, 24 E. 22d St.

The following subjects made an attractive programme:

Mr. John T. Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah, "Valuable Friends to Phrenology."

Mr. Cox, London, S. W., England, "Memory."

Prof. Allen Haddock, San Francisco, Cal., "Measurements of the Head."

Prof. J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill., "The Temperaments."

Prof. D. T. Elliot, London, England, "The Value of a Phrenological Examination."

Prof. William E. Youngquist, Stock-

holm, Sweden, "Words of Greeting" from Sweden.

Miss Dexter, London, England, "Phrenology as an Aid in Teaching the Feeble-Minded."

The following members of the class of 1905 also read papers on:

"The True Influence of Phrenology." The Salutatory. By J. Thornley.

"The Importance of Phrenology in the Right Selection of a Position in Life." By F. C. Small.

"The Study of Phrenology as a Help to Teachers." By J. C. Maugans.

"Phrenology a Key to Life." By W. R. Stouffer.

"How the Selection of Food May be Aided by Phrenology." The Valedictory. By Mrs. Amelia E. Irwin.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The British Phrenological Society opened its first session September 14th. It was of a social character and quite a success in point of numbers and also enthusiasm. Among the Phrenologists present were: Drs. Hollander and Withinshaw, Messrs. Millott-Severn, Blackford, Hart-Cox, Webb, Eland, W. Cox, Warren (Secretary), Miss Higgs, etc., etc. Four new members were elected. Several songs and musical selections were rendered and much appreciated.

The President of the society (Mr. J. Millott-Severn) occupied the chair, and in his opening words of welcome spoke encouragingly of Phrenology. Phrenology (he said) differed from other sciences in this, that whether one knew much or little of it, provided the knowledge was accurate, it could be utilized with good advantage. There was no science more interesting, and it was more accessible than most of the other sciences. He recommended first the study of the groups of faculties; then the more detailed study of the separate organs, taking a good textbook such as Fowler's "Self-Instructor," "Heads and Faces," Combe's "Elements of Phrenology." After that the Temperaments, and then get a thorough knowledge of their special features and distinguishing characteristics. He thought Phrenology was just now passing through a critical stage. It was taking a better foothold than it ever had, though there were fewer professional phrenologists than formerly.

People were expecting better things from Phrenology than they used to do. Good sound phrenological advice was sought after, and a more serious view was being taken of it. This higher plane to which it was now being raised in England he believed was due to the work of the British Phrenological Society.

Mr. J. B. Eland gave a thoughtful and suggestive address on "Environment." By the aid of Phrenology those whose circumstances were adverse were enabled to rise superior to them. Phrenology not only pointed out talents and dispositions, and indicated what callings persons were adapted for, but it showed how the faculties could be combined to act in any given case to assist in making the best of one's circumstances or environments, or if necessary how to contend with them. By environment he meant such things as social position, educational advantages, influence of friends, and heredity; in a word, one's setting in the world. A sympathetic Phrenologist inquires about and enters into these things, and helps to lift a person out of himself and to overcome those things by which he is handicapped in the race of life. Then, too, those who obtained phrenological advice, whose environment was uncongenial or harmful, might anticipate events by preparing, without making any violent change in their circumstances, so that when the fitting time came, that which they had been following as a hobby

merely would be taken up as the great work of their lives with every prospect of success.

Mr. James Webb followed. He said he would like to see especially all clergymen, medical men, lawyers, and teachers, take up the study of Phrenology. If these four classes would do so others would follow and the world would be greatly benefited. He related how he had recently visited Coleraine, Ireland, and called on Mr. Carson, the author of "Man's Responsibility." They had quite a little phrenological mission over there. He read the heads of several leading men, and explained a few things about Phrenology, and they were all ashamed (so they told him) that they had never studied the subject before. He left a large number of friends of Phrenology as the result of his visit. Touching on the matter of environment, he said Mr. Eland had told them that we could overcome our environment. That was true to a certain extent, but we could not do impossibilities. We could, however, all improve ourselves. Those who began to use Phrenology for the changing of their conduct and improving their ability, never deteriorated. He could guarantee that much to all who would make use of Phrenology. We should therefore get people to understand Phrenology.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, the well-known author and specialist in nervous and brain disorders, next spoke. He asked: What is really the great stumbling block to the general acceptance of Phrenology amongst scientific people? Some would say because it is too much in the hands of quacks. That is not so, because there have been men of science who have advocated Phrenology. Others say it is the popular prejudice that exists against the subject which has caused it to be neglected and misrepresented for nearly a whole century, so that people have quite an inherent notion that it is all humbug. That is not the reason, for there are quite a number of scientific books on the subject. How is it that they have

not accomplished a greater conversion to Phrenology? Was it something in the subject itself that blocked the way? For a whole century medical men had been teaching that skull and brain did not agree, but at the present time there is not an anatomist who does not teach that the skull and brain conform to each other for all practical purposes. No anatomical objection on that score is now raised, as was formerly the case. That left the brain alone. It must be something we teach with reference to the brain which does not find acceptance. He believed the real reason lay in this, that scientists in general had not yet learned the one fact that is the essential teaching of Phrenology, viz.: that the brain subserves not only the intellect, but that the feelings and passions are also related to the brain, that is, those tendencies which make up human character. That is the great stumbling block in the way of anthropologists, anatomists, physiologists, and scientific men generally, accepting Phrenology. They think that we regard the entire brain as an index of intellectual capacity. It puzzles them that there are large heads possessed by men of inferior intellect, and that sometimes small-brained men are clever. But we do not teach that. We teach that the frontal part of the brain alone is the part concerned in intellectual operations pure and simple. It is true, however, that the intellect would not act if it were not prompted by certain feelings and passions. Another proof that we are perfectly right will be found in the fact that idiots do not always have the entire head small; but the frontal lobes are small, whilst the other lobes may be of normal size. As a rule we find the feelings and passions of idiots much stronger than in normal cases; this is because they lack the controlling power of reason, which is associated with a part of the frontal lobes. Again, it has not occurred to these scientists that insanity is not always a disorder of the reason, but frequently a disorder of the feelings. A man's conduct changes,

whilst he may still reason perfectly; it is only in the later stages of insanity that the reason gets affected, which simply means that the disease has progressed so far that it is not limited to the special centers with which the feelings are connected but has spread to the frontal regions as well. All the centers are intimately connected, and if one gets affected the disease soon spreads to other regions. The two forms of insanity which are most common are exaltation of the feelings and depression, or melancholia. These do not affect the power to reason clearly. The excessively cheerful or optimistic man can give good reasons. It is his conduct that is wrong, and the same with the melancholic subject. A blow on the head, too, will affect much more the feelings than the intellect, for the reason that if the blow is in front the man may lose control over his feelings and passions; and if it is in the posterior or the upper portion then inflammation is set up in the centers connected with the feelings that are located at the injured part, and there will be great stimulation of those feelings. These considerations show that character as well as intellect are connected with the brain. In advocating Phrenology before the scientific classes of the community, the doctor recommends that we should confine our attention to impressing upon them this fundamental principle, that the feelings and passions are as much related to the brain as the intellectual faculties are. If we can prove that to them so that they will make investigations in that direction they need not wait long to get evidence that will favor Phrenology and lead them to accept it. He had himself taken great trouble in finding cases from the records of surgery and medicine in favor of Phrenology; and it had been very great trouble indeed, because of the careless way cases had been reported. An injury is received about the head, and no definite localization is noted. That the head has been injured is thought to be sufficiently explicit. And again,

in deciding whether the mental qualities are affected, very little pains are taken as a rule; no inquiries are made into the psychology of the patient and whether it is affected by the injury. If the patient answers a few simple questions rationally, and he can remember the day of the week, he is said to have suffered no mental change. No inquiries are made as to the state of the primary feelings and propensities, whilst the man's character may have changed considerably. He related an instance of such a case. He was dining recently at a friend's house and the company included an eminent surgeon who had served in the late Boer War. This surgeon positively declared that he had treated cases where he had removed spoonfuls of brain from bullet wounds in the head and the men's minds suffered no ill effects. Such a statement from an eminent and highly respected surgeon was rather serious. He (Dr. Hollander) asked him for a particular case and some further particulars. So his friend told him of one man who had received a wound at the posterior part of the temporal lobe, that part of the brain just behind the ear. The man's intellect was not impaired. No wonder. But what was his behavior? How did he conduct himself afterwards? In answer to these questions the surgeon replied that the man's conduct became so abominable and he was so violent and unmanageable that he had to be turned out of the hospital. In the end he became violently insane. And yet in their casual way surgeons handling such cases declare there was no mental change, simply because the man's intelligence was not affected. When would medical men come to regard the character to be bound up with the brain, and to recognize that when a certain part of the brain was injured it affected the character and the conduct of the individual? He informed this surgeon that had the injury in this case been higher up, a different and quite opposite mental center would have been affected, and the man would have

become melancholic, the very contrary of a violent maniac.

Some practical demonstrations in Phrenology were given during the evening by Mr. James Webb and Mr. J. Millott-Severn, and a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

(Report supplied by Mr. William Cox, Phrenologist, London, Eng.).

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The second lecture of the season will be held on December 5th (Tuesday), at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., A.M., will speak on his popular topic, "By the Power of Beelzebub."

The third lecture of the season will be held on January 5th. On this occasion Dr. Banks will give an address on "Personal Hygiene."

Phrenological delineations of character will be given at the close of each lecture.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Continued from page 364.)

there was much collateral evidence that all four heirs had signed the deed, yet it was apparently not there. At the suggestion of a New York lawyer who had been called into the case, the deed was photographed, when the missing signature appeared on the sensitive plate almost as plain as the others.

In a case which I had for the Hon. William M. Evarts I made first a series of small negatives and afterward enlarged them to about 40 inches, showing the traced and amended autographs which were in evidence. No penman can replace the point of his pen on a line, without such a fact appearing through photographic agencies; neither can he change ink without such fact being detected.

One would naturally ask, "Can the camera see better than the human eye?" In many ways photography has the best of it. In fine distinctness of color the sensitive film will often determine questions where the human expert fails. In old faded manuscripts, in which many letters and words are not legible from the close approximation of the color of the paper to the faded ink, the photograph will often define the characters and unravel the mystery of time and bad chirography. Many other important legal cases have of late years been decided by this means.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

JUST A DEWDROP

I—who am I? Just a dewdrop,
Glittering, glistening on the roseleaf;
Yet I help to make Niagara,
Help to make the mightiest torrents.
Just a dewdrop, quickly passing,
Thing of beauty in the sunshine;
Yet through me the desert blossoms,
Giving life where death was present.
Just a dewdrop hardly noticed,
Never counted as a world force;
Yet I move the giant engine
Which without me were impotent.
Just a dewdrop, not a diamond,
Doomed to dry and die so shortly;
Yet I help create the ocean,
On which man is but a feather.
Just a dewdrop, gone by moontide,
Perished, vanished like a phantom;
Yet my soul is everlasting,
So I go to weightier duties—
Type of souls to him who ponders
On the models of creation.
Though alone I can do nothing,
Merged with others I'm resistless.
So may you, the human atom,
Learn the logic of existence.

CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN.

At a recent debate among the members of a Philadelphia literary society on the question, "Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?" a speaker in the negative took the position that as the general sense of justice of mankind for centuries had justified the death penalty for great crimes, therefore those of this generation ought not to abolish it, "for," said he, "if hanging was good enough for my father, it is good enough for me."

Addison J. Boutelle of Galesburg, Ill., state attorney of Knox County, has been elected president of the Illinois State Attorneys' Association.

The time is coming when uneducated girls will no longer think that housework and cooking can be undertaken without a proper and thorough education for this work. Then there will be regular hours and definite duties for all thus engaged.

The happiness of the great is to be able to make others happy.

The special purpose of riches is to be generously disposed.

We ought to seek for the special end of everything.

The special end of power is to protect the weak.—Pascal.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"American Review of Reviews"—New York—contains an article on "Theodore Roosevelt as Peacemaker," with a new portrait of the President taken at Oyster Bay; also an article on "Russia's Reception of the Treaty," by W. D. Stead, and one on "The Future of British India." Many beautiful portraits illustrate the October number.

"St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—St. Louis—always contains some good things, and on the first of October it contains an article on "St. Louis Nearing the Million Mark," which indicates

the wonderful growth of the city's population. Another article is on "Americans Who Have Made Fortunes in the Philippines," and not the least important article is upon "How to Raise Ten Million Dollars to Found English Scholarships for American Girls." This colossal scheme of the Society of American Women, in London, is to rival the Rhode's Educational Benefaction.

"Medical Talks"—Columbus, Ohio—has for its first article "The Girl in the Home." Other considerations deal on the following subjects: "A Case of Nervous Prostration," "Consumption, Its Prevention and Cure," "The Cause of the Yellow Fever Epidemic," "Healing by Laying on of Hands," and "The Benefit of Cold Air," all of which are worth reading.

"Madame"—Indianapolis, Ind.—has an article on "The Tonic of Toil," by William E. Danforth. This article is illustrated with a portrait of Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, and shows that work with a purpose is a cure for ennui. An article by W. Frank McClure is on "A Transplanted Industry." This shows the whole grown ostrich plumes of Columbia's bonnets, and the animals they are taken from. A number of stories grace the pages of this magazine which may interest some of the readers.

"People's Health Journal"—Chicago, Ill.—contains a portrait of the Hon. Willis George Emerson, LL.D., President of the National Medical University.

"Suggestion"—Chicago, Ill. This magazine opens with an article on "How to Save Money by Auto-Suggestion," by Herbert A. Parkyn, M.D. This is a new way of dealing with the money problem. As a rule we find people make suggestions as to how to make money by Auto-Suggestion. We believe that one of the best ways to make money is to save it. The writer speaks of "self-control and the practice of self-denial." Another article is on "How to Keep your Brain from Freezing," by W. R. Hurst. Both articles are excellent and well worth reading.

"Christian Work and The Evangelist"—New York—contains a sermon by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., on "Preaching to Win Souls," and an illustrated article by Joseph Newton Hallock, D.D., on "The Christianization of the North American Indian." One article on "Solving Life's Problems," by W. H. MacIntyre, deals with

success in journalism and is likely to be interesting to many readers.

"The National Advocate"—New York—contains a frontispiece of six original Washingtonians. This excellent magazine contains some interesting articles on "The Benefits of Total Abstinence," and it is to be recommended to many for its broad principles.

"Maxwell's Talisman"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an excellent portrait of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, which accompanies an article by him on "Irrigation and Home Building."

We have also received and wish to acknowledge "The American Economist," "The Christian Recorder," "The Florida Signal," "The Light of Reason," "The New Church Messenger," and "Wings," and in the latter journal there is a picture of Miss Mary Alexander, aged 102.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Girls. By Dio Lewis, M.D. The phenomenal success of "Our Girls" rests upon the extraordinary character of the work. It treats the question of a girl's health scientifically, and has helped numberless invalid girls into good health, but it does it all in a spirit so genial and fascinating that, while learning the most vital truths, you seem to be listening to a delightful story. 202 pages. Illustrated. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

Our Digestion; or my Jolly Friend's Secret. By Dio Lewis, M.D. 407 pages. This work treats each and every part of the digestive machinery, and discusses foods, drinks, and all the other elements and conditions of "My Jolly Friend's Secret." Price, \$1.50.

Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong; or, Diseases of the Organs of the Chest, with their Home-Treatment by the Movement-Cure. By Dio Lewis, M.D. This work explains the origin of consumption, the

symptoms of its several stages, the simple means by which it may be known, and when possible, cured. Profusely illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

Five Minute Chats with Young Women and certain other Parties. Written in a Lively and Attractive Style, exposing errors without fear or favor. By Dio Lewis, M.D. 426 pages. Price, \$1.50.

Prohibition a Failure; or, the True Solution of the Temperance Question. By Dio Lewis, M.D. 266 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

In a Nutshell. Suggestions to American College Students. By Dio Lewis, M.D. Filled with the information that all students so much need in regard to the care of their physical and mental health. 178 pages. Price, extra cloth, full gilt, \$1.00.

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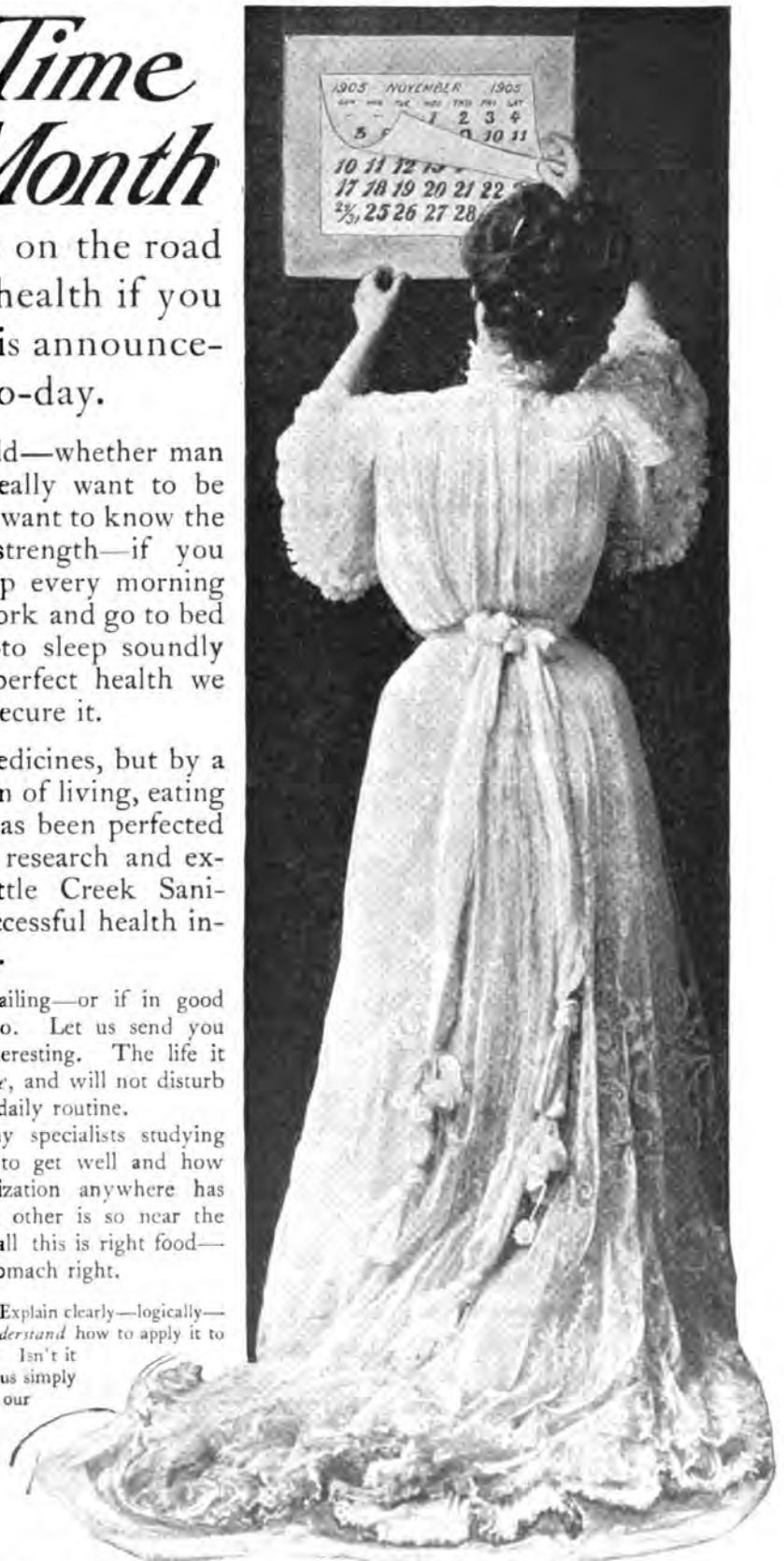
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Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting

By MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

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[WHOLE No. 803

An Interview with an Octogenarian.

A STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY OF REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

By THE EDITOR.

Thousands of people have puzzled themselves over the advice given by the French pastor, the Rev. Charles Wagner, and endeavoring to form some rational idea of what the "Simple Life" means to them, and how they can apply it.

Each person, no doubt, comes to a different conclusion as to what is his duty in the matter. The more we study the complex mechanical mechanism of the brain, the greater the problem for us to solve, and while to some people their duty is to retrench and live a more natural life, the duty of others is to be less parsimonious, and more disposed to use their opportunities in the cultivation of their faculties, and expend their means in self-culture. What one needs to aim at, is to make the most out of the opportunities afforded one for getting the most out of life, and of preparing oneself for a future existence.

To meet Robert Collyer, the octogenarian, is a liberal education, and to talk with him is certainly an inspiration. No one needs to puzzle himself over the problem of what the "Sim-

ple Life" is after being in his company for a few moments, for we find that from the weaver's life, as a boy, he has grown into the full experience of a man who has embraced all the opportunities possible for refinement, culture, and mental and spiritual development.

So modest, however, is he, that life to him is just as pure and simple now as it was seventy years ago, when he was working in one of the factories of Yorkshire.

While some people dislike to mention their early surroundings, here is a man who loves to think of his early environments in those days of strenuous endeavor, when he made music and harmony out of every phase of that life.

In his physiognomy, we are very much reminded of the leonine face of another grand divine, namely, Henry Ward Beecher, in his large and actively developed brain, flowing, silvery locks, large, kindly, sympathetic, yet penetrating eye, prominent nose, well-defined chin, eloquent lips, length of the upper lip, and lines of deep hospi-

talities, on either side of the central part of the face, which branch out from the nose and continue to the corner of the mouth; the full brow, which possesses that outer angle and scientific slant all betoken the close observer, the accurate statistician, and the man of system, method, and order.

During the privileged interview, we remarked about his large organ of order and method, the genial divine said: "Yes, that is true; my order is too large; I fuss too much," which was his characteristic way of showing that he liked everything just right.

He also reminds one not a little of Mr. L. N. Fowler in features and form of forehead, and that same geniality which sparkles through the conversation of the subject of our sketch, was also noticeable in the Phrenologist. Both men had large Human Nature, and were happy in their way of interpreting character, in sensing the characteristics of people and of summing them up correctly. But through the modesty of Dr. Collyer he naturally attributes to his wife a greater share of intuition than he himself possesses; yet in the larger affairs of life he has been able to get in touch with his surroundings and the indwelling of individual talent, goodness, and ability, and has been able to draw out these characteristics wherever he has found them.

Of his organization as a man having led a busy life, we find that there is a harmonious proportion between body and mind. Such a head as his, measuring, as it does, twenty-four inches in circumference, and in length and height respectively fifteen inches and fourteen and seven-eighths, would have looked out of harmony if accompanied by a bodily weight of one hundred and sixty pounds. Fortunately, therefore, Nature has provided him with a sound constitution, and his weight of two hundred and ten pounds, affords him ample opportunity to vitalize his brain.

His chest power, breathing capacity, circulation, and digestion, are all as

nearly perfect as is possible for anyone to possess, and he is a living exemplification of the fact that hard work does not interfere with good health and long life. His eighty-one years sit lightly upon his shoulders, and his capacity to enjoy heartily every fresh experience that comes into his life, would seem to indicate the capacity to generate fresh vitality for many years to come.

Born on December 8, 1823, he is now in his eighty-seventh year, and when we remarked that on the morrow there was to be a birthday meeting at the Church of the Messiah, he said: "Yes, I am reminded of my age every time I go to that meeting, and I am living in fear lest I shall have some time to collect one hundred pennies, to donate as my contribution," then added with a twinkle in his eye, "I am learning how to get back something for my pennies in the good tea that is provided."

As we have often remarked, size does not mean everything, and it does not follow because a man has a large brain that he will necessarily show genius and power, but where we find fine quality of organization, height of head, and a good anterior lobe there is mental material for a man to work with, and this is what Robert Collyer has been blessed with.

We remarked that the height of the doctor's head indicated remarkable sympathy for others, and hope and spiritual faith, which must have been very evident in his life, and served as an inspiration to others, giving him optimism in times of trouble and adversity. The doctor made another characteristic reply by saying: "My love of the human side of life is stronger than even the spiritual interest." "While this is true in part," we replied, "yet you blend the human interests of the people around you with a sanctified desire to elevate their minds to richer and holier objects than pertain to the material side of life." After making this explanation, the doctor nodded his head in assent.

His development of Acquisitiveness is not large; hence he concerns himself more with the use that money

serve his own individuality of mind and character.

His Phrenology strongly points this



THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Large Individuality, Human Nature, and Wit.

can be put to when accumulated, than the desire to accumulate a fortune for its own sake.

His independent spirit is strong. He is not one to bend and bow to aristocratic notions, but is rather inclined to

out, though his Self-esteem, in the form of self-conceit, is noticeably lacking.

His social brain, as reflected in the lower part of his face, is a strong feature of his character. He lives in the consciousness of the brotherhood of

mankind, and his fraternal spirit is a powerful stimulus to him.

His phrenological development of Language, which manifests itself under his eyelids, is very strong. He never lacks for a word, and his ideas are constantly tinged with a keen sense of humor. Mirthfulness and Hope unite in blending their services to give color and life to his speeches and his writings. In illustration of this fact, when speaking of his family tree, he said, "Ours was only a bush, for we cannot trace the record back beyond my grandfather's family, so we cannot climb to the dignity of possessing a tree."

His memory of faces, facts, incidents, and experiences, is strong, or rather, each of these separate memories is more strongly developed than his memory of names, and we judge that of late years, he has used the above-mentioned faculties more constantly than Eventuality.

He has a keen mind for comparisons, and takes delight in analyzing every subject that calls for his interest. Even the minute productions of Nature call out his wonderful love of contrast. So with musical sounds, whether heard in the woods, from an orchestra, or the human voice, are noted by him in their pleasurable variety, and with the ear of an expert.

His geniality of nature arises from several causes, and from the blending of many faculties, not the least from his understanding of human life and his power to approach the needs and conditions of his fellow men.

In short, he should be known for his large-heartedness, his adaptability of mind and versatility of power, for the combined humor and pathos of his nature, for the directness and sincerity of his utterances, for his comradeship and fraternal spirit, for his voluminous and ever-ready power of speech, for his modesty, tact, and utter lack of self-appreciation when he thinks credit is due to some one else.

In a word, then, large-heartedness, and nobility of character, will always

be associated with the character of Robert Collyer.

On stepping out of the dining-room he said: "I should like you to see the model made by the celebrated New York sculptor of myself, in the characterization of a scene from the 'Merchant of Venice.' I was the model for Antonio, being of stately proportions. On telling my wife what Mr. Rogers wished to do, she remarked, 'Who was Antonio?' 'Why,' I replied, 'he was the man who was to give a pound of his flesh.' 'Mr. Rogers evidently thought you could spare the pound of flesh to advantage,' she said."

Mr. Collyer pointed to several pictures on the wall, one being that of his mother. In the picture we saw at a glance that a large part of his organization, his social nature, his keen intuitions, were inherited from her, while his capacity to work, his strong hold on life, his independent spirit, and his desire to reason things out along practical lines, are elements of his character, which he has no doubt received from his father, who, we learn, lived to a good old age.

On escorting us to the door of his comfortable apartments, and when thanking him for the opportunity of again seeing him (for we had seen and heard him speak in Birmingham, England, many years ago), he said in a cheery way: "That reminds me of a story of a little girl who was naughty, and her mother told her to go into her room and ask God to forgive her, which she accordingly did. When the child rejoined the family circle, the mother questioned her if she had done what she had told her to. 'Yes,' said the little girl, 'I told Him I had been naughty, and asked Him to forgive me. and He said 'Don't mention it.''" Whereupon we both laughed heartily.

"Well, Dr. Collyer, you will have some witty story to tell when St. Peter takes out his keys to unlock the gate of Heaven," we said. "Yes, the entrance to a better world," replied our friend.

In the World of Endeavor.

MEN AND WOMEN OF TALENT.

By J. A. FOWLER.

REV. HENRY S. CLUBB.

All reformers have a unique organization which specializes them in certain lines of work. Mr. Clubb is no variation from this rule, and conse-

a hundred and fifty-four and a half pounds, and is five feet four and three-eighth inches in height. He is a comparatively young man at seventy-eight, and says himself that he feels twenty-five years younger than



HENRY S. CLUBB, WRITER, SPEAKER, AND VEGETARIAN.

quently we find several distinctive characteristics for which he is known. His head measures twenty-two and a half inches by fourteen and a half in height and fourteen and a half in length. The width of his head with calipers is six inches and the length is seven and a half inches. He weighs

he did a few years ago. He has evidently renewed his youth since he turned the three-score year and ten mile-stone, and this augurs well for his future. His head is somewhat peculiar in shape, being almost square. This does not indicate that the moral brain is deficient, but rather that the

faculties on a line with Conscientiousness are superiorly developed. In the head of an Indian and Australian native, where Firmness and Veneration are largely developed, and Hope, Spirituality, and Conscientiousness are not so fully represented, we find that the head in their case runs up to a ridge; but in all heads where Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality are as fully developed as Benevolence, Veneration, and Firmness, a somewhat flattened appearance strikes the observer, and this is the case with Mr. Clubb.

We should look at heads, relatively speaking, instead of faculties by themselves, and then we would get a better result from our observations.

Mr. Clubb shows that he has those faculties that make him a distinct reformer. He takes delight in pointing out the better way to people who have not begun to think for themselves, and even for those persons who have formed opinions, but have formed wrong ones. He can see how to better the conditions of the poor as well as increase the happiness of the rich, if people would only live differently, and it is with this aim in view that he devotes, and has devoted, a lifetime to reformatory work.

He is a man who will win the esteem and confidence of others for his earnestness, zeal, and conscientious scruples. He is unselfish in his appeals to the public, and his objects in life are based on broad principles. He can see ahead of the average man, and knows what he is talking about. His Spirituality and Human Nature both help him to look out into the future with the eye of a prophet. He knows what to expect, and consequently can predict with certainty concerning many problems of the day.

Nor does he work alone in his reform efforts; he has been a pioneer and influenced other good men to see with him. They have been led by his ideas, and this is how it should be; one man cannot do the whole work of reform, but if he can get others to

stand up and brave the ridicule of the world, he has a double influence. This is what Mr. Clubb seems to have succeeded in doing.

He is a man who likes to do things on a large scale; hence his ambition is not easily satisfied. If he were a doctor, he would probably have a large practice, so that he could extend his labors not only by visiting the sick, but by many other ways, namely, through the press and on the public platform.

His head indicates that he is quite ingenious and knows how to work out original plans. He is not a man to waste anything, and were he a millionaire he would make everything that he had to handle of some service to others. He would throw nothing away that could be utilized by some one, even if he could not use the thing himself. He is quite orderly and systematic in his work, and does not leave any loose ends to any department of it, and therefore it holds together well. Though generally thoughtful and philosophic in his way of reasoning, he is clear, direct, and logical in his way of driving his arguments home, and therefore persons can follow him in his trend of thought.

The organ of Human Nature is particularly large and active; hence he should be a good judge of human character, and when making up his mind concerning the disposition of others he should be able to come to correct decisions. He can read people like an open book.

His memory by association is very good; in fact, he recalls many circumstances which other people forget, though he may not remember little things so well, and for this reason he may depend more upon a connecting link than offhand facts to help him out with data and general information.

He has the prudence and solicitude that look far ahead, and has not a speculative type of mind that is inclined to work without having some substantial basis for his investments.

Forms and ceremonies have not very much influence with him, and he cuts them out wherever he can and goes straight to the point that he wishes to attack in whatever work he is doing. Some persons make a great deal out of their goodness in order to attract attention, and they make a little effort go a long way. Mr. Clubb, on the contrary, condenses much work in a little space of time and with as little ostentation as possible. He may not be able to follow a tune or earn his living by music nor quiet the children by singing them to sleep, but he is able to appeal to adults and adapt himself to many circumstances in life; hence, when traveling he is more likely to feel at home with people of all classes than the average traveler.

His Secretiveness is not a largely developed faculty; hence when he knows a good thing he likes to give others a chance to benefit by it, and his Secretiveness, Self-Esteem, and Tune are the smallest faculties which express themselves in his mind.

As a man among men he will be known for his strict conscientious principles, his far-seeing and projective intellect, his faithfulness to his friends, his original schemes for doing good, his systematic business habits, and his intuitive insight into character. He should succeed as a writer, speaker, and business man, though if he had given his attention to medicine he would have excelled in becoming a specialist along reformatory lines.

Henry Stephen Clubb was born June 21, 1827. His early years were spent at a home where ministers of the New Church (Swedenborgian) were always made welcome when they visited Colchester, England, on their missionary journeys. From these gifted men he received his earliest and most enduring impressions on Theology and religion.

Among the frequenters of his home was William G. Ward, a commercial traveler, who was an eloquent advocate of abstinence from the flesh of

animals. This was before the word "Vegetarian" was invented. Although only nine years of age, Henry S., the youngest of a family of nine, became much interested in this subject, and, after giving it a few trials, determined to adopt it as his daily practice. His firm adherence to the humane diet gradually brought over the rest of the family, and even the father and mother gave up their accustomed indulgence in flesh meat with evident advantage to their health. His mother had for years suffered from a sore and inflamed limb, which became, under the vegetarian practice, perfectly restored to health.

Learning Phonography and studying William Cobbett's English Grammar favored a literary turn to his mind. His first experience at a day school was an engagement as teacher of Phonography in one of the Commercial Schools of his native town. He became a lecturer and teacher before he was sixteen years of age. He organized a Phonographic Society in Colchester, which was the first of the kind in England. Its Rules were published in Isaac Pitman's "Phonographic Magazine," and the Society became the model of many similar organizations in England. He thus became early acquainted with Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Phonography, who, being also a vegetarian, they became fast friends and corresponded frequently, always in Phonography.

Through the influence of Mr. Ward he became acquainted with William Oldham, the pater of the Concordium, with whom he took his first ride to London on the then new "Eastern Counties Railroad."

After a year at the Concordium, at Ham Common, Surrey, he removed to London and became assistant shorthand reporter to Mr. Johnson, of No. 2 Charles Square. He subsequently traveled, lecturing on Phonography and teaching classes. With Henry Fry he opened a Phonographic Institution at 55 High Holborn, London. But preferring country life he after-

ward joined with his brother Robert and purchased a small farm at Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, where he held Sunday meetings and delivered extemporary discourses. He obtained here his first experience in preaching.

He contributed articles on Vegetarianism to the "Truth Seeker" and the "Vegetarian Advocate," published at the Isle of Man, by Mr. Horsel. These articles attracted the attention of James Simpson, Esq., J. P. of Foxhill Bank, near Blackburn, Lancashire, who was President of the Vegetarian Society which was organized in 1847. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Simpson made an appointment to meet Mr. Clubb at Euston Square, London, but being unable to stay till Mr. Clubb could meet him, he left a note for Mr. C. to follow him to his home, which he did. This was Mr. Clubb's first acquaintance with the Bible Christians, Mr. Simpson being one of the trustees of said church in Salford, although living twenty miles away.

He remained with Mr. Simpson about four years, being engaged reporting Vegetarian meetings and editing the first volumes of the "Vegetarian Messenger."

While thus engaged, he attended the Bible Christian Church at King Street. He was baptized into the church by Rev. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., in 1850.

In 1853 Mr. Clubb sailed from Liverpool and arrived in New York about the middle of June. He soon made the acquaintance of Dr. Trall, Dr. Alcott, Messrs. Fowler and Wells, and through the last, of Horace Greeley, who introduced Mr. Clubb as "a friend of mine from England, a shorthand reporter," to Mr. Ottenson, who was City editor of the "New York Tribune," with directions to employ him. This he did, and Mr. Clubb soon found himself scheduled for reporting many important meetings. He

also wrote for the "Water Cure Journal."

Before the end of the year 1853, Mr. Clubb was reporting for the "Washington Union," in the United States House of Representatives, which position he held during the whole of the long session of 1853 and 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was debated and passed. This gave him a good insight of American politics, and he became personally acquainted with many of the leading men of the period.

In 1862 he was commissioned by President Lincoln "assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain." Was wounded at the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862; served under Grant as Master of Transportation on the Mississippi River during the siege of Vicksburg; became acting Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps in 1865; served under Sheridan at San Antonio, Texas, 1865-66. Honorably discharged from the U. S. army in June, 1866, nine months after the conclusion of peace.

Since the war, Mr. Clubb has been editor of the "Herald," Grand Haven, Mich., of the "Peacemaker," "Food Home and Garden," and "The Message," in Philadelphia. Alderman, State Senator, and also Secretary of the Constitutional Commission in Michigan. President of the Vegetarian Society of America, and since the Centennial in 1875, pastor of the Bible Christian Church, Philadelphia, which last two positions, at the age of seventy-eight years, he continues to fill with unabated energy and zeal, occasionally attending conventions and delivering lectures on his favorite topics. He also writes magazine and newspaper articles and issues pamphlets on practical subjects, the most recent of which is "Unpolished Rice the Staple Food of the Orient," and "Thirty-nine Reasons Why I Am a Vegetarian."

ANNIE MERRITT, A CHILD PIANIST

This child has a remarkable combination of temperaments, and her quality of organization makes her highly susceptible. She is able to understand things far in advance of her years; in fact, her whole nature is a very responsive one. Her basilar brain gives energy to a good founda-

is often out of balance. She will always be able to maintain a harmony between body and brain, and on this account will maintain her health more readily than would otherwise be the case. She has cause to be exceedingly thankful for her inheritance, her hold on life, her versatility of



ANNIE MERRITT AT TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

tion for the activity of her moral and mind, and her evenness of mentality intellectual faculties. She is able, and mental culture, as well as for her therefore, to regulate herself more musical ability. Her light hair, florid evenly than is generally the case with complexion, light blue eyes, all indio- one who has so much talent or genius. cate a national type of character As a rule the nervous temperament which is largely Anglo-American- predominates in such a case that one Irish.

As her moral and intellectual faculties largely predominate in her character, she will be very conscientious in her work, sympathetic in her interest for others, hopeful and serene when engaged in any arduous work, and inspirational in her tendency of thought, more in regard to inspiration, imagination, and the power to interpret her thoughts and work in special directions than any other way. She will link her imagination with her large Comparison and Causality, and consequently she will be able to interpret whatever subject she takes up with intelligence.

Her perceptive faculties are all well developed, especially Time, Tune, Eventuality, Weight, and Locality. These should give to her originality of thought, power of interpretation, ability to weigh and consider matters of technique, and appreciation for the light and shade of music. She will quickly take an idea that is presented to her on an instrument, and in her lessons, her studies, and her performances she will show an intelligence above the average for skill in music. Her love of the subject, too, will enable her to throw out her capacity in rather an interesting way. She has not much regard for the popular side of music, and hence her subjective mind will enable her to show poetic taste in music, as well as ability to appreciate the mathematics and the grammar of it. She should be good in the study of musical theory, counterpoint, double bass; in short, technique is inborn in her, and it is not all a matter of culture, as is the case with many people. We know, of course, that culture will add to expression, yet the innate capacity in her shows in a marked degree in her combination of Tune, Ideality, Comparison, and Spirituality. Another strong factor in her character shows itself in her Sublimity, her ability to rise to the height of musical conception, at the same time be able to control any excitement when playing a rapid passage. She will appreciate

the grandeur of any technical piece and will rise to the occasion, while her physique will be able to master the difficulties of musical composition, for the Destructiveness and Combativeness give her force of character, and through her Firmness she will persevere with a part of a difficult piece until she has mastered it. Her Continuity is developed above the average in a child of her years; in fact, we consider that she is phenomenally developed not only in her musical talent, but also in her concentration of mind, to continue her line of thought in music. Very few persons at her age can practice continuously for three hours a day and take a lesson of an hour and a half three times a week, yet she has done this repeatedly and continuously. She began with a ten-minute lesson, when she was between seven and eight years of age, and now has increased the time of her lesson to an hour and a half. She is not only able to play one piece, but has been known to perform fourteen numbers in one evening, some of them being thirty-two pages long and taking twenty-five minutes to play. This is a difficult accomplishment for a child of her years, and were it not that, first, she has wonderful power of control; secondly, concentration of mind; thirdly, evenness of temperament; and, fourthly, a remarkable memory, she would become exhausted with such a musical task.

She is not one to slight her duties. If she cannot do a thing, she says so, and will never pretend that she can do a thing unless she knows she can do so to the best of her ability. While she is conscious of her own powers, she is not vain or conceited in the endowment that nature has given her, and it is on this account that she will rise in her profession and succeed beyond the average as a performer. She is quick to see the relative proportions, as well as interest and connection, between one part of a piece and another, and dissects a piece to see

how it is composed or built up, and by this means she is able to give true expression to even the minutest parts of the piece she is playing. Were she careless and indifferent, it would not matter how much talent she had, she would never be a great player; but, having moral steadiness from her superior brain and energy from the base of her brain, she is able to throw her interest, her energies, and her executive power into her work. She should become an excellent performer as well as a composer, and we would advise her to work out a musical theme and show her originality of mind by catching some of the inspirations that come to her when she is playing. She is not a mere mimic or imitator of any one else. Her style is original, and she throws into her playing her own personality. Thus her technique is interesting to the listener, and persons will not become wearied with her performances. She is able to understand the different and varied expression that is required in the different musical writers. She will not interpret all pieces alike, and for this reason she will be a true artist in her musical expression.

The sense of order, method, and system is keenly developed in her, and she is systematic in her work. Fortunately she possesses an excellent memory, and should be able to retain what she has once learned by heart. Her Comparison makes her a keen critic of her own work; consequently she will know whether she has played a piece correctly or not, and will be able to analyze her own music and realize whether she has reached her ideal or done her best in any effort or not. She looks ahead, and hence, when she is playing, her mind is really ahead of her fingers, and she knows what is coming in the next bar, so that she does not become confused, as is the case with some players. Cautionness gives her the ability to look ahead and approach her work with conscientious thoughtfulness. Her ambition makes her desirous of excell-

ing in her work, and certainly she should be able to succeed above the average in all her performances. Nature has done her best to unite many elements in her character, and the blending of them will result beneficially in her work as a pianist or as a teacher and composer of music. We believe that she will rise to the very height of her profession, as she deserves to do.

Her playing excites the wonder of all who hear her, for she does not play like a little girl of twelve, but shows an advanced understanding far ahead of her years, as well as a remarkable technique for one so young. Undoubtedly she has a future before her second to none, and will take her place among the first women pianists in ten years' time.

It is interesting to note that Annie Merritt and her parents were born in New York City, and are therefore Americans. Her grandmother on her father's side came from New York, and her grandfather on her father's side from Connecticut, but some five or six generations back she has Irish ancestry.

Miss Merritt has visited Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Troy, the Catskill Mountains, and Greenwich, Conn.

"The Musical Courier" says of her: "In this age of 'child wonders' the advent of a prodigy is not deemed of extraordinary importance. But there are prodigies and prodigies. Some children, more precocious than gifted, excite our astonishment at first, but do not develop, and fail to meet the expectations raised by their early performances. Annie Merritt is not one of these; she is a richly gifted girl, whose talents have thus far been developed by the most sensible methods. Her progress has been sure and her acquirements rapid. She is only twelve years of age, yet plays as well as many full-grown pianists. All that she essays she accomplishes. Indeed, she is a miniature artist.

"For the past four years William C. Rehm, of Steinway Hall, has been the

child's instructor, who has been very successful in developing prodigies, and therefore she is in the very best hands."

The programme of one of Annie Merritt's concerts, which shows the scope of her work: Fugue, by Kirnberger; Gavotte, Op. 31, No. 1 (Danses Rococo), by Sternberg; Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 4, by Schubert; Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2, by Chopin;

Polonaise, Op. 18, No. 5, by Moszkowski; Bluettes, Op. 59, No. 1, "A Mignonne," by Schutt; Valse, Op. 59, No. 2, "A la bien Aimée," by Schutt; Etude, Op. 32, No. 9, by Jensen; Danse Andalouse, by Sternberg; Barcarolle, by Rubinstein; Consolation, by Liszt; Marche Mignonne, Op. 15, No. 2, by Poldini; Nocturne, by Paderewski; Recollections of Home, by S. B. Mills.

THE LATE DR. ELIZABETH IRWIN.

Harriet Beecher Stowe once said,

"As some rare perfume in a vase of clay,
Pervades it with a fragrance not its own,
So when Thou dwellest in a Mortal Soul,
All heaven's own sweetness seems around it
thrown."

The above beautiful sentiment seems so appropriate to a life that has come to an untimely close, that we feel we cannot commence our short estimate of her value to the community in a better way.

After twelve years' active work in the medical profession, Dr. Elizabeth Irwin, of New York City, has been called home to her heavenly rest. Her portrait shows her to be a person of exemplary character, of remarkable personality, sweet disposition, and conscientious regard for duty. She certainly had a keen scientific cast of mind, an observing intellect, and a practical way of looking at things; hence she was able to gather facts readily, consider the condition of things around her, and see at a glance what was necessary to be done in times of emergency. The theorist is useful in his way in reasoning out philosophies and metaphysical ideas, but the scientist sets to work and pushes things through while the reasoner is arguing about the pros and cons. In Dr. Irwin we see one who possessed marvelous skill in detecting what was necessary to be done in all classes of society, to rich

and poor, young and old, grave and gay, and her comparative mind must have aided her considerably in her profession. Her sympathies never flagged.

It was through Phrenology that Dr. Irwin selected the medical profession for her life work, for in every respect she was well equipped for the duties and responsibilities she found awaiting her.

So untiring, however, were her efforts in the philanthropic department of her work that she lost sight of the physical demands upon her health and strength, and she considerably shortened her labors thereby. Could she have been persuaded to have taken more time for recreation, she would probably have sustained herself in her practice for many years to come.

Hers was a busy life. For a period of over eight years she was one of the attending physicians at the Dispensary of the Judson Memorial Church, and was for nine years the attending physician at the Florence Crittenton Mission, giving her valuable services without remuneration. "Many who have found shelter there hold her in grateful remembrance for her gentle and kindly ministrations, and many young mothers have had their precious little ones restored to health through her skill and patient effort." The above are the grateful words of testimony from the mission itself.

She was for twelve years medical

adviser to the Margaret Strathan Home in New York City, and generally attended once a week the Wetmore Home for young girls, while the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital have lost a valuable friend.

It is not a surprise to us to learn that Dr. Irwin was of Scotch ancestry, for her photograph indicates this, and on the occasions that we have been privileged to meet her we have noticed the striking characteristics which are represented in Scotch people, namely, height of stature, the Motive temperament, breadth of intellect, height of head above the ears, and a practical, energetic character. She was plucky and knew no fear.

In 1903 she was present at the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, and her portrait is in the flashlight picture that was taken at the close of the meeting.

Dr. Irwin was graduated in 1894 from the Eclectic Medical College, and after a post-graduate course began the practice of medicine as a diagnostician, and in obstetrical work she was most successful, never having lost an obstetrical case.

She did not work for dollars and cents, but often remarked, when a poor patient was unable to pay for her services, "We will leave that to the Lord." Throughout her life she showed a Christian spirit and was self-sacrificing to the day of her death. She put more sugar in her lemonade than most people.

As a medical woman she was characterized as being able to cure when other physicians were at a loss how to diagnose a case, and it was said of her that she signed less death certificates than the average practitioner. She held conscientiously the secrets of others, and a great many people confided in her. Her death is a personal loss to a large number of friends, for she had a large private practice, besides conducting her philanthropic work.

She was the light of the household, and was always cheery and bright, no

matter what the circumstances or experiences were through which she was called to pass. She had an individuality all her own, and practically knew no fear. She concealed her own pain and trouble lest any one should sorrow at her expense.

Her interest in Phrenology was noticeable, and she would often talk with some members of her family on the subject, and intended taking the course at the American Institute of Phrenology next year, as two of her sisters had already done.



DR. ELIZABETH
IRWIN.

One little incident will suffice to illustrate many similar ones that filled her professional career. It was on Christmas day (1904), when a new patient, suffering from an alarming cough accompanied by hemorrhage, called at Dr. Irwin's hospitable office. Gently and tenderly she was examined, and a condition of alarming weakness called forth on the physician's part the closest possible attention and attendance from eleven until two o'clock, when all that could be done was completed. Surely the angels were keeping watch over sufferer and healer that day! For although no Christmas dinner was partaken of by her who served the Great Physician, still the sweet compensation of knowing that she had done what she could to relieve the suffering one was reward enough.

Surely a Bethlehem's inn was found in that office, for, unable to get a cot in the immediate neighborhood because of Christmas, Dr. Irwin's supporting arm on one side and the one who brought the sick one on the other side, safely conducted the patient to her abiding place; and night and day she watched over her until she was able to be removed to a hospital. For a period of four months her life was undoubtedly lengthened.

A GALASHIELS CENTENARIAN.

Mr. James Bell, retired tailor, Galashiels, on March 12th, celebrated his hundredth birthday. Mr. Bell was born at Earlston on the 12th March, 1805. Afterwards the family removed to The Haining, near Selkirk. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Bell went



MR. JAMES BELL.

to Galashiels to learn the tailoring trade, where he set up in business, and practiced as a master tailor for sixty years. Mr. Bell remembers distinctly the Battle of Waterloo, and his wealth of reminiscence makes his company most entertaining. Mr. Bell is still hale and hearty, and takes a lively interest in all current events.

A YOUNG LADY CONUNDRUM.

By H. W. RICHARDSON, LL.D., OHIO.

While engaged in professional work in an enterprising town in Michigan, I was kindly invited by a gentleman

and his wife to spend an evening in their home. The wife informed me that they had a young lady at their house who was a mystery to her parents, to her teachers, and to her friends, and if I could solve the problem I would have their best wishes and gratitude. The evening which I spent in their beautiful home was a most delightful and profitable one.

The Phrenological examinations which I gave were pronounced most accurate, helpful, encouraging, and of a high educational value. The young lady enigma was quite intelligent, with rather weak Firmness, health somewhat impaired, while she had the most negative development of the faculty of Continuity that I ever met. This is the faculty which remembers the law of connections between the relative parts of any work or subject or branch of knowledge.

I said, owing to the great weakness of this faculty she would find it very difficult to perform household duties which required her to remember the relative parts of the work. She would be confronted with greater difficulties in acquiring an education, as she would find it very hard to concentrate long enough on any subject to reason with much correctness or to remember the relative parts of any study or any line of work.

The gentleman and his wife were pleased and thankful when I told them the mental causes of the young woman's inaptitude, which they said was absolutely correct in every particular. So in a few minutes I solved a mental problem, by the aid of Phrenology, which had been a mystery to the young lady's friends and educators for years.

I also gave my client suggestive treatment to develop this faculty, which if kept up persistently will result most favorably, and, together with certain physical exercises which I recommended, will contribute greatly to her health, success, and happiness.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health Topics.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

HYDROPATHY FOR THE INSANE.

Some months ago we had in the Science of Health department an article referring to an act of the Legislature of New York State, providing for the treatment of the insane by hydropathic and hygienic appliances. They have now in the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island a department fully equipped for the treatment of the insane on the most strictly hydropathic principles, and they are meeting with splendid results. Dr. George D. Campbell and Dr. Emmett C. Dent are in charge of the insane department of the Manhattan State Hospital. Dr. George D. Campbell spent the first two years of his medical studies at our Sanatory Hotel in New York.

The leading physicians of the world are just beginning to appreciate the great value of water and its various appliances as the most important remedial agent. The New York Tribune recently had nearly a full column report of the doings at this hospital, from which we clip the following points:

"This hospital, the first public institution in the country to adopt hydrotherapy as a recognized part of its course of treatment, has been experimenting and tabulating the results for some time, until Dr. Dent announces that there is absolutely no question as to the marked benefit to patients from this branch of the treatment.

"Forms of 'water treatment' are in use on Ward's Island, which have been

tried nowhere else in this country, notably the 'continuous bath,' for patients in violent delirium. The patient, placed in a bathtub of water at exactly blood heat, is kept there under observation by experienced nurses and the physicians for hours—for days, if necessary—until the delirium has abated. In one case it was found necessary to keep the patient immersed in the water for fourteen days. She came out of the delirium, and under other branches of the treatment recovered from her dementia. Where physicians used to estimate that the death rate from such cases was about sixty per cent., now the physicians at the Manhattan State Hospital expect to save every patient under delirium, unless some other form of insanity or physical disease sets in.

"The patients no longer subject to constraint are kept outdoors in tents and pavilions. They are first examined carefully by Dr. George B. Campbell and the nurses, who then from the data map out a plan of treatment. If the patient is violent, it may be the continuous bath of lukewarm water. It may be the Scotch douche, under various pressures, or sitz baths, or needle baths, or sprays, or warm or cold packs, or drip-sheet baths, or hot air cabinet treatment, or even a bath of carbon dioxide, singly or in any combination. The patients walk about the grounds, work in well-ventilated, light workshops at light occupations, take sewing lessons, practise gymnastics, and play games and dance.

"A Tribune reporter, taken yesterday to see 'some of the most violent pa-

tients,' found in a couple of large, light pavilion shelters some twenty or thirty women, some abed, others sitting at small tables in the pavilions or in chairs in the bright sunshine outside, talking to the nurses or one another. Little in their appearance indicated derangement.

"'We've had them absolutely unconfined this way for a long time now,' declared Dr. Campbell, 'and have not had one misfortune. Of course, it requires the courage of our convictions, for if some one should run amuck or try to swim the river her friends would say that we should have confined her.'

"The apparatus for the hydriatic treatment is in several rooms in the receiving pavilion. In the largest one are two bathtubs, so connected with steam pipes and thermometers that the water can be kept at any desired degree of heat with absolute accuracy. Across the room is a large marble platform with two hose nozzles, looking not unlike standpipe attachments. These nozzles are connected with hot and cold water pipes so that any desired degree of heat can be obtained, registered accurately by thermometer attachments, and any degree of pressure may be obtained, registered by scales at the operator's hand. In one corner of the room is a contrivance for shower, spray, and needle baths at any temperature. In all, the hospital has eight tubs. Hot air baths and vapor baths are administered in cabinets. Sitz baths and hot and cold packs are another important part of the treatment.

"Said Dr. Dent: 'While I do not pretend to offer any new observations on the application of water as a therapeutic agent, the results I have obtained have been most gratifying and confirm those of many prominent authorities on this subject. I find that when water is properly applied in the form of packs and hot and warm full baths, it acts as a hypnotic and sedative, and is of great value when it is imprudent to administer drugs. As an eliminative it is of exceptional value. The hot air cabinet in our hands has proved to be

a valuable agent in relieving pain without the depressive effects common to hypnotics and sedatives. It stimulates metabolism, promotes absorption, and is unquestionably the most valuable eliminative agent we possess, and, when properly used, possesses a sedative action on the nervous system obtained by no other remedy. Patients differ widely in their behavior under treatment, and for this reason every case requires careful physiologic study to determine the best course to pursue. By careful technique alone can the best results be obtained. In many instances harm will result when a prescription is indifferently carried out.'"

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that the medical profession are beginning to appreciate the power water possesses recognized by Drs. Shew, Trall, Jackson, Gleason, Foster, and other leaders fifty years ago. Fowler & Wells Co. were the pioneer publishers of works on hydropathy in this country. The "Water Cure Journal" was the organ for educating the people. We have all of its volumes in our library.

Boracic acid is a non-irritating antiseptic which can be employed in almost every wrong of life requiring external or internal antiseptic treatment of a mild and soothing character.

EATING DISEASED MEAT.

Some years ago a gentleman gathered his friends together for a big Christmas dinner, of which a large roast turkey was the principal dish. The father carved the dead turkey into small pieces, and had just begun to pass around the fragments when a small boy sitting at the other end of the table called out, "Say, pa, is that our old sore-headed turkey?" Somehow that spoiled the appetite of the company for turkey. How strange it is that a little thing of that sort will so turn us against eating an animal, when we do not take into account the diseased bones, abscesses of the liver, tuberculous lungs, etc., which

afflict a large proportion of these animals! It is astonishing how hardened we become to the swallowing of disease.

When we eat the flesh of a diseased animal, we take in the disease at the same time. If an animal has trichinæ, we take the trichinæ in eating the flesh of the animal. A curious thing came to our attention recently. In operating for cancer, we had occasion to cut a piece from the lip of a gentleman, and the piece of tissue was sent to the pathological laboratory for examination. The physician in charge stated in his report that the cancer had hundreds of trichinæ in it. The trichinæ had nothing to do with the cancer, but were simply an indication of the condition of the rest of the man's body. If a piece had been cut from any other portion of his body we should probably have found that it contained trichinæ. We inquired concerning this man's history, and found that he had been troubled with muscular rheumatism. This confirms the theory of an eminent German physician, that what is thought to be muscular rheumatism is often due to trichinæ lodged in the muscles.

Twenty-five years ago, Professor Janeway, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, stated that one out of every seventeen persons examined there during the previous ten years had been found to contain trichinæ in their bodies. When these trichinæ once gain lodgment in the tissues there is no getting rid of them. One afflicted in this way is no longer a single person, but a community; he can always say "we" and "us" thereafter. It is well for one to bear in mind when he is eating pork that he may be swallowing a whole community. At an examination made in Chicago, two per cent. of hogs were found to be infected; and Professor Janeway stated that six per cent. of human beings were infected. Why should there be six per cent. of men infected and only two per cent. of hogs? Is it not because there are more men that eat hogs than hogs that eat men?

CHRONIC DISEASE.

Dr. J. L. Wolfe, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, in an article on chronic disease in the "Medical Summary" of September, says: Very often a person suffering from pain applies to a medical man, who, instead of attacking the cause of the pain, palliates or deadens it with medicine which paralyzes or destroys the nervous or muscular action of the parts concerned. The patient, thinking himself cured, has an exalted opinion of the physician's skill, but, unfortunately, in a short time the disease reappears with increased severity. Application was made, of course, to the same physician, who produced the same results, and he became a permanent patient or customer of the physician, always curing but never cured.

And another thing. Never trust a druggist to prescribe for you unless he is a physician. It is true a competent druggist knows the nature of drugs and how to compound them, which in itself requires the study and experience of a lifetime. But he is not supposed to know the nature of disease, and a multitude of differences in the constitution of different people varying so much that no two cases are exactly alike, and therefore the druggist, while trying to do good, might do a great deal of permanent harm.

The same principle holds good in taking patent medicines, a few of which may have some curative properties if honestly made; still, they cannot even with the greatest skill be so compounded as to have a curative effect on different individuals. As a rule, let patent medicines alone. The most of them are mere shams, and gotten up by persons who have no medical attainments whatever, and whose chief aim is to rob the public.

Dr. Ernest Ziegler, Professor of General Pathology in the University of Freiburg, Germany, mentions about 34 mineral poisons, 17 vegetable poisons, and 15 animal poisons, making

66 in all. Nearly every one of these poisons are used as remedies for diseases. The combinations that can be made by or with these poisons are almost innumerable. Only 36 of them can be combined so as to give 16,122,-962,528 different poisonous remedies for the cure of the diseases of the hu-

man race. Zion City, in Illinois, has about 10,000 inhabitants, and there is not a practicing physician, a drug-store, tobacco-store, or a market where swine's flesh is sold, and the people are healthy and happier than in other cities where all these things are allowed.

The Walking Cure—How to Live to be a Hundred.

By JOHN F. HUME, a Septuagenarian.

And here I ask, by way of parenthesis, why is it that physicians never, or so rarely, prescribe plain, honest, and inexpensive walking to persons suffering from torpid circulation, impaired digestion, or other penalties of a sedentary or disorderly life? Many a time have I known them to order horseback-riding, carriage-riding, bathing, steaming, rubbing—the rubbing to be done by somebody else—or resort to mountain or seashore, where, in spite of manifold temptations to fashionable gayeties and dissipations, exercises in the open air, to a certain extent, and so far very well, might be secured; but never have I known the doctor to send his demoralized patient to the nearest fields or woods to gather not only fresh vitality for limb and organ by solid tramping, but health and strength for brain and soul through association with the tonic-dealing energies of nature. Is it because an exercise in which we can all indulge without assistance from any one, and which will cost us not a cent, is too plebeian, too common, and too much like ordinary work?

Prevention, however, is better than cure, and it is now in order to consider the utility of walking as a means of warding off disease. On this point we have the testimony of one who is certainly high authority in the field of physics. Prof. E. L. Richards of Yale

College—an institution that wears the honors for proficiency in athletics—has made walking an especial study, bringing to the subject not only a well-trained mind, but a well-trained body. Under the suggestive head of "Walking as a Medicine," one of our leading dailies not long ago gave an extended report of an interview with him. "Wishing to keep good health," said he, "I cast about for a way to do it, and struck upon walking, and I never before enjoyed such health as I have had since I engaged in this practice. I began experimentally, but found that after a good tramp I could sleep and eat well, and that determined me to try long spins. My first trip was in the spring of 1881, and since then I have given up my Easter and Thanksgiving vacations to the exercise, and such other off times as I could conveniently command. When walking I feel like a new man. I eat three immense meals every day, and sleep soundly at night. I think the walking remedy for dyspeptics and sufferers from organic diseases will become quite popular in the near future, and so it should. I have not called upon a doctor to prescribe for me for years—all due to my little tramps. I never eat my breakfast until I have had a turn of ten miles.

Professor Richards, at the date of the experiences he describes, was neither boy nor youth, but a man past or-

dinary middle life. He has travelled in rain, snow, sleet, mud, and slush, never abandoning this route on the weather's account. Once, for a part of his trip, he waded through snow three feet deep, but he managed to get over one hundred and twenty-six miles in six days. His tramps would aggregate thousands of miles—in one year covering two thousand one hundred. He has footed it in both Europe and America. "In the summer of 1882," says the professor "I was in Ireland, and enjoyed good walking there. That summer I tramped from Stratford-on-Avon to Leamington, and in the lake region. The next winter I went from New Haven, through Willimantic and Hampton, a distance of ninety miles in three days, and extended the trip up to Keene in New Hampshire. Severe weather and much snow were encountered, and a good deal of shivering had to be endured, but the general effect was good. My appetite was simply amazing. The vigorous exercise gave new blood, and on the whole, the frost to the contrary notwithstanding, the trip was wholesome and enjoyable, and I returned in the very best trim for renewed work in my class-rooms. My first trip last year covered two hundred and ten miles, my next two hundred and sixty-six. The thirty-seven miles between New Haven and Litchfield I have made in one day, climbing the hills for appetite's sake. The best time I ever made was forty-five miles in twelve hours."

But while Professor Richards recommends walking as a sure health restorer, he advises novices to begin gradually and avoid overwork. The third day out, he says, is apt to be the hardest and most trying. When a man survives that and still perseveres, he is all right, and his future tramping will be a pleasure and not a labor. Brief rests every hour or two, when wearied, he says, are made effective by lying flat on one's back, and running is one of the best ways to ease tired legs.

Of course if the beginner thinks that he can accomplish at the outset what Professor Richards has done, he is pretty certain to be undeceived in a way that is anything but agreeable. He must bide his time, and while practising must expect to have aching limbs and blistered feet to nurse. The first and not the least valuable of the lessons he will learn is to "rough it." But with temporary discomfort will come permanent endurance. He will soon find that a little wind and rain will do him no harm. They are injurious only to house plants. Says Dr. Felix L. Oswald: "Instead of raw March winds and cold draughts—in other words, outside air of a low temperature—being the cause of colds and catarrhal affections, it is the warm, vitiated indoor air that is the cause, while outdoor air is the best remedy." He declares that there is no doubt that by exercise a catarrh can be "gradually worked off," and that the combination of exercise, abstinence, and fresh air will cure the most obstinate cold. There is no room to question the accuracy of this prescription. It is the teaching of experience. Air is both food and drink to the lungs. It is more than that. Like water to the body, it washes them clean. It is best when pure and bracing. One great advantage the persistent walker has is in being attuned to all kinds of weather. Exposure to cold and damp, whether accidental or intentional, will do him no injury, although it might be fatal to others.

What is the conclusion? What else can it be than that few things, if any, are so effectual in building up and sustaining the physical organization as walking, if resolutely and judiciously followed? It is a perfect exercise. It taxes the entire system. When you walk properly, every member and muscle, every nerve and fibre has something to do. The arms swing backward and forward, keeping step, as it were, with the legs; the chest expands and contracts as the lungs fill and discharge; the drummer-boy pulse

beats a tune for the march; the legs curve and straighten; the feet rise and fall, while the head rides over all—but not as a deadhead. Every sense it has is employed, every faculty alert. The nostrils expand to quaff the breeze; the ears turn to every sound; the eyes roll in their sockets, sweeping from left to right, from earth to sky; the brain is at work through all its parts. Progress under such conditions is the very eloquence of physical motion. What is the effect? The flesh is solidified; the lungs grow strong and sound; the chest enlarges; the limbs are rounded out; the tendons swell and toughen; the figure rises in height and dignity, and is clothed with grace and suppleness. Hunters, who walk much, are tall and straight, while sailors, who scarcely walk at all, are low and squat. The whole man is developed, but the body merely. The mind is broadened by the contemplation of creation's works, the soul is enlarged, the imagination brightened, the spirits cheered, the temper sweetened. The moral forces are strengthened equally with the physical. A loftier reverential feeling is awakened, if not a profound religious sentiment. No one who rightly walks the fields and groves, or climbs the heights beneath the heavenly dome, with its blazing sun by day and its moon and

countless stars by night, but is irresistibly drawn toward the infinite, as he "looks through nature up to nature's God."

But are there no rules to follow—especially for those who have been partially run down by disease—that will guide the walker's steps according to his needs and abilities? Is there no system that has been established or approved, in what may be described as medicinal pedestrianism?

By way of answer it is quite sufficient to call attention to the writings of M. G. Oertel, a German teacher of hygiene. He has gone into the subject systematically and comprehensively, having arranged a map in colors which prescribes distance and speed and the number and length of rests to be taken, graduated according to the strength and experience of the walkers, and the slopes to be climbed or descended. While his method is, without doubt, pre-eminently scientific, and has given a new direction to the treatment of certain vexatious and perilous affections, and as such richly deserves to be studiously examined, it would be hardly fair to another author, on the part of the writer hereof, to give in this connection the details he has so laboriously elaborated. Oertel's work may be profitably considered.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

We would like our friends to take another month to consider the topic for the prize for November, "Do Animals Think; and if so, What Faculties do they Specially Use?" As it is an interesting topic for discussion we do not want it to escape them, if they would like to express an opinion upon the matter.

For December we have offered a prize for the best article on "Is Phrenology an Aid to Photography; and if so, How?"

For January we offer a prize for the best description of a winter holiday the writer has experienced.

For February we offer a prize for the best description of a surgical operation that the sender has heard of. The case must show some benefit to the one operated upon, and bear upon Phrenological lines.

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* or a dollar book in

(Continued on page 397.)



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 645.—Dorothy Scharf, Chicago, Ill.—This child has a very sensitive nature and will have to be understood in order to be properly developed. To educate her along general lines and like other children would be disastrous. The Vital and Mental temperaments appear in the ascendancy, and consequently things make an impression upon her very quickly where other children would not be impressed at all. It will be most interesting to watch her development, as we think she will be a very capable and efficient woman. She must be hardened as much as possible and not allowed to grow up to woman's estate as early as many American children, but should be kept a little girl as long as possible. She is old for her age now, and puts on old airs as though she was of some importance.

Undoubtedly she has literary talent, but has not the confidence of a speaker. She will want to do good, and we think she will readily get into the way of writing for publications, for in this work she will not come in contact with a critical public.

In order to develop her Language and teach her to talk unreservedly and recite pieces with confidence, she should study elocution. She will want to be at the top of her class, and will, we think, generally manage to be there. Her ambition is so strong she

will put forth special effort to succeed in her work.

She will be a model disciplinarian, for her Conscientiousness will not allow her to swerve to the right or to the left when she has made up her



NO. 645.—DOROTHY SCHARF.

mind that a thing is right. By careful training she will develop her perceptive faculties, which now are rather deficient, though through her Causality she will ask many questions and want others to answer her queries right away.

If carefully trained, her musical ability will be above the average.

CONDUCT OF CHILDREN.

By J. A. FOWLER.

There was a query in the "New York Tribune" as to how to cure children of whining, how to subdue anger, and how to feed a child when it has notions about what it wants.

Children vary as much in one family, as the roses on one bush or the pansies from one root. Hence they need to be studied individually, temperamentally, and psychologically.

Where a child whines for things it wants there is probably some physical reason for it, unless the child has been spoiled and allowed to have his or her own way.

I have found the following remedies serve as cures for different children who have formed the habit of whining. For one little girl, Mabel, I changed the entire diet and gave her cold food instead of hot, and this worked like a charm. For another child, Ethel, I offered a prize every week for the greatest number of times over ten when she had controlled herself over her inclination to whine, and gave her a little book marked off into squares—one page was to contain the whines, the other the times she had stifled a whine. At the end of each week I examined the book and I found the dear little conscientious soul had made such effort that at the end of a month she was nearly cured of her habit. This was self-correction and self-management. Another child, Robbie, I treated in quite a different way. When his whining fit came on, I knew he was tired, worn-out, and peevish, so I lead him to the bathroom, and gave him a hot bath, put him to bed, and he generally slept an hour. When he awoke, he was refreshed and the whine in his voice had all disappeared. Another child, Alice, I took up in my lap and told her a story, and she lost all the whine in her voice. Another child, Ella, I studied and found that she generally whined when she was not dressed properly, when she was too hot or too cold, or too tight, and I immediately changed the

conditions of her clothing and explained to her how her physical unrest was affecting her mental state of mind and tone of voice. Another child, Albert, whom we called Al, I mimicked out of the habit of whining. I knew he had caught the habit from someone else, for his imitative powers were very strong, but he did not like to be made fun of or imitated himself, so he soon became cured of his disagreeable habit.

Here are six different methods or cures, which I have tried on six children, but I doubt whether any cure would have suited the child that it was not tried upon, for the reason that each varied from the other and needed special study. Thus food, book record, bath, story, dress, and mimicry have been used to good effect and can be tried again on other children similarly constituted.

For temper I have studied out several methods, and patience has been my key-note, for I find it necessary to hold on to my own temper while the temper of the child lasts. Generally in the case of boys the temper is hot and rages fiercely while it lasts, and immediate action is necessary; first, by drawing the attention of the child away from the object when possible; secondly, by putting a cold-water bandage around the head and covering the wet part with a light, dry cloth; or thirdly, by taking no notice of the request.

Children are cute little beings and know just about how far they can go with their parents and teachers. The greater the energy a boy has the more spirit he has to control. When a child throws himself into a passion upon the floor, and screams and kicks and tosses and pulls his hair, tears his clothing, or tries to break everything within his reach, such conduct must be corrected as soon as possible, or else it will lead to a life of misery, both for the child and parent. Few children will continue their frenzy or passion when they see there is no chance of getting what they are crying for. Therefore, occasionally it is better to let the child spend his anger by himself or without

paying much attention to him until he has quieted down. Many children will stop crying when they see that their parents are firm and mean what they say, but it never does for two persons to be angry at the same time, namely, the child and the parent. One must keep cool to have a correcting influence.

In the matter of food, firmness and judgment must decide what is best for the child to eat, and the simpler the diet the better it will be for the child.

Most assuredly we must learn the direction of each child's mind before we can hope to succeed in rightly disciplining it.

SUSIE'S BIRTHDAY, DECEMBER 25TH.

Our Susie's home, an' my, oh my,
You otter seen the time
That we uns had on her birthday,
Fer Susie's 39.

Ma made a cake, an' stuffed it full
Of kerns an' raisins prime,
An' nuts and spice, and iced too
With "Susie's 39."

We'd candies, pies an' chocolate,
And just a little wine,
Fer father said we'd celebrate,
Cuz Susie's 39.

Jim tied white ribbons on her chair,
And round her plate did twine
Some mistletoe and holly, just
Cuz Susie's 39.

'Bout 50 folks set down to eat,
And such an awful time;
They talked an' yelled, an' joked an'
laffed,
Cuz Susie's 39.

Then after supper we played games,
An' whooped her up sublime,
For'ts just once in a lifetime that
Our Susie's 39.

No, Susie never had a beau,
She never seemed to pine
Fer fellers same as other girls,
An' now she's 39.

You see she was the oldest one,
Which don't make life a chime;
She kind o' mothered all us kids
Till she was 39.

But Susie's just as sweet to us
As she was in her prime,
And all us kids just worship her,
Altho' she's 39.

F. B. UTLEY.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

(Continued from page 394.)

stock, which they can select from the Fowler and Wells catalogue. All competitions should be received the first of the month and should be plainly written on one side of the paper only.

By mistake the name of Mr. Cook, Woonsocket, Mass., was omitted from

the October list of competitors. We regret this, and have written to him personally about his competition.

If there are any topics for the coming year that our readers would like to have proposed for prize competitions, will they kindly send them in as soon as possible?

THE INTERNATIONAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

The annual international conference was held at the Hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, 24 East Twenty-second Street, on Friday afternoon, October 27th, at two o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., A.M., presided in an able manner. In his opening remarks, he said, in part:

"We come together this afternoon to join in the exercises of the International Phrenological Conference. If it were possible to bring together a greater number of people this International Conference would be something that might reach to the ends of the world, and it ought to. If people were more honest and eager for the higher light of knowledge, it certainly would be more patronized by everyone as having an intelligent subject to present to the people."

The secretary was then called upon to read communications from the following: Dr. Zimmermann (class of 1895), Mr. J. Millott Severn, of Brighton, England; Mr. William E. Youngquist, of Sweden (class of 1901); Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago; Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J.; Miss S. H. Maxwell, of London; Miss Esther Higgs, of London; Mr. William Cox, of London; and Prof. Allen Haddock, of San Francisco.

Mr. Hyde then called upon Mr. J. Thornley, who gave the Salutatory address on "The True Influence of Phrenology." Mr. Thornley is from England, but has been a resident of New Jersey for several years, and has given considerable time and thought to the subject of Phrenology.

Mr. W. R. Stouffer, of Maryland, followed with a paper on "Phrenology: A Key to Life." He pointed out how useful Phrenology had been in the past in unlocking the mysteries of pathological science, and believed it would be equally advantageous in the future.

The next speaker was Mr. J. C. Maugans, of Maryland, who spoke on "The Study of Phrenology as a Help to Teachers." He specialized with regard to urging the study of Phrenology to teachers as an aid in helping them to understand the children who came under their care.

Mr. F. C. Small, of Massachusetts, then read a paper on "The Importance of Phrenology in the Right Selection of a Position in Life." Hardly any subject could possibly attract more interest than this, and he pointed out many ways by which Phrenology had already placed people in their right niche in life.

Mr. F. B. Utley, of Canada, was the next speaker, and in order to bring his remarks home with telling effect he illustrated his subject, which was upon "Artistic Illustrations as an Adjunct to Phrenology," with crayon sketches as he went along. He showed how a knowledge of art was necessary to the Phrenologist, and how Phrenology was of use to the artist.

"Phrenology and the Medical Profession" was ably treated upon by F. W. Brown, M.D., of Michigan, who pointed out the advancement made in the medical profession of late years through the aid of Phrenology. Being a medical man himself, he emphasized the usefulness of Phrenology in the medical profession.

"How the Selection of Food May be Aided by Phrenology" was a paper read by Mrs. Amelia E. Irwin, who was the Valedictorian of the class. Her subject was apropos of many of the new ideas of the day regarding how we should nourish the body and brain.

The chairman then called upon the vice-president, Miss Fowler, to address the students. She said in part that she wished first to congratulate the Institute on securing as president the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, who was

a scholar and graduate of Harvard University. He had shown his fitness for the position through the works that he had written and by the deep interest he had always manifested in the science of Phrenology. She was pleased they had seen fit to consider her the "Mother of Phrenology," for she was proud of her children and considered that the professors had had a model class to teach. She said that she was glad to see representative people present that afternoon, and would ask several to stand up as she mentioned their names. Major Parker represented thousands of people in the Salvation Army who were strong adherent to Phrenology. Mr. Owen H. Williams represented hundreds of ministers up and down the land who were strongly interested in the subject. Miss Jennie Irwin represented thousands of teachers who today believe in Phrenology and use it as an aid in teaching the young. In closing her remarks to the students, Miss Fowler said:

"We have now come to a point in our daily assemblies when, as a family, we must bid each other farewell and godspeed. This is no easy task for those who have the interest at heart of students whom they have taught and with whom they have been brought so closely in touch.

"We do not pretend to have made you into perfect, practical Phrenologists, but we can conscientiously say that we have been gratified with your progress, and you augur well to succeed and rise to the height of our anticipations of you in the future.

We have endeavored to teach you the principles of the science; have given you an insight into the great mysteries of your being through anatomy and physiology; have opened up to you the philosophy and history of the science, and explained the usefulness of hygiene. We have endeavored to introduce you to your fellow-men from a physiognomical standpoint, so that you can go into the world and sum people up from their features,

without asking them to take off their hats, though this method is not as complete as that undertaken by the estimate of the brain itself.

"We have also endeavored to give you hints concerning oratory and elocution, that when you are called upon you may put into practice the advice given you.

"We have drawn your attention to the characteristics of other nationalities besides our own, and as in this city we have representatives from every country, you will be able to appreciate the knowledge we have endeavored to instill into your minds in the practical work, and which is a study that requires a lifetime to properly perfect.

"We have studied together brain dissection and dipped into the intricacies of the most marvelous work of our Divine Architect, and have placed before you the modern researches in connection with this all-important subject.

"But here we must leave you, with the trust that you have become sufficiently inspired to carry out researches of your own, remembering what Emerson once wrote, namely:

"The days are ever divine. They come and go like muffled and veiled figures sent from a distant friendly party; but they say nothing, and if we do not use the gifts they bring us, they carry them as silently away."

"For a watch-word let me leave with you the following words of Froude:

"You cannot dream yourself into a character—you must hammer and forge yourself one."

"Motto: Do the best that is in you,
Be the best that is yet
to be."

She then handed the diplomas to Mr. Hyde, who presented them to the students with a suitable word for each, and stated that when he was at Harvard the closing address of the professor was delivered in Latin, much of which they could not understand, with the exception of the words "senioribus" and "ignoramus."

He urged upon the students to continue their studies and increase their knowledge of the subjects they had presented to them.

The following are the names of the students who received diplomas: J. Thornley, of New Jersey; W. R. Stouffer, of Maryland; J. C. Maugans, of Maryland; F. C. Small, of Massachusetts; F. B. Utley, of Canada; F. W. Brown, M.D., of Michigan, and Mrs. Amelia E. Irwin, of New Jersey.

The following papers were received from friends from a distance and abroad: Prof. Allen Haddock, San Francisco, on "Measurements of the Head"; Prof. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, on "The Temperaments"; Prof. W. E. Youngquist, of Sweden, "Words of Greeting from Sweden"; Prof. J. Millott Severn, of London, England, on "Marriage"; Prof. William Cox, of London, England, on "Memory"; the Rev. Alfred Ramey, of Southern California, on "Phrenology and its Bearing on the Church and the Ministry"; and Miss Esther Higgs, of London, England, on "The Education of Children on Phrenological Principles." These papers will be published in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in the ensuing year.

Among others who were present were Dr. Julius King, who is a member of the faculty and a graduate of the class of 1896; Mr. C. D. Blauvelt (class of 1897), Mrs. Munch (class of 1898), Mr. C. Delancy Allen (class of 1903), and Mr. Curtis, of Providence, a believer in Phrenology of long standing.

At half-past seven the annual dinner was served at Miller's Hotel, when the following ladies and gentlemen were present:

Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, Rev. Fred Clare Baldwin, D.D., Dr. Carrie and Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, Mr. Owen H. Williams, Miss Pascal, Miss J. A. Fowler, Miss Helen V. Pratten, Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Banks, Miss R. Wallace, Mr. J. C. Maugans, Mr. Curtis, Dr. C. F. McGuire, Dr. Julius King, Mr. A. B. Utley, Dr. Cora M.

Ballard, Mr. C. D. Blauvelt, Miss Annie Merritt, Mr. G. G. Rockwood, Dr. Henry S. Drayton, Mr. J. Thornley, Mr. W. R. Stouffer, Mr. F. C. Small, Dr. D. M. Gardner, Miss L. Craw, Mr. John L. Streever, Dr. F. W. Brown, Mrs. R. M. Dixon, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Koch, Mrs. Henry Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dixon, Mr. M. H. Piercy, and friends of the above.

At the close of the dinner the evening meeting was thrown open to members and friends who assembled in the reception-room of Miller's Hotel.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde presided, and after some remarks on "The Scope of Phrenology," he called upon Dr. Drayton to give an address. Dr. Drayton said he would like to congratulate the Institute upon securing Mr. Hyde as their president. He said he had had an opportunity of measuring him, and there are different ways of measuring persons and different methods of identification. He thought he perhaps knew Mr. Hyde as well as any other person present. In his association with Fowler & Wells he remembered, about twenty years ago, he corresponded with him when he was in Harvard University concerning the bringing out of a paper that he wrote as his thesis on "The Study of Character." Mr. Hyde was a man who was bold enough and fearless enough to appear as the author of an essay on this subject. He had given some study to the writings of Gall, and had found a pearl of great price in the subject of Phrenology. He did not find that Harvard was a fertile soil for the subject, yet this mattered little to him, having the subject so much at heart. He said he knew him later when he became an ardent student of Phrenology, and later still as a frequent visitor of the Institute. He has, in conjunction with his brother, published a comprehensive work on "Elocution and Oratory," and his works, namely, "Christ the Orator," "The System of Elocution and Oratory," and "The

Study of Character," have run through many editions. As a man of unquestionable character, he felt sure he would do much to encourage the work of Phrenology by identifying himself as President of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Miss Fowler then spoke on "The Stream of Thought," as applied to a more rational belief in Phrenology among scientific men, and passed some remarks on the heads of several present.

Dr. D. M. Gardner was then asked to address the meeting, which he accordingly did, and encouraged the students in their clinical work as they went out into the field or acted in any capacity as Phrenologists. He spoke in high praise of the work of his department—namely, anatomy and physiology—and believed that it augured well for their future success.

Mr. George G. Rockwood, who has been so long associated with artistic photography, and has made so many special portraits of celebrities for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, sang a song by special request. He was at one time soloist in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and to-day shows even the original crispness of his voice. The song he selected was "To Anthea," and it particularly suited his style of voice; as an encore he sang "My Old Kentucky Home," the audience joining in the chorus. Mrs. Anna Jewell accompanied him on the piano. The piano was kindly loaned by Steinway & Sons.

The next address on the programme was given by Dr. Ballard, on "The Neurological Side of Child Life," in which she conclusively showed the need of more facilities for teaching children of neurotic tendencies, as the public schools of the country have not the facilities at present for doing so. She has herself started, in Brooklyn, a school for the mentally weak and unfortunate children, which is doing much to counteract the lack in the public schools, or, better still, to give some of the unfortunate children suit-

able training who would not otherwise have personal attention.

The audience was then charmed with some musical selections by Annie Merritt, child pianiste, pupil of William C. Rehm. The facility with which she played her difficult pieces showed how extended her talent was and how receptive her memory to musical compositions.

The chairman then called upon the Rev. Fred Clare Baldwin, D.D., to speak upon "An Encouraging Definition of Human Greatness." The address explained the various degrees of greatness, and the speaker pointed out what appeared to be the truest ideal.

Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, then spoke upon "Phrenology and moral Evolution." He showed the importance of the moral faculties which were a governing power over the whole mind, and emphasized the importance of the study of Phrenology in its truest and highest sense.

Miss Annie Merritt again charmed her audience by playing another musical selection.

As a reply from the graduating class, Mr. F. B. Utley then asked permission to say a few words. He said he thought he voiced the sentiment of the whole class by heartily thanking the professors for their kind and encouraging words that evening, and would also like to express the sentiments of them all in their appreciation of the attention that had been given them during the class period, and hoped that the enthusiasm that they had found in every teacher of the course would bear good fruit in themselves. He was sure they would all do their very best to raise the banner of Phrenology wherever they went, and that although all education was not to be obtained from books, yet they would do their part toward influencing men and women to believe more emphatically in the usefulness of the science.

Mr. Piercy then proposed a vote of thanks to those who had kindly taken part during the evening, and remarked

that there were several speakers present whom they would like to have called upon, but the hour was so late their speeches would be reserved for another occasion. Among these were Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the octogenarian sculptor and phrenologist; C. F. McGuire, M.D., who is a member of the faculty; Mr. John L. Streever, etc.

LETTER FROM MR. SEVERN.

From London, England.

For the sake of encouraging students I might say, by the way, that the phrenological outlook is all right. It is hopeful enough, though there might appear to have been a slackening off this last year or two. But as a matter of fact, the public is demanding a better class and higher educated phrenologist. There is a place for him or her, and what Phrenology students should specially realize is that their part is to qualify in the very highest and best form they can. There is more and more the need of good Phrenological teachers and Phrenological institutions, such as the American Institute of Phrenology, the B. P. S., the Fowler Institute of London, and others, and there is a need of intellectual expansiveness in pupils.

I wish the American Phrenological Congress every success, and likewise the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, which has stood the wear and tear and the criticisms for so very long a period, while scores of other journals have become defunct. Health and prosperity to every worker among you. Give every encouragement to your pupils and students, but they will have to be better men and women intellectually and studiously in the future than some of the more ordinary practitioners have been in the past.

My very kindest regards and best wishes to you all.

LETTER FROM MR. FITZGERALD.

Just a few lines to wish you much success in your Annual Conference. I wish my time would allow me to be present. My work as assistant demonstrator on the brain has taken much of my time of late. Dr. Sauter, Professor of Anatomy, under whom I am studying, has, in the new Gray's Anatomy, been recognized as an authority on the brain and nervous system, and after I have finished my medical education I hope to be able to place Phrenology more permanently before the medical profession. Last night the members of my class elected me by unanimous vote, president of the class.

LETTER FROM MR. W. E. YOUNGQUIST, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

To the Assembled Students of the American Institute of Phrenology, "Class of 1905," New York City, greeting:

I shall hereby extend my hearty good wishes and hopes for your successful advancement in your studies at the American Institute of Phrenology. Direct from the firing line I still send you a message of courage and good cheer, because the world needs a hundred champions of Phrenology in the field for every one that is now engaged in active service. Yes, we need you all. Be faithful in your studies; try to follow the teachings you receive. Do not think any of them indispensable. You will find that your studies need to be supplemented by other researches on your own account after you leave New York, because in the actual experience in the field you will surely find, after examining over two thousand heads as I have done, that you must continually gather a good deal of information not found in books at all. I shall send you a new picture of my latest class, a large photo for

(To be continued on Page 407.)

THE Phrenological Journal

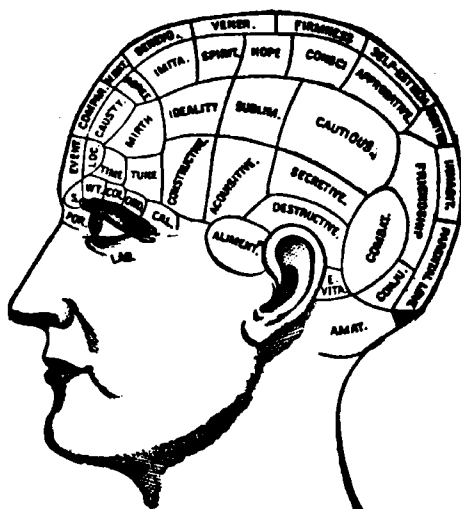
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

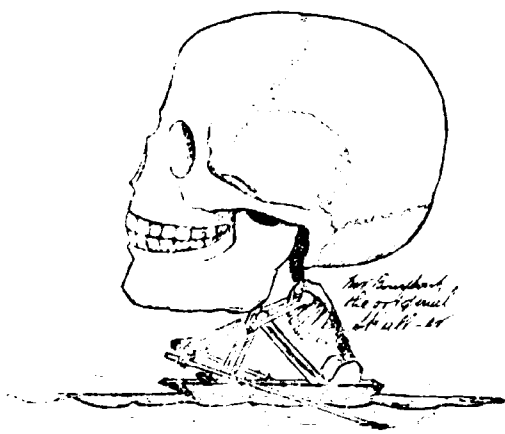
INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1905



Drawn by F. B. Utley.

AN APPEAL TO MEDICAL MEN.

As Phrenologists we should be optimistic in looking at the future of Phrenology, for, while there are some medical men who are not ready to use Phrenology to help them to locate cerebral injuries, yet there are many evidences in favor of this having been done with success.

At a recent meeting over which Mr. J. Bamford Slack, M.P., presided, he remarked that there were two facts that went a long way toward explain-

ing why Phrenology was now being taken seriously, while twenty-five years or more ago it was not. The first was that Phrenology was becoming more physiological of recent years; the second was that physiology was becoming more psychological. Physiologists have had to come round largely to our way of thinking. This is a very true statement of the facts of the case. Phrenology was certainly becoming more physiological, and necessarily so, to cope with the up-to-date experiments upon the brain, but

we do not wish to infer that Phrenology was not started in the very lap of physiological knowledge by men who were great anatomists in their day; and Physiology was becoming more psychological, and this had been proved by the many experiments that had been made by scientific men and their localization of functions were being recognized: First, as the speech centre, where the organ of Language was located by Dr. Gall, the gustatory centre, which was recognized as the organ of Alimentiveness; the centre for fright, which was recognized as the organ of Cautiousness; the centre for the expression of cheerfulness, which was recognized as the organ of Hope; the center for the expression of wonder, which was recognized by no less an authority than Herbert Spencer, as the organ of Wonder or Spirituality; the center for the expression of energy, which has been recognized by Dr. Ferrier and Dr. Maudsley among others, and which corresponded with the organ of Destructiveness.

Quite recently Dr. Hollander has proved, through a case that has come under his own personal supervision, that his patient's condition was a pathological one due to injury of the brain; and second, that the localization of the lesion was possible by means of Phrenology, and Phrenology only. Hitherto very few medical men have made themselves acquainted with phrenological teachings, and although they make observations on the intellectual state of their patients, very few take account of the changes in character. In last month's JOURNAL a case was sighted on pages 372 and 373, which proves this side of our sub-

ject, namely, that it does not occur to some scientists that insanity is not always a disorder of the reason, but frequently a disorder of the feelings. A man's conduct changes while he may still reason perfectly. It is only in the later stages of insanity that the reason becomes affected, which simply means that the disease has progressed so far that it is not limited to the special centres with which the feelings are connected, but has spread to the frontal regions as well. These considerations show that character as well as intellect are connected with the brain. It is necessary, therefore, to impress upon medical men this fundamental principle, that the feelings and passions are as much related to the brain as are the intellectual faculties. Dr. Hollander was once talking to an eminent surgeon who had served in the Boer War, who positively declared that he had treated cases where he had removed spoonfuls of brain from bullet wounds in the head and the men's minds suffered no ill effects. On being pressed for a case in point, he cited a case of a man who received a wound at the posterior part of the temporal lobe, that part of the brain just behind the ear. "Was the man's intellect affected?" he was asked. "No," was the answer. "Was his behavior impaired?" "Considerably," was his reply. "In fact, the man's conduct became so abominable, and he was so violent and unmanageable that he had to be turned out of the hospital. In the end he became violently insane," said the surgeon; and yet he had previously declared that he had removed spoonfuls of brain from bullet wounds in the head and men's minds suffered

no ill effects, simply because the intelligence was not affected. Phrenology was able to prove, from its localization of function, why the case referred to became violent and unmanageable, for the organ of Combativeness had become seriously affected. Had the injury been higher up in the center for fright, where the organ of Cautiousness is located, the contrary result would have been experienced, and instead of a violent maniac the person would have become melancholic.

Pathology in the future will more and more recognize the truth of Phrenology and use it as an aid in operations. We intend to follow up this appeal to our medical friends from month to month, and we ask our friends scattered all over the universe, who read this editorial, to favor us with experiences that come under their notice of cases for our pathological department.

OUR FUTURE OUTLOOK.

We have become more and more convinced during the past twelve months that if we do nothing else but point out the advances that have been made of late years in Phrenology, in the line of surgical investigations, we shall not be working in vain. Too many persons sing the pessimistic song and cry close to our ears the saying that is caught up by every skeptic of Phrenology, "Why is not Phrenology universally accepted by scientists?" We believe it is the duty of all Phrenologists and friends of Phrenology to change the key-note of such songs, as well as the words, by showing what has been done, and is being done in the line of surgery, and in

pathological cases to show that the localizations of Dr. Gall can be verified, and are being verified to-day. If every one of our students here and abroad will continue to help us, as they have in the past, we shall have some excellent reading matter to present to our subscribers and friends.

We are glad to report that the facilities for obtaining the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are greater than ever before, and the public is taking advantage of them on the news stands, on the elevated railroad, and on many of the Subway news stands. We have given several articles on "Hints to Mothers in the Management of Their Children," and on "The Peculiarities and Vagaries of Children's Minds." We have given several articles on "What We Shall Do With Our Boys and Girls." We have given several articles on "Men of the Hour," and several choice articles written by L. N. Fowler. We have had some valuable contributions on "Health." We have mentioned several indications of marvelous talent, and we have a number of articles still on hand that will serve as object lessons in understanding Phrenology more closely in the future. We invite, however, the hearty cooperation of all who wish to make and to see the JOURNAL all that it should be, and invite suggestions which will receive our serious consideration.

We have two cases waiting for publication in our next JOURNAL for the pathological department. One has been forwarded to us by Dr. W. L. Stahl, of Los Angeles, Cal., and the other one is a report which was published in the "Evening Item," Richmond, Ind., of a boy who has just been operated upon to relieve the

pressure caused by a fracture in the skull which caused the pressure on the lad's brain, thus exciting, the doctors believe, the tendency to commit theft.

Wishing all our readers a happy Yule-tide and a prosperous New Year,

we bow to the inevitable change of time in bidding adieu to the old year that is now retiring, and with renewed energy bend forward to catch the inspirations of the approaching new year, which holds so many possibilities in every direction.

REVIEWS.

"The Wonder of Life." A talk with children about sex. By Mary Tudor Pole. With an introduction by Lady Isabel Margesson. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, 25 cents.

This little book is intended for young children of both sexes. It shows in simple language the analogy between the reproductive processes in plants and human beings. The authoress has also written a book for children on "Fairies." In the one before us we find the writer has touched upon a very important question and one that has vital consequences. It says many things that parents find difficult to talk about as they should to their children, and consequently many children grow up in ignorance of the evils which this book warns them against. As Lady Isabel Margesson says, "The conspiracy of silence is giving way," and there is an increasing demand for practical help in teaching a subject which, to unaccustomed eyes, seems to bristle with difficulties. The book is written in the very simple style and in a manner that will be appreciated by parents, teachers, as well as by children themselves. Many parents will be able to place a little book like this in the hands of their children and invite them to talk the subject over after they have read its pages. As children grow older they will have cause to thank their parents for being so candid and frank with them at a time when their understanding was not very advanced, and yet their curiosity was intense. It is far better for mothers to take the responsibility of satisfying

children's minds on all such questions that relate to the "Creator's many wonderful contrivances for the good of the race" than to let the children find out from some one else outside of the family. We think the writer has certainly a precious gift of appealing to children, and therefore this book will take its rightful place, and we are quite sure it will do the work it was intended to accomplish.

"A Talk with Boys About Themselves." By Edward Bruce Kirk, Editor of "Papers on Health," with introduction by Canon the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, head master of Eton College. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, 50 cents.

This booklet is on the origin of life; Puberty, its meaning and responsibilities; Evils of Self-Pollution; Love and Marriage; Reproduction; Perfect Manhood; Health and Strength. The introduction is written by a man who has had a wide experience in educating young children, and knowing the need of such a book as Mr. Kirk has written, he says that "it seems to satisfy these conditions well," and he believes that his opinion will be corroborated by old and young alike. Edward Bruce Kirk is a man who has had considerable experience in dealing with health problems, and we think he has done well in putting his experience to a practical test. His talk about the origin of life is tactfully and forcefully written. All through the work he appeals to the nobler and higher sentiments of the young manhood in boys that is just beginning to assert itself.

There are very few books written on this subject, and even when they are treated upon they are not always suitable to put into the hands of the young.

The information given in this booklet will make boys value their manhood as a precious gift, and thereby they will see more of the wisdom and

love of the Creator by knowing about his works than as if they grew up to manhood unenlightened. We recommend these pamphlets with the assurance that they will carry the messages that they contain to the right sources, and we believe that much good result will accrue by their wide circulation.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 402.)

the Institute to preserve, and also a few extra copies of my latest magazine (*Phrenograph*) with view cards of the class also for you to keep.

LETTER FROM DR. ALBERT ZIMMERMANN.

Santa Ynez, Cal., Oct. 20, 1905.
Fowler & Wells Co.

Gentlemen: Being a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, 1895, I thought you might possibly care to have a word or two from me.

Since my graduation from the American Institute of Phrenology in 1895, I have taken a regular course in medicine and surgery—three years in the University of Minnesota and later graduating from the medical department of the University of Southern California, after which I served as resident physician in the Sisters' Hospital of Los Angeles. I am now practicing medicine here. I am as enthusiastic about Phrenology as ever.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An important meeting was held in connection with the above society on October 10th, in London, England, which proved to be an influential gathering. Mr. J. Bamford Slack, M.P., presided, and gave an interesting and exhaustive address on "The Benefits and the Advancement Made by Phrenology From Its Early Days." He had always taken an interest in Phrenology because his father attached a great deal of importance to

it, having studied it from the work of Dr. Gall and others. He (the speaker) was very glad to take part in the meeting, as he was firmly convinced there was a great future for the Science.

He spoke of the early founders and of recent exponents of the subject. He exhibited some hatters' "conforms" to show the diversity in the shape of heads, and spoke of five propositions which are admitted by men of science to-day as facts, so that he considered Phrenology as practically established as a science. Looking at the subject from an educational point of view, he thought that if every school master knew the elements of Phrenology, so as to be able to check the strong points and weaknesses of the children they had to teach, what a boon that would be, that if education was to be real and lastingly beneficial, the school master and school mistress must teach the children individually and separately. Then as regards the treatment of criminals and the insane, what a help he said it would be in their treatment if Phrenology was only understood. In solving problems of the unemployed, he considered that Phrenology would once more be an advantage to large classes of men.

At the conclusion of his thoughtful and eloquent address he called upon Miss E. Higgs to read a paper on "The Science, Art, and Philosophy of Phrenology." This was followed by a practical demonstration of the use Phrenology had been to Mr. C. P.

Stanley in his work as a school teacher. He brought seven boys of different types on the platform and pointed out their peculiarities, and stated the methods adopted in each case, and described the results.

Mr. J. B. Eland then gave an address on "The Ethics of Phrenology." This was followed by some practical illustrations of Phrenology through some diagrams and portraits which were presented by Mr. George Hart-Cox. Mr. G. E. O'Dell spoke on "Phrenology for the Man in the Street," and Mr. James Webb, a Phrenological veteran, gave some illustrations from his own experience as a school master of the usefulness of Phrenology in education.

Dr. Bernard Hollander contributed an ably reasoned appeal to the medical profession. He cited the case of a medical gentleman in the United States who met with an injury to his head five years ago by falling from his cycle. The spot could not be localized by any external appearance. But the character of the gentleman changed so perceptibly that he was obliged to resign his position as lecturer on medicine which he held. His symptoms were excessive melancholy, which pointed to a lesion in the center of Cautiousness. He was excessively suspicious, which pointed to Secretiveness being injured. He was easily offended and inclined to quarrel, suggesting an irritable condition of Combativeness; then, lastly, the function of the cerebellum was excessively manifested. All these taken together made him a very miserable man, and destroyed his character. Being a wealthy man, he visited several specialists in America, but found no relief. Finally he heard of Dr. Hollander through seeing his work on "The Mental Functions of the Brain." He challenged the doctor to find anything the matter with his brain and localize the spot. There was nothing externally to indicate this, and there were no physical symptoms except headache that would warrant a surgi-

cal operation, but the man persuaded the speaker so strongly that an operation would be advisable, chiefly that it might be the means of restoring his character, that the doctor called in a surgeon to operate, and they found a pathological condition, a scar on the brain and its coverings underneath the skull extending from the parietal eminence right over to the cerebellum. The dura mater was divided, and it relieved the man almost immediately. It was too early, the doctor said, to say what the ultimate result will be with regard to the patient, but he was glad to say they had demonstrated two things: First, that the man's condition was a pathological one due to injury of the brain; and second, that the localization of the lesion was possible by means of Phrenology, and by no other means. In the present case, fresh evidence was afforded as to the truth of mental function in the brain.

Report supplied by William Cox.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The Members' Meetings in connection with the above Institute, are held as usual once a fortnight, at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

Phrenology has been recently brought before the inhabitants of Ealing, a well-to-do residential suburb of London, Eng., by Mr. William Cox. He delivered a successful course of six lectures in September and October.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The second lecture of the season will be held on December 5th (Tuesday), at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., A.M., will speak on his popular topic, "The Sphere of Phrenology."

The third lecture of the season will be held on January 5th. On this occasion Dr. Banks will give an address on "Personal Hygiene."

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc. may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—has for its frontispiece an article on "Out of Balance," illustrated, which shows one mother who loved her children; another picture of a woman who had practically no love for them. Both were extreme faces.

"The Frenografen" — Stockholm, Sweden.—This magazine is now issued quarterly and bears the date of August 1st. It is a bright little magazine and is sure to do much good in the land of the midnight sun, one column being devoted to English readers. We are

glad the editor has carried the glad tidings to the land of Swedenborg, for it will bear fruit in this truth-seeking country. A fine portrait of Swedenborg is given in this number, also Mr. Sizer's special diagram of comparative degrees of intellect, from the snake to the human head.

"The Ethological Journal" for October has been received from London, and contains the following interesting articles: "The Influence of Civilization on the Character of Primitive Peoples," by R. A. Durand; "The Psychology of Crime and Criminals," by Prof. Moriz Benedikt, M.D.; "The Ethics of Crime," by H. B. Montgomery; "An Appreciation of the Late Dr. Barnardo," by Prof. Cesare Lombroso; and "Moral Causes of Mental Obliquity," by the editor. We cannot more than mention these articles now, but intend to refer to them on a future occasion.

We have also received and wish to acknowledge the "Christian Advocate," "The Review of Reviews," "The Literary Digest," "Suggestion," "Madame," "The Vegetarian," "The World's Events," "The Naturopath," "The Normal Instructor and Teachers' World," "Vaccination," "The American Medical Journal," "The Medical Times," "Good Health," "The Pacific Medical Journal," "The Phrenological Era," "Character Builder," among others.

"Graphite"—Jersey City, N. J.—is increasing its size, its illustrations, and its short pithy articles.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Gall's Phrenological Theories. Founded upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and the Form of the Skull; with the Critical Strictures of C. W. Hufeland, M.D. Price, 50 cents.

Spurzheim's Lectures on Phrenology. Edited (with Notes and Introduction) by A. T. Story. Illustrated. Cloth, 170 pages. Price, \$1.00.

The Phrenological Annual and Register of Practical Phrenologists. Published yearly on December 1st. This is an Illustrated Year Book on Mental Science, and should be read by all interested in Phrenology and kindred Subjects. Edited by Jessie A. Fowler. Contains 100 pages. Price, 25 cents.

The Well Dressed Woman. A Study in the Practical Application to Dress of the Laws of Health, Art, and Morals. Illustrated. By Mrs. Helen G. Ecob. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

How to Live. Saving and Wasting. By Solon Robinson. 343 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Aims and Aids. For Girls and Young Women, on the various duties of Life. By Rev. G. S. Weever. 224 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Hopes and Helps. For the Young of Both Sexes. By the Rev. G. S. Weever. 246 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Ways of Life. Showing the Right Way and the Wrong Way. By Rev. G. S. Weever. 157 pages. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

Weever's Works for the Young. 626 pages. Price, cloth, \$2.00. Embracing the three volumes entitled "Hopes and Helps for the Young of Both Sexes." "Aims and Aids for Girls and Young Women." "Ways of Life; or, The Right Way and the Wrong Way."

The Christian Household. By Rev. G. S. Weever. Embracing the Christian Home, Husband, Wife, Father, Mother, Child, Brother, and Sister. 160 pages. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

Looking Forward for Young Men. Their Interest and Success. By Rev.

G. S. Weever. Extra cloth. About 200 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Moral and Religious Development of Thomas Carlyle. By Dr. Ewald Flugel, of the University of Leipsic; Translated from the German. By Jessica Gilbert Tyler. A new, full length, striking Portrait of Thomas Carlyle, for the American edition. Price, \$1.00.

Massage. Principles and Remedial Treatment by Imparted Motion. Description of Manual Processes. By G. H. Taylor. 203 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption. This work aims to give the best Hygienic treatment for Prevention and Cure. It is divided into three parts, viz.: Nature and Causes of disease, Prevention and Treatment of Consumption in its Earlier Stages, Treatment in More Advanced Cases. By M. D. Holbrook, M.D. Price, \$1.00.

Fruits and How to Use Them; A practical Manual for Housekeepers, containing nearly 700 recipes for the wholesome preparation of Foreign and Domestic Fruits. By Mrs. Hester M. Poole. 242 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Fruit and Bread, a Natural and Scientific Diet. By G. Schlickeysen, translated by M. L. Holbrook. This excellent book, translated with care, is one of the most remarkable productions on the Natural Food of Man yet given to the world. Price, \$1.00.

Constitution of Man. Considered in Relation to External Objects. By George Combe. The only authorized American Edition. 436 pages; illustrated with 20 engravings and full-page portrait of the Author. Price, \$1.25. It is estimated that over half a million copies of this work have been sold. Though first published in 1828, it is still extensively read, and is considered one of the most remarkable books ever written.

Life and Labors of Dr. Francois J. Gall, Founder of Phrenology, and his Disciple, Dr. John G. Spurzheim. By Charlotte Fowler Wells. Price, 40 cents. This volume was published at the unanimous request of the Class of '89 of the American Institute of Phrenology. Every phrenologist should read it.

The Mind and the Brain. By Prof. Elmer Gates, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., Director of the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy, Chevy Chase, Md., including "The Art of Mind Building," "Old and New Phrenology," "Psychology and Psychurgy." Descriptive of Special Original Work of Great Value. The most popular brochure before the public on this subject; it sells at sight. Cloth, 50 cents, net.

Science and Religion. By Benjamin F. Loomis, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, Class of 1886. About 339 pages, \$1.50. Illustrated, showing the Harmony of the Sciences, and their Relation to Religion; or the Relation of Man to the Universe. The Macrocosm and the Microcosm. Showing the Harmony between Phrenology and Astrology, or the Influence of the Planets on the Human Mind, and containing the Horoscope of Jesus Christ and of Adam. Showing the Progress of the World as Explained by the principles of Phrenology. Harmony between Science and Religion; The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; Spiritual Knowledge; The Bottomless Pit. "Holy Maternity." By Estella M. Loomis. The Principles of Salvation scientifically considered. Philosophy of Sacrifice. Tarus the Bull, Opening of the Seal, etc.

The Art of Massage. This word comprises, in addition to the ordinary Course of Instruction, several original movements introduced by the author. By A. Creighton Hale. Price, \$2.00.

How to Learn Phrenology. With Hints as to the Study of Character. By L. N. Fowler. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

The New Life. By Leroy Berrier. This book deals with the principles and laws which open unto man the flood-gates of infinite creative power and puts him into conscious possession of his birthright, namely, mastership over all things. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00.

Science of the Soul Considered Physiologically and Philosophically, with an appendix containing notes of mesmeric and physical experience. By Joseph Haddock, M.D. With engravings of the Nervous System. Price, \$1.00. Phreno-Mesmerism, or the manifestation of the Phrenological sentiments and feelings, which is but another form of simple imaginative action; Transfer of State and Feeling, or that Imaginative action which causes the patient to feel what is done to the Mesmeriser, as if it were done to him; Mental Attraction, or apparent Magnetic drawing of the person of the patient, even contrary to his inclination. Cerebral Lucidity, or apparent illumination of the Brain; with other forms of what is called Clairvoyance; but which I think would be better called Inner Vision, or Internal, or Spiritual Sight. Assuming, therefore, for the present, that these phenomena exhibit a series of great and important facts, which cannot be set aside, neither by reason nor ridicule, I proceed at once to enquire—How we are to understand them? In what way to account for the curious and interesting manifestations thus cast upon our notice?

The New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy. Containing over 100 illustrations. By O. S. & L. N. Fowler. This is the first book recommended to learners, being the only work published giving instructions and rules for finding each organ, and fully illustrating and explaining each one separately. Revised by Nelson Sizer. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

The Phrenological Dictionary. A handy and useful book for the pocket for all interested in Phrenology. It

gives the names of the organs, their location, explanation, and sub-divisions; also many Anatomical and Physiological terms. It is, as its name implies, a "Dictionary" for all who are studying Phrenology. By L. N. & J. A. Fowler. Price, 25 cents.

Lectures on Man. A series of 21 Lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, delivered by Prof. L. N. Fowler, during his first tour in England (1860), many of which are now out of print and can only be had in this volume. By L. N. Fowler. Price \$1.50.

A New Articulated Five Part Phrenological Bust. Giving relative location of Phrenological Organs on convolutions of the brain and Physiognomical Characteristics on the face and recent localizations. This latest and best Bust, made in material lighter and more durable than plaster of paris and furnished at the low price of \$5.00. Should be in the hand of every student.

Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied. Embracing an Analysis of the Primary Mental Powers in their various degree of development and location of the Phrenological Organs. By O. S. & L. N. Fowler. Price, \$1.25.

Messrs. L. N. Fowler & Co. inform us that they have published a little book that will undoubtedly command considerable interest among people who have paid any attention to the alarming growth of cases of mental derangement during recent years. The little work in question is called "Brain Building," and is written by Mr. Joseph Ralph, a gentleman who has for some years devoted special attention to this very interesting subject, and who has demonstrated the principles indicated through practical application. We are given to understand by Messrs. Fowler that this little book, although modest in size, contains matter startlingly original as to theory, and presents a working outline of simple principles which if adopted to any extent must result in far-reaching effects in the realm of psychological medicine. Price 25c.

Psychology, Hypnotism, etc. By William A. Barnes. Price, 25 cents.

The Kaaterskill Fairies. By Anna Olcott Commelin. Illustrated by Katherine Ripley Noyes. This is a charming little story in the form of an allegory, in which Care is made to be a Giant, bringing trouble to all. Price, 75 cents.

Thoughts for the Rich. By Austin Bierbower. 25 cents. Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

This unassuming little pamphlet is made up of six chapters on The Place of Wealth, Economy in Wealth, To Those About to Become Rich, The Price of Wealth, Measuring Wealth, Wealth and Greatness. Each chapter contains a number of brief, pointed sentences, evidently from the pen of a philosopher. E. L. H.

Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting. By Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm. Translated from the German by Magdalene Kintzel-Thumm. \$2.00 net. Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

The author has evidently made an exhaustive study of handwriting and noted the results carefully. To a student of the subject the work is extremely interesting. It is not only a valuable guide, but would seem very suggestive. The directions for analyzing handwriting are practical and comparatively simple. The subject is one certainly, that has not already been worn threadbare. E. L. H.—"Leader."

Healing, Mental and Magnetic, What it is and How it is Done. By R. Dimadale Stocker. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York City and L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng.

"Every moment of our lives we are suggesting to ourselves in one way or another," says the writer of this book, "and the secret, therefore, of all mental healing consists not only in the recognition of this fact, but in adopting such suggestive measures as are best calculated to awaken a successful response in the right direction." We have therefore to grasp the theory upon which mental healing rests before we can expect any good results.

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